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UNITED SERVICE

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Naval and Military Magazine.

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ERRATUM. 1830, PART II.

Page 874, Line 9, for "Loito and Labugal" read "Soito and Sabugal."

THE

UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL,

AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

REVERIES

OF MILES MINDEN AND HIS FRIENDS.

De rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis.

Of every thing and something more!

At an epoch so rife in spurious principle, and so pregnant with violent change, we should desert our duty as the Advanced Post of the *United Service*, did we wholly abstain from the discussion of topics which, from being merely incidental, have become so absorbing and momentous.

Unused either to truckle with unmanly servility to the mild influence of constitutional authority, or, on the other hand, to bow before the false idols of Liberalism—the intriguing handmaid of Revolution,—we acknowledge no party but that of our Country, nor any object distinct from her general welfare. *Her* enemies, whether domestic or foreign, are *our's;* and in aiding to defend her from either, we represent the spirit and practice of The United Service.

Musing amidst the whistling of the storm around us, we fell into the first of our Reveries.

Our "immortal" Neighbours of the Great Nation are sinking manifestly into the state of Fallen Angels. The cloven-foot begins to peer —fire breathes from their nostrils—and the "sublime and beautiful" of the French Utopia explodes in a clap of gunpowder.

The Combative Bump of that restless Race is, we fear, too prominent to have remained longer than a month at a time undeveloped; we consequently find that at an entertainment given on the 10th of December, in Paris, by the Artillery of the National Guard to General La Fayette, present, the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the French King, and a crowd of officers, the following toast was enthusiastically drunk—"War! which will consolidate our liberty, and impart it to Europe!" *

If there be "truth in wine," a more insolent bravado was never hiccupped in the face of Europe.

This, however, is but one manifesto of many:—let us take another; Gen. Richemont, a Deputy, on a late occasion delivered himself,

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* "*A la Guerre! qui consolidera notre liberté, et qui la fera partager à l'Europe.*"

through the deliberate medium of a written memoir, of his national antipathies; while the members of both extremities of the French Chamber repaired to the foot of the Tribune, and listened to the orator with the "greatest attention." The following passages are to the point.

"He recommended the *instant occupation of Belgium by France.* He supplicated France not to trust too highly the friendly assurances of England. England is always guided by private interests, and she invariably crossed all the designs of France, which had for their result her aggrandizement and prosperity. She allows us to undertake generous expeditions, and to reap distant laurels; but there rests her benevolence towards us. Since the battle of Hastings until that of Waterloo, her policy has ever been the same. *Let us not be deceived by the sympathy shown for our Revolution by the English people.* Whatever may be the party in power, Whig or Tory, it is guided by the same principles towards us. They will always maintain us within our present limits—they will always oppose our aggrandizement. Remember the Revolution of 1789; the nation likewise applauded it; but it nevertheless waged against us a war of extermination. In 1800, when it wanted an armistice, it signed the peace of Amiens; and when our commercial relations had recommenced, when our expedition to St. Domingo had placed us in her power, she declared war against us. England will never allow France to seize on Belgium. She would willingly give up Ireland to have the harbour of Antwerp filled up. *Financial embarrassments alone prevent her going to war.* She prevails on us to reject the offers of *a nation of brothers who want to join us.* She will make war when she can do it at her ease, and with perfect convenience, &c."

This language, to do the General justice, is sincere and manly; but we appeal to a still higher authority—King La Fayette—or, we beg the good King's pardon, "Vice-roy over" the King; that ancient Autocrat of Liberty thus fulminates his decrees.

"If I am asked if you are now to *discuss* whether all France shall arm, *I* answer, *the question is already decided;* THE PEOPLE did not wait in 1789 or 1830 to *deliberate*, but marched against the enemy. We must therefore prepare for war as the best means of securing peace. (A sound axiom.) WE HAVE ANNOUNCED OUR RULE TO BE, THAT WE WILL NOT ALLOW OTHER POWERS TO INTERFERE NOT ONLY IN OUR AFFAIRS, BUT IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."—(Reserving, however, the purpose, if not the right of interfering *themselves.*)

From all that we had previously heard from an unbiassed press of the amenities of this interesting people, we should have been strongly inclined to question so rude a disclaimer of the amicable dispositions we English had been so sedulously and generously courting at their hands—but French Generals are apt to speak out with reference to quondam adversaries, when it can be done in public and with *éclat;* if the object of hostile allusion happen to be English, the guarantee for the speakers' sincerity is doubled. Wherefore we incline to think our hold upon the affections of our French friends is precarious. They evidently spurn us. It is full fifteen years since we last beat them. What then?

We shall not dwell here upon the fatal transactions of the "three days;" the moderation displayed at their close was, we venture to believe, more unexpected by none than the conspirators themselves. But our finest feelings have a limit, and no virtue is so barren as generosity. Behold then those "Chartered Libertines," having mobbed and cashiered one army as an abomination in the nostrils of Liberty, reorganizing another beneath the *Bâton* of "The Conqueror of Thou-

louse,"* to the ominous extent of half-a-million of men, backed by a reserve, differing but in name, of a million. They arm to the teeth, Polytechnics, Ploughmen, and all; and when the menaced Powers of Europe put their own people in a defensive attitude to meet this offensive display, and peradventure to counteract abstract theories of Reformation, which, as regards their immediate cases, might be likened to the equitable adjustment of Procrustes, the French very judiciously cry "Mad dog;" to which their friends, we of England of course among the number, sympathetically respond, letting loose the whole pack of penny-a-line patriots, "devils," and all, to hunt down the rabid "tyrants."

Apropos of tyrants—a class to which we have a particular aversion either afloat or ashore. Quære—How would our Parisian friends have acted during the late crisis, supposing Napoleon to have been in the place of Charles? A suspicion crosses our minds, that, *mutatis mutandis*, those exemplary patriots would have quailed and grovelled before the warlike despot—licking the dust beneath his feet, after the fashion of Caliban; that they would have chanted Pæans, *à la Marseilloise*, to the glory of the Child of Fortune, while his Imperial Majesty mowed them down after the approved precedent of the 13th Vendèmiaire, making a willing footstool of their necks, and a treasury *à discretion* of their pockets. This, however, can be only a surmise, as we have already observed, while for reasons of weight, we must take leave to consider the insurrection itself as the result of a preconcerted conspiracy, organized by a comparatively small gang of intriguing adventurers. It may be, that even this honoured Metropolis has to boast some privity with the plot; but, as denizens, our modesty will not permit us to push the inquiry any farther.

For forty years France has proved a firebrand to the civilized world. During that space, so eventful and protracted, her march both at home and abroad has been signalized by rapine, bloodshed, and a tyrannous ambition, ever shifting its forms, but durable in its intensity and devastating effects. Millions of lives have already been sacrificed to her ferocious caprice, and the Drama of her Tragic Revolution still marches and will march to some overwhelming, though yet indefinite, catastrophe, involving the repose of Nations. Applauded by her congenial Parasites amongst ourselves, she will again strike her talons into some prostrate prey, and having felt her strength, and once more gorged the blood she loves, the Gallic Tiger will turn upon the British Lion, and chafe him till he strikes.

We call Mars to witness that we are no advocates for aggressive war—for the same reasons as those expressed with so much manly truth by the most illustrious character of modern times. Civil war, of which the issue, though not doubtful, would of course be unspeakably calamitous, we trust never to see this country driven to in defence of its hearths and altars: for though not lavish of "liberal" phrases, to which selfish calculations have not yet taught us to stoop, contrary to our judgment and our duty, we are not the less ardently interested for the public peace, the return of harmony, and the cause of rational freedom and reform. But we spoke of war.

As a matter of policy, we are quite of La Fayette's opinion, that a

* See a Letter under this title in our present Number.

country should be prepared for war, even in peace: such an attitude is the best guarantee for the respect of rivals, and the maintenance of repose abroad and at home. History, down to the passing hour, attests this truth, and points to the fatal consequences of its neglect.

On the score of expediency, we would follow the maxim—*justum bellum quibus necessarium.* Judging by the actual posture of France —her restless spirit and blusterous arming;—seeing also that she is openly forming associations, having for their avowed object to propagate anarchy throughout the world—it is tolerably clear that, in the *melée,* war may be "thrust upon" even US, like other "honours" dispensed by that proselyting power. Should the blow thus come upon us, even from "Brutus" himself, lives there a man of British blood, of whatever sect or persuasion, who would consent that England—Old England—should bow her proud crest to the yoke, and pass, unresisting, beneath the Caudine Forks!

We know all the arguments in favour of submission upon *any* terms —we have heard these anti-national drivellings repeated too often to have escaped either our memories, or, as we have seen, those of our possible enemies. In a country like England, which contains more actual wealth than half the world beside, however it may be *distributed,* the *sinews* can never be wanting to sustain a NATIONAL war; and we can wage no other. It appears then perfectly consistent with truth, policy, and existing relations, to caution those who proclaim their resolution to dictate laws to the Universe, that as far as England may be involved, she is still rich enough to fight; that her people, spurning all spurious ensigns, and drowning all feuds, would rally to a man round the Banner of their Native Land—

"Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze;"—

and that her UNITED FORCES have lost nothing of the efficiency and valour which vindicated the wrongs of Europe at Trafalgar and Paris.

We are not so ultra-professional, we repeat, as to advance that War is the more advantageous state for any country or under all circumstances;—far from it. We *know* it to be ruinous to those localities which become its actual theatre, and to be generally detrimental,—especially to countries without a navy or commerce. In the case of Great Britain, this injurious tendency is so counteracted by her peculiar position, superior powers of production, and maritime ascendency, that a state of war becomes to her a positive advantage, at least for the time being. If she pays for its maintenance, her profits are in proportion; and the very amount of her domestic debt proves the accumulation of capital within her territories, during her prolonged season of internal and external activity. If, when Peace has put limits to energies and returns so extraordinary, she suffers from collapse, it is not that War has impoverished, but that it has ceased to enrich her. She droops by contrast, in reverting to the financial posture from which she started.

These general remarks apply to the resources of England as a Nation. The details of her fiscal system form another question.

And thou, dove-eyed Peace, what blessings hast thou brought us? For full fifteen years that we have courted thy restorative influence, we have made but little progress in national convalescence—yet wert thou hailed as a Panacea for our ills.

"In Peace, Love tunes the Shepherd's reed,"

sings the Minstrel of the North; yet during our broken slumber, the trump of Discord has scared the blind god from our bowers.

War-time produced a moral, as well as a political and commercial excitement; strong feelings created a corresponding energy of action—and Victory, scarce obscured by a passing cloud, was to the nation as a Polar star. Deep-felt sympathies were called forth amongst all ranks for the fate or the sufferings of the distant defenders of their country; and enthusiasm rose with their progressive and popular triumphs. Money, the blood of society, circulated in a redundant and rapid current. Employment abounded—the Professions were not glutted—Population found an issue:—the views and transactions of all classes seemed more generous and expanded; while an active sentiment of chivalry and love of country might be said to pervade and unite the British people.

We may be told that all this was but a factitious and fugitive vision—the dream of an opium-eater. Be it so; yet was it "a fine dream," as Saxe, on his death-bed, said of his life:—but let us now turn to realities.

During our fifteen years' external peace, we have been, it is evident, at war at home. No longer elevated above our natural selfishness and individual interests by a concentrated sentiment of patriotism and national glory, behold us prying into our neighbours' affairs and foibles with grudging and malice; our commerce curbed, and invaded by rivals—our barns stormed by "Swing"—Mr. Owen ringing his "harmonies" in our ears, like the Benshee of departing "gold" and "religion;"—population racing against food—families not "going off"—girls on hand—garrisons and guardships scarce—"a pair of colours" a fiction in fact as in phrase—cockpits crammed—cures, both of soul and body, overstocked—the law swarming.—Mark how luxury advances while pound notes retreat—how combination flourishes and industry declines. Succeeding seasons find us clamouring for œconomy, but by a perversion of its practice, "robbing Peter to pay Paul"—subscribing enormously for foreign "patriots," and reducing our own to the state of parish paupers;—one year discharging trained men at the bidding of Quacks, in order, the very next, to raise the raw material at a double expense, to protect Greek Bonds or Spinning Jennies, as the case might be; our national enterprise "cribbed, cabined, confined"—in short, the sturdy family of John Bull degenerating, and scratching one another like tame rabbits in a coop, from the mere irritation of perpetual contact. And this is peace!

In whatever direction we cast our eyes, the elements or the progress of disturbance are apparent. In every case of popular commotion, the excitement appears to radiate from the same centre.

The Belgian Congress, specially assembled, has passed a petulant, though characteristic, resolution, for ever excluding the House of Orange from sovereign power in the revolted state. This proceeding is quite in the course and spirit of "Liberal" Revolution. From the condition of an enslaved and exhausted Province of France, Belgium had been raised to a prosperous and independent station, as an integral and influential portion of the constitutional kingdom of the Netherlands. Exposed on every side, this trampled Province had gained, by her union with Holland, the solid benefits of protection, good government, and rapidly increasing wealth. These facts are incontestable; her wrongs are, with trifling and remediable exceptions, the coinage of

intrigue—of the demagogues and bigots who have precipitated her ruin, to prostrate her again at the footstool of France. Cast loose from her prudent consort, without pilot, provision, or an efficient crew, Belgium drives as the wind lists—a prey for all.

The mediation of the five great European Powers is, however, at present interposed to adjust her differences with Holland, and, if possible, avert the disastrous consequences to which a confederacy of selfish incendiaries has subjected not only Belgium herself, but, through that state, all Europe.

The prompt and resolute measures of Gen. Chassé at Antwerp, by checking the lawless outrages of the insurgents, instigated as these were by French partisans, under the *Condottière*, Pontécoulant, expedited the truce, and operated as a salutary lesson. From the appeal to arms, there is none other than that to treaties. If these compacts be disregarded, or their spirit violated, as in the case of mobs in general, but more especially in those of the Parisian and Belgian insurgents, there remains no guarantee for good faith even in civil war, which degenerates into a scene of barbarian butchery. We have before us proofs, upon the authority of *Belgians*, that the military commanders of the insurgents at Antwerp, Gen. Mellinet and Col. Niellon, deliberately broke the convention which had been cheerfully and humanely acceded to by Gen. Chassé. This commander was in consequence forced to withdraw entirely within the citadel of Antwerp, and avail himself of the last resource of defence and intimidation for which citadels have at all times been especially constructed. According to the strict usages of war, he would have been warranted in continuing to cannonade the town as long as the external assailants were harboured within it; but he paused at the first opening that admitted of accommodation, without compromising his position or the garrison under his command. A French general, under the same circumstances, would have laid Antwerp in ruins.

We shall probably resume this subject in an early Number, and give a detailed history, from copious and authentic documents in our possession, of the late transactions in Belgium. The whole affair was a palpable and malicious plot, unredeemed by a tinge of true patriotism. The prime movers, who, as Editors, inflamed the public mind through the pages of the *Courier des Pays Bas*, and other revolutionary Journals, were principally lawyers—poor in *practice*—but rich in theory and selfish ambition. Amongst these was *Van de Weyer*.

A movement has taken place at Warsaw, which may lead to a general effort on the part of the Polish nation, to reunite the partitioned provinces by their antient ties. Our information on this subject is still so imperfect, and as usual, so overcharged, that at present we can neither give details, nor draw conclusions. If, however, as appears inevitable, there should be a serious contest in that quarter, it will be one of deep and general interest. It is not here the case of an ambitious and unquiet nation, accustomed to carry its sanguinary despotism into the bosom of unoffending countries; nor, as far as we yet know, is this a question of a few grasping demagogues, exciting a prosperous state to wanton and ruinous violence upon visionary points:—the fate of Poland, generally, involves the destiny of a nation of cavaliers, which has figured in the brightest and gloomed the saddest pages of modern history. We trust she will not be incited, during the present crisis, to stain her

annals by excesses such as those which have disgraced her precursors in the career of revolt. It will be seen by an article in our present Number, that the condition of the lower classes of Poland has been in all respects improved, while the privileges of the nobles have been pruned under the actual government.

The Grand Duke Constantine, in retiring from Warsaw, issued a brief address to the Polish nation, marked by an apparent sincerity; upon this and other documents, proceeding from that Prince, a Daily Paper thus comments, without any other grounds than prejudice;—"There reigns throughout these documents a tone of moderation which *must be assumed, and is the effect of fear!*"—We also read that the Polish revolution opened with an "interesting" attempt on the part of "some young officers, (of Polytechnic manufacture,) to *assassinate* the ferocious Viceroy in his apartments!" and this juvenile project to commit the most cowardly species of murder finds sufferance, if not favour, in the sight of our virtuous patriots of the Broad Sheet. Let us imagine, if we can, the Cadets of Sandhurst or Woolwich sharpening their knives after dinner, and proceeding in the most orderly and patriotic manner to cut their Governor's throat, for giving them "goose without gravy!" Undoubtedly, we are "being" rapidly propelled on the new rail-road of education and morals. Ere another lustre have passed, we shall think and act inversely as our former homespun notions of right and wrong. Meanwhile the Fanatic-assassin (convertible terms it appears) anticipates the promised *millennium*.

The best principles are not the less liable to be outrageously abused. The sweeping Confiscation of the products of Industry for the support of able-bodied Sloth, with an endless train of other parochial malversations perpetrated in this country under the usurped sanction of the primitive Poor Laws, has soured the mutual springs of humanity and gratitude amongst us;—while the native and ennobling love of liberty which has for ages stamped our race, and maintained as well as moulded our institutions, has been exasperated into the frenzy of licentiousness by the Press and the Demagogue.

Yet the extravagance of the hour is not without its moral correctives, and a glimmering of repentant re-action may already be descried. Abroad—behold Switzerland, the *ultra-free*, dancing the Carmagnole in the very wantonness and rhodomontade of Revolution! See France herself—the arch-genius of anarchy—shaken to her base by internal convulsions, which seek vent in external aggression—her Government infirm and ephemeral—her Trade stagnant—her turbulent artisans subsisting on political excitement, and seditiously clamouring for blood while their families want bread—her dreary plains but one vast camp, filled by a despotic Conscription!—Mark Belgium, like a wreck, rolling without masts or rudder; her duped population, without employment or food, cursing their folly and craving food; while they—"burst into voluntary song"—inspired, like all hungry poets, by Nature herself:—

> "Under our old Orange Head
> We had always butter and bread;
> But under this De Potter
> We have neither bread nor butter!"

For Poland we have strong fears and small hopes; when Governments, like weights and measures, are to be regulated from the Meridian of

Paris, there is no anticipating the extent to which patriotism and the assimilating system may be carried. Time, if Time also be not reformed, will tell. In fine, similar lessons may be extracted from nearly every state of the European family. Political fanaticism rages like a hurricane, but the calm of Truth and Reason *must* ere long be re-established.

At Home—Revolution, in its topsy-turvy sense, is compassed by the demoralized rabble,—less under the excitement of pressing distress, or on grounds of public feeling and assumed misrule, than for its probable concomitants—mob-rule and pillage;—disguise it as they may, or their "organs" for them, this is their aim, and forms, *so far*, the distinguishing feature between the late, though now repented, conduct of the French populace, and the projects of our own. A more correct knowledge than is generally accessible to the public, or than it would be prudent to circulate at present, of the means and proceedings of the Manchester mal-contents, would go far to convince the most incredulous on this head. It appears, by the way, that the wages at which "distressed" cotton-spinners *refuse* to work equal the pay of a subaltern officer, or the salary of a curate!

We believe we may safely assert, that all classes of this country, above the lowest, desire nothing more earnestly than a rational, consistent, and effectual reform of all state practices which experience may condemn as abuses, the removal of which may tend to right, not to wreck, the Constitution, and, if it be in the nature of things, to diffuse once more peace, plenty, and good-will throughout the community which has so long flourished beneath its shelter. That such a consummation may yet be achieved we devoutly hope.

There is one DELUSION, of recent origin, too studiously disseminated, and too fatal to those it may serve to mislead, not to demand from all who have honestly at heart the welfare of the British People, some effort to dispel it; we allude to the new doctrine that the mere populace are all-powerful. THERE NEVER WAS A MORE DEPLORABLE OR MISCHIEVOUS ERROR. Because one or two extraordinary exceptions have lately occurred to the usual results of moral and mechanical superiority when opposed to disorderly numbers, it is cunningly assumed that the exception is the rule; and the lowest orders, even numerically not vastly exceeding the middle and upper classes in this country, are seditiously and unfeelingly reminded, that they "have found out the secret of their own strength." God help them, should they be deluded into practical experiments of this fallacy! The strength of a People like the British resides not in its brute force; in addition to the regular array and tremendous appliances of the national armaments, it centres in all those classes, rising above the very lowest, who combine with the physical qualities of their common race, the overwhelming accession of arms, skill, wealth, influence, organization, and moral courage —a combination of power, to use a familiar illustration, equal to that of Machinery as compared with Manual Labour.

Against the possessors of such formidable resources when united in defence of families, property, and institutions, the fury of an Insurgent Populace would as vainly strive, as the surge breaks upon our rock-bound shores.

SOME REMARKS ON THE SHIPS OF THE ANCIENTS.

No man can read the authors of antiquity without being struck with the difficulties in which all or most of what they say about their ships is involved; and these difficulties have been increased in no small degree by critics writing in their closets, many of whom, living on the Continent, probably never saw the sea, nor any sort of vessel which, even in their own days, swam upon that element.

In a tour I had occasion to make some years ago in Sicily, I sought amongst the ancient monuments, as well as from the literati of that country, some information on this intricate subject; and I made the same inquiries in several parts of Italy, and in the Greek Islands; but from neither the living nor the dead, from critics nor from ancient monuments or inscriptions, have I been able to obtain any thing precise, either as to the construction, management, or size of the ships of the ancients, and still less of the means they used to equip navies of great power and numbers in the course, sometimes, of a few months, and even of a few weeks.

The Greeks and Romans took their generic names for ships from their swimming quality, as the words Ναυς, Πλοιον, and Navis sufficiently imply, and these were the terms in use amongst the more ancient writers. The Romans, who were long before they became a maritime nation, took their word Navis from the Greeks. Thucydides and Livy, and other Greek and Latin authors, as naval affairs became better understood and more extended, mention several specific names of vessels, such as merchant-vessels, store-ships attached to naval armaments, light-cruisers, infantry-transports, and horse-transports, which enumeration embraces most of the vessels now in use, except men-of-war, of which I am going to speak, and about which hang some of the greatest difficulties.*

These men-of-war are familiarly known to us under the names of Biremes, Triremes, Quadriremes, Quinqueremes, and so on; and when I reflect on the many absurdities which have been written on this subject, and the failure of so many critics, both practical and theoretical, who have laid themselves alongside of these ships, I enter upon the subject with the greatest diffidence, and, indeed, with much fear that I may add one more to the list of those who have tried in vain to disentangle this subject.

The first difficulty which presents itself relates to the construction of these Biremes, Quinqueremes, and so on, as regards their banks of oars.

The next is as to the size, and immense numbers of men, and even elephants, which appear to have been conveyed by the ancients, in vessels too which they constantly talk of hauling upon the shore, and even of surrounding with entrenchments.

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* To avoid encumbering the text with Greek, I subjoin here the names used by Thucydides. The merchant vessel he called Ολκας, which the scholiast calls the εμποριχη Ναυς. The πλοιον φορτηγικον, Stephanus translates "Navis oneraria," or store or baggage ship. Next come the Στρατίωτιδες, which the scholiast explains, Στρατίωτας ἀψουσαι τους μελλοντας πἰζομαχειν—"carrying those who are to fight on foot." The horse transport was called Ιππαγωγη Ναυς. Livy gives us pretty nearly the same enumeration, with some additional names, but chiefly of Greek origin.

The third, and perhaps greatest difficulty, is the astonishing rapidity with which the Romans built and equipped prodigious fleets, carrying large armies. On this last subject I shall say but little or nothing beyond stating some of the facts, for I confess myself quite unable to deal with it.

As to the stupendous obelisks conveyed entire from Egypt to Rome, I conclude that they must have been transported on vessels more like rafts than any thing else, or on two or three vessels lashed together; and, moreover, the Romans doubtless took the most favourable season of the year, and the finest weather, to transport these obelisks; but, with all their precautions, it is probable that many of these, and other ponderous productions of art, were lost, and lie at this moment at the bottom of the Mediterranean, where they may, perhaps, some day puzzle future geologists, when the waters of that sea shall be thrown into some other receptacle, and the bottom of it be upheaved into dry land by some future convulsion of this globe.

But, to go on with the subject in hand, I will begin with the great difficulty as to the banks of oars, and I will first say what they were *not*, and what they could *not* be. These banks of oars were not, and could not be placed one above another, either perpendicularly or diagonally, for a little calculation will show us that oars placed perpendicularly above each other, (and in the diagonal arrangement, but little would be gained in point of length) in the second tier each oar would be near 80 feet long, in the third tier 110 feet, and in the fourth tier above 140 feet; on the handles of beams like these, no human strength could be congregated in such quantity as to work them on their fulcra. The thing is impossible; but were this difficulty overcome, we must recollect, that whenever the oar was not properly feathered in a rough sea, so as to be elevated completely above the waves, the onward motion of the vessel would drive the oar against the water, and turning it on its fulcrum, the whole of the rowers within the sweep of the oar between decks, would be brushed off from their benches, and smashed like so many flies; so that a single oar badly feathered, might demolish in its sweep half or more of the rowers on one side. How often do we see young hands in boats, handling even our small oar, laid sprawling on their backs by accidents of this sort, or, as it is technically called, "catching crabs!" But, if we find this mode of arrangement impossible for a Quadrireme, or a Quinquereme, what shall we say to vessels which undoubtedly existed, called Decaremes and Tessaracontaremes, that is, according to the usual mode of speech, vessels with ten and with forty *banks* of oars. If we suppose a Tessaracontareme, (to say nothing of the length of all her upper tiers of oars,) to be built in due proportions as to length and height, with her tiers placed as the learned have placed them, one above another, she would nearly rival the renowned ship of which old sailors used to tell me when I first went to sea, whose size was such, that when she took in top-gallant sails, the men who were so employed went aloft middle-aged, and came down grey-headed, such was the length of time required in the journey; and this same ship having been taken aback while passing through the Straits of Dover, she was thrown athwart Channel, and while her jib-boom was bobbing up and down over Calais Harbour, the fly of her ensign swept off a flock of sheep from the Downs, near Dover Castle! Yet M. Lescallier, who has written professedly on this subject, and

after showing us that the oars in a third tier must be 77 feet long, argues that it "cannot be denied that some vessels had three entire tiers of oars;" and he then attempts to show how an Octoreme might have had her eight banks situated; namely, three banks one above another forward, three more banks one above another abaft, and two banks in midships, making in all eight, a supposition totally unfounded on the authority of any ancient writer; and he then, to get rid of the Tessaracontareme, or 40-banked ship, says, "we cannot reconcile the existence of such ships to our understanding," although the testimony of the existence of some of them, is as clear as that of the Quinquereme or Bireme.

I shall begin what I have to say in solution of this difficulty, by taking a modern galley, such as I have seen often going out of and into the harbour of Malta. I there see at once a Trireme, a Quinquereme, or, with a little enlargement, even a Tessaracontareme; that is to say, I see a number of holes in the vessel's side, all pierced in one horizontal line parallel to the water, out of each of which issues an oar. If I saw five of these oars on a side, I would call that vessel a Quinquereme; if I saw seven, I would call her a Septireme, and so on; so that one has only to add to the vessel's *length*, to have as many oars as we please, even to a Centireme, and this seems to be really the whole secret which has puzzled the learned for so many years. The very term Reme, shows plainly that the vessels were named from the number of *oars*, and not of *banks* of oars. I am quite surprised that this most obvious solution did not strike Vossius and others years ago, but they seem to have taken a delight in embroiling the question; while others, such as the learned Archbishop Potter, in his Archæologia Græca, slurs over the matter with the greatest *nonchalance*, as if there had never been any difficulty about it. Have we not, indeed, ourselves adopted the very mode I propose of appreciating the value of a man-of-war, by mentioning the number of ports in her sides, as being a well-defined and obvious mode of rating her? and do we not talk of a seventy-four, as the ancients did of a Quinquereme, with this only difference, that we count, or profess to count, all the holes or ports on *both* sides, while the ancients counted only what they saw at once? that is, the holes on one side; for the very names of Trireme, Quinquereme, and indeed of all *odd* numbers, prove that *one* side only was counted, for, were it otherwise, in a Trireme there would be one and a half, and in a Quinquereme two and a half oars on each side, which it would not be easy to make out. The very name of *Naves Longæ* implies the lengthening out I have indicated.

Some people have wondered that the ancient historians have never given us any detailed explanation on this subject. I should have wondered if they had. They might just as well set about telling their readers how a man moved his legs when he walked, or give a laboured definition of the doors and windows of a house, as tell us what every man had daily before his eyes, and which required neither illustration nor explanation. I dare say that in no historical or any other work of *general* reading in our language, will posterity find one sentence which shall tell them how the guns are placed in a seventy-four, although the name "a seventy-four," may be used in twenty different places; indeed, such a description as we are considering, would be found nowhere but in some treatise on naval architecture,

or in some dictionary, no works of which nature have descended to us from the ancients.

If then we take the above view of the subject, there will be no more difficulty about the weight, the length, or the management of the oars of a Tessaracontareme, than about those of a Bireme or a Trireme. To each oar, I suppose, were attached three, five, or ten men as rowers, according to the breadth of the vessel's beam. I will suppose for a Quinquereme, that ten rowers worked at each oar, and as oars were pulled on each side, we must allow breadth for twenty rowers, which, at two feet for each rower, will give forty feet of breadth, to which, if we add five feet on each side for the distance of the last rower from the fulcrum on which the oar works, and three feet for a passage in midships for persons to walk fore and aft upon, we shall have for the breadth of beam of a Quinquereme, which is the largest sort of war galley we generally read of amongst the ancients, just 53 feet. The number of rowers actually at the oar being 100, that is, 50 on a side, and the total number being 300, (which is what some writers have stated it at,) so as to have three reliefs or watches for that most laborious and incessant work, this breadth of 53 feet beam is not more than we may reasonably suppose a Quinquereme to have been of; but should this breadth be objected to, we may suppose only eight rowers to each oar, for the ancients have left us nothing positive on this subject, and that will reduce the breadth of beam by eight feet, and leave it at 45 feet. Many modern galleys are 50 feet and more in the beam. The Venetian galleys of the fifteenth and sixteenth century, being made expressly for speed, were only about 32 feet in the beam, and are stated to have had only six or seven men to each oar.

My respect for the critics kept me a long time chained like a galley-slave to their five *banks* of oars, one above another; but feeling at last the utter impossibility of that arrangement, I began to think for myself, and to read for myself, and the result has been what I have just stated, which, if I have not come to a just conclusion, is at least intelligible. It is said, that on some ancient monuments or coins, representations have been found of three tiers of oars one above another. For my own part, I have never seen any thing of this sort; but, even if such things do exist—could a coin or intaglio be produced with a ship having three tiers of oars—would any man ever think of pinning his faith on it, after the monstrosities we have seen in our own old English coins, where we have ships like half moons, with two or three men in them, each nearly as big as the ship? nor after seeing what may be seen every day, the arms of the Cinque Ports, or other Corporations bearing ships, will any body pretend to draw inferences as to what ships were in England three or four centuries ago from these delineations, any more than an ancient Roman would judge of the size and height of a palm-tree from the celebrated medal of Judæa Capta sitting under her palm, which, if the "sad Judæa" were to rise up, would not reach much above her shoulders. Indeed, we have only to go to Trajan's column to be taught that in sculpture, as well as in coins, the object was to represent, pre-eminently, the figures of men and horses, and to give the ships, houses, trees, bridges, &c. as mere subordinate accessories, without preserving any thing like a proportionate resemblance of their reality

And now a word on the capacity of the vessels of the ancients.

That the Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians, conveyed immense

armies from one country to another by sea, is proved by all history—and all history seems to imply that, viewed in one way, their ships must have been small, while from other considerations they must have been large. To reconcile such a contradiction as this seems impossible now-a-days, but we may state the considerations and facts on both sides.

That their vessels must have been small, seems to be shown from the fact of their being so constantly hauled up on shore, as well as from the celerity with which whole fleets were constructed. Many passages might be cited from Livy, Polybius, and other authors, in proof of the celerity with which the ancients built and sent their fleets to sea, but two may suffice. Livy, in his 28th Book and 45th Chapter, tells us that Scipio, having called on the Etrurians for supplies of various sorts, "ordered the timber required for the fleet he was building to be cut down in the public woods, and having laid down the keels of thirty ships, (*triginta navium carinæ,*) of twenty quinqueremes, and of ten quadriremes, he so arranged the work, that on the forty-fifth day from the dragging of the timber out of the woods, the fleet was equipped, armed, and launched into the water,"—"*ut die quadrigesimo quinto quàm ex silvis detracta materia sit, naves instructæ armatæque, in aquam deductæ sint.*" What these "thirty ships" were he does not tell us, but I suppose transports and store-ships, not ships of war. Be this as it may, this fleet was to take on board a great number of men, to be raised in seven different states, besides a cohort of 600 men, to be raised by the Camertines. Indeed, in the beginning of the next chapter, Livy tells us, that Scipio went with his thirty ships of war to Sicily, and that they conveyed 7000 volunteers, that is, 233 soldiers in each, besides their complement of seamen and rowers, which latter alone probably amounted to 300 to each quinquereme; and if to the above two numbers we add 67 able seamen, (we cannot well suppose fewer,) we shall have a total of 600 men for each quinquereme. Now, allowing a ton to each man, which we moderns should not think half enough, each of these quinqueremes must have been of 600 tons burden, and each quadrireme, say of 450 tons, so that we shall have 16,500 tons of shipping, built and launched in forty-five days, besides the "thirty ships," of whatever nature they may have been. Suppose, however, that I have overstated the tonnage by one half, still there would remain the surprising quantity of 8250 tons of shipping, besides the "thirty ships," built, equipped, and launched in forty-five days.

But a fact stated by Polybius is infinitely more extraordinary. He tells us in the 3rd Chapter of his 1st Book, that, incredible as it may appear, the Romans, who were then in their infancy as a naval power, built "another fleet, entirely new, of 220 ships, and, what will be scarcely believed, this great armament was completely finished and put out to sea in three months from its commencement." Now these vessels must have been all men-of-war, as they were constructed for the express purpose of engaging the Carthaginians at sea, and from the context many of them must have been quinqueremes; but taking the aggregate at only 200 tons each vessel, (which is much below the lowest rate of the preceding calculation,) the whole would amount to the incredible quantity of 44,000 tons, built in three months, or ninety days! But Polybius, in the 2nd Chapter of Book First, tells us that the Roman fleet, of which he is there speaking, had 140,000 men embarked, and that each ship had 120 soldiers and 300 seamen on board, (he says nothing of rowers,) in all 420 men, which at a ton a

man, gives 420 tons for each vessel; and if the other fleet, of which he speaks in his third Book, were similar to this, and which he tells us was built in ninety days, the tonnage will amount to 92,400, or allowing only half a ton to each man, to 46,200 tons;—but how are we to understand vessels of 420 tons, or even of half that burthen, being hauled up constantly on the shore, and often surrounded with an entrenchment?

Thucydides, in speaking of a horse transport employed in the first Athenian expedition against Syracuse, tells us, that she carried thirty horsemen, and no doubt thirty horses, as he calls her Ἱππαγωγη. Now a horse transport, capable of taking thirty horses and their forage and water, cannot be less than from 300 to 400 tons burden; but to haul habitually such a vessel up on shore appears to be a matter of great difficulty even from her weight; and, were this difficulty overcome, she would in all probability break her back in the process.

To continue: Polybius tells us in his 2nd Chapter of his 1st Book, that in the second great naval battle with the Carthaginians, the Romans had 140,000 men embarked, and the Carthaginians more than 150,000; armies which the united fleets of all Europe could hardly now embark. In his third Chapter of the same Book, he tells us that the Consuls M. Æmilius and Servius Fulvius put to sea with a fleet of 350 ships, which, at the number for each vessel Polybius gives in the preceding chapter, would amount to 147,000 men. A strange part of this story is, that Regulus, soon after a naval action which took place between these two immense fleets, is landed near Carthage with only 15,000 infantry, and 500 horse, to make war on a people who had just equipped and sent to sea a fleet with above 150,000 men on board. Polybius adds that there were also left with Regulus forty ships. Now forty ships for 15,000 men, exclusive of the cavalry, would imply 375 *soldiers* to each ship, which indicates a large ship, when we add the 300 seamen above noticed, and if from these forty ships a sufficiency for the cavalry be deducted, the size of the vessels will be greatly encreased.

But, difficulties like "Alps on Alps arise." In the 5th Chapter of the 1st Book, Polybius tells us that the Roman Consul having taken "seventy ships of the Carthaginians, with all their men," was much embarrassed with these prisoners, who amounted to 10,000; but, supposing the Carthaginian ships to be at least as large as the Roman ones, seventy ships, at 420 men each, would give 29,400, or nearly three times the number of 10,000 stated by Polybius.

The difficulties to be found in Cæsar's Commentaries are just as great as to the size and capacity of the vessels as those above stated. If they were small enough to draw up on land, as they doubtless were by his account, it is not easy, perhaps not possible, to reconcile the number of troops with the number of vessels allotted by Cæsar; and if we take Gen. Roy's calculation of the cavalry of a legion, the cavalry of the two legions, the 7th and 10th, with which Cæsar first landed in England, would be 2400; and if we then take the eighteen horse transports, which Cæsar tells us brought over his cavalry, we shall have 133 horses and men to each transport; but, taking the cavalry of the two legions, as I do, at only 1500, this would give 83 horses and men to each transport, a number we cannot approach in our days.

As to the elephants, it is incontestable that great numbers of these

animals were conveyed by the Carthaginians by sea into Sicily, into Spain, and, during Hannibal's campaigns, into Italy.

When it is considered that our large Indiamen do not like to be encumbered with even one of these immense creatures when full grown, we read with amazement of the numbers of them transported by the Carthaginians over sea. Polybius, in his 1st Book, Chap. 3, tells us, that at one time the Carthaginians added to Asdrubal's army in Sicily, besides reinforcements of men, one hundred and forty elephants! If we say on the one hand that the Carthaginians were great shipwrights, and built immense vessels, how are we to reconcile this with the rapidity with which they built whole fleets, after their various defeats by the Romans? If we answer this last difficulty by supposing their vessels were small, how could they transport elephants, or so many men in each ship?

I must here confess my ignorance, and also my inability to solve the difficulty of drawing fleets such as we read of upon dry land, and entrenching them. On these points, I hope these remarks will produce farther discussion from abler pens than that of

Brighton, Dec. 16, 1830. NAUTICUS.

THE NEW YEAR,

A NAVAL ALLEGORY,

BY CAPTAIN BOUTCHER HALLORAN, R.M.

BEHOLD the *New Year!* how she floats on the tide
Of events, to the Gulph of Eternity bound!
Old Christmas the builder surveys her with pride,
Sees her taff'rel with holly and misletoe crowned;
And forward she goes, while the Elements roar
Eighteen hundred and thirty farewells from the shore.

The inquisitive Sun, turning pale with the cold
In a mantle of cloud, peeps out from the sky,
And his sister the Moon longs the sight to behold,
But lingers to dress till the ship has passed by;
'Twas expected, beside, that the Stars would be there,
But (in Thespian slang,) they are *starring* elsewhere.

A bald-headed hasty old gentleman rules
As the Captain, "Old Time" is his name on the list,
Oft revered by the wise, but dreaded by fools,
Who all hopes of a future promotion have missed;
Her Commander is Morning, who rises full soon
Each day to see all things in order by noon.

The Lieutenants and Mates are twelve pretty old,
Relations they're all—some distant, some near,
(The *Month* family called by the Quakers, I'm told,)
In *Moore's* annual list each name will appear.
The Doctor is Storm, who is rough, it is true,
But oft drives diseases away from the crew.

The Marines are but sixty, all true to a *minute*,
Two Seasons command them, Old Winter and Spring;
The first a *young* Captain though *thirty* years in it,
Grey-headed, yet faithful to country and King;
The other 'tis whispered (don't mind what they say,)
Is the natural offspring of old Lady Day.

To these we may add twenty-four Marines blue,
A gallant assemblage each fit for a *Knight*,—
Though the sixty they *second*, they're the pride of the crew,
Though impudent fellows call each a blue light;
But if they belonged to London's high towers,
How proudly the Cockneys would cry out "they're *Hours!*"

Young Summer the hot-headed clerk oft composes,
He fills all the mess of the Middies with mirth;
He's a poet, eternally singing of roses,
Looking forward to Autumn, the Purser's good berth;
But Autumn declares while he deals out his store,
He for ever is losing, and daily gets poor.

Each Equinox (brothers) here holds a good place,
First Master is one, and the other is second;
The Boatswain is Thunder, with dark cloudy face,
And Lightning the Gunner, a bright one is reckoned;
He's *crooked* in temper, to *blue-ruin* prone,
And a *dangerous* messmate, as many will own.

Old Frost is the Carpenter, placed to stop leaks,
And the water arrest without hammer or nail;
He was born in the north, amidst iron-bound creeks,
Served his time to the company, Ice, Snow, and Hail;
Unlike Summer the clerk, who comes *down with his dust*,
Frost's a *slippery* fellow, whom no one will trust.

Twelve Middies there are of great birth and good name,
Who whenever at home in *high circles* they move,
The Tropics and Zones, for their ancestors claim,
As their crests and armorial bearings will prove;
Such as scorpions, lions, and fish from the pond,
But each minds his watch, though of *sky-larking* fond.

Three hundred and sixty-five rated A. B's.
The ship's company form, some short, and some tall,
Some clean, and some dirty, as one often sees,
But they'll stand by their Captain in sunshine and squall.
The Messes are *weak*, in each *seven* hands;
There are *fifty-two* berths, by the Captain's commands.

And lastly, the Chaplain is *Death*, who, though plain
And of aspect austere, to the virtuous is kind;
Brings relief to the pious, in sickness and pain,
But the wicked regard him with horror of mind;
He teaches this world is no haven of rest,
But pilots the way to a region more blest!

Behold then the ship! as onward she steers,
A freight is embark'd by permission of Time,
Some have ventured their hopes not unmingled with fears,
Some Friendship and Love, to Uncertainty's clime;
While Avarice reckons more wealth to ensure,
Ambition considers his prospects secure.

A venture's on board, to *all England most dear*,
The *Love of a People* for *William its King*,
On which thus embarked may the gallant New Year
Success and a blessing from Heaven still bring;
And oft by the Monarch, and oft by his Queen,
May an Annual Vessel like this One be seen!

NEWCOME'S JOURNEY TO HEAD-QUARTERS NEAR BURGOS.

In the year 1812, I joined at Lisbon, after a passage of some weeks from England, and got the accustomed leave of about a week to recruit and prepare myself to join the army, then before Burgos; during this period, I was quartered in the Convent of St. Vicente, which being one of the largest, and placed upon one of the highest hills in Lisbon, my room being in the upper story, I had a most superb view of the city and surrounding country. There were not many friars in the convent, as part of it was given up for the accommodation of the troops. I once dined with them, and an excellent mess they had. Many of them were rich: they had a library and billiard-table; the latter more used than the former: most of them had a *chère amie* in the town.

It was generally customary for officers at Lisbon to make a party to go to head-quarters; accordingly, four of us arranged it so that we should meet at Sacavem, two leagues from Lisbon. A surgeon and myself who were quartered in the convent, were up by four o'clock, so that we might have our mules properly loaded, that no accident should happen, as servants and all were strangers to the country. I had only one animal for baggage, and a horse for riding, so that I was soon ready; the doctor had two, and he could not divide his baggage properly between them, for as soon as the second was nearly loaded, down came the load of the first. At last, after about two hours hard work, he reported himself ready, and started, but had not got to the gate of the yard, when down came all his baggage: there was no alternative but to pack again; at last he made a second attempt: mine was so well loaded, that it got across the street, when down it came in the mud. These disasters occurred frequently, but our servants having all the trouble, they soon contrived to get it properly arranged, and we got on without more difficulties on that head.

On this day I got rid of *all my money;* rather unfortunate on the first day's march, with between 2 and 300 miles before me, but when the sum is taken into consideration, it is not so wonderful, as I departed from Lisbon with no more than a half-testoon (7½*d.*) which I gave to a boy for holding my horse, and showing me the residence of the Juiz de Fora, or chief magistrate. Here a fresh difficulty arose. Not one of our party could make him understand what we wanted; a knowledge of the Portuguese language was a part of our education that had been neglected. I was the only one that could speak anything besides our mother tongue; I had Italian and French pretty fluently. I first tried Italian, the old Juiz only shook his head; by the by, he was a cobbler—French, just as bad—English, nothing but a shake of his head. Even the magic words "G—d d—n," had no other effect than certain words had upon the tail of the Abbess of Andouillet's mule; he only shook his head. At last a Portuguese officer set us right, and we got what we wanted. The old fellow knew well enough, but was in hopes that we might go farther, but here he was disappointed. From this officer we got the names of a number of things and some Portuguese phrases, which I wrote down and committed to memory. In a short time I did very well, as I had little difficulty afterwards to make myself understood, and was improving every day.

In the course of the afternoon, the other officers of our party joined;

we amused ourselves by relating the adventures of the day. One of them, a young ensign, had no other animal than a small donkey to carry every thing. Going through a piece of bad road, poor donkey stuck fast, and could neither get one way nor the other; he had to unload him, and drag him out with ropes, by which means he was completely covered from head to foot with mud.

We of course passed through the famous lines so long occupied by our troops, and which caused so much grumbling among the *quid-nuncs* at home, because the army was lying there quietly without fighting; John Bull never being pleased unless they were moving, and thinking nothing of a battle without a long list of killed and wounded. But the long rest given to the army was, perhaps, one of the best things their great commander ever did, as they wanted for nothing, while the enemy wanted every thing. After passing the lines, the country had the appearance of being what our soldiers called a good deal *rompé'd.*

Having rather a long day's march before us to Santarem, we determined over night to be off as early as possible in the morning, and agreed that whoever woke first, was to alarm the others. I happened to be the watchful one, and observing it to be very light, roused the others. We were soon up, had the baggage loaded, and when just ready to start, the town-clock struck *two;* however, we determined to proceed, as there was a fine moonlight; but had not gone above three or four miles, when we lost our moon, and found ourselves upon a large moor, at the crossing of four roads, and no sign-post. What was to be done? We were preparing to bivouac, when we espied a light at a distance; two of us set off immediately towards it, but in an instant again it was dark; in a little, as we were quiet, it appeared again, and we succeeded in getting up to it, and discovered that it proceeded from a house, or rather hovel. On turning the corner, I found one end of a pitch-fork presented to my face; at the other end was an old man: my comrade was saluted in a similar manner by an old woman, with some other implement. We came to a parley, but could get no other answer than "*Naõ comprendo.*" I made a movement upon the old gentleman's flank, which I contrived to turn, and got between him and the door, but by doing so I left myself exposed to the attack of his right wing, or wife, who made a vigorous charge upon the posteriors of my horse, which he returned *instanter,* and laid the old lady sprawling, luckily without doing her any injury. My comrade having then nothing to do, came to my assistance, as the old gentleman had made a spirited attack upon me, having nearly dismounted me, by charging with the pitchfork against my side, and succeeded in fixing it in my coat; however, just as the old lady had recovered her legs, and was commencing another attack, our infantry, in the shape of a couple of servants, came up, and attacking the old man in the rear, which my manœuvre upon the centre had left exposed, they were obliged to surrender; we then had no difficulty in making him comprehend that he must show us the road to Santarem. After a little, we prevailed upon him to accompany us, and show us the road; had we been going to hang him, he could not have made much more fuss. The old lady went with him. After he had put us on the road, we gave them a glass of rum each, and left them to return thanks to St. Antonio and the other saints they had been invoking for the last hour: they never quitted the pitchfork and hoe they had at first armed

themselves with; though they were regularly made prisoners of war, the victors had the generosity to allow them to retain their arms.

It was late when we arrived at Santarem, considering the early hour we started, as the old couple, out of revenge for their defeat, had put us on the longest track; the road besides was very tedious, as it wound round a number of points, at each of which we expected to get a view of the town, but found that we had still another bay to go into: what made it, perhaps, appear longer than it otherwise might, was our early rising, and having had no breakfast, besides a very hot sun. Though this place had been Massena's head-quarters, it was, nevertheless, a good deal *rompé'd*. It was a hospital and commissariat station, where we drew rations. We went on to Abrantes, where we again drew rations, and halted a day to refresh our cattle, as they had got but bad feeding on the road, and not being very long from England, were not accustomed to the forage of the country. Here, as was generally the case in large towns, we had some difficulty in getting a billet, and that but a bad one; besides, being a hospital and commissariat station, there was a garrison of Portuguese troops.

We each got separate billets, but soon all got into one, the best—but bad was the best; neither table, chair, nor window-glass. These inconveniences we did not much mind, as a more serious one appeared in view; no fuel to cook our rations: a neighbouring stable supplied this want; we made an attack upon the manger, and soon set our pot boiling. By the time our soup and *bouilli* were ready, it was quite dark; an embassy was dispatched to the old woman for a light, which she absolutely refused, though she did not hesitate to boil her pot by our fire. I attempted to take the lamp from where it hung; she very deliberately commenced boxing my ears; I gave the lamp a kick and upset her oil. Shortly after, her husband came in, and began to swear and mutter something, not highly flattering to us or creditable to himself, but finding us a rather large party, servants and all, he soon got quiet. The next morning the old woman wanted to be paid for her oil and lamp, but that was quite out of the question, as we had only a few shillings amongst us, which we had other use for than to give it to uncivil people, though, literally speaking, they were not obliged to provide any thing for us, not even a chair; yet, it was generally customary for them to give a light, and the use of their cooking utensils; when civil, they were seldom losers, as they generally got something; meat, spirits, bread, &c. though money was rather a scarce commodity.

The next town we came to was Gavião, a place considerably *rompéd*; but here we had an addition to our mess that was a treat, for all the time since we left Lisbon we had nothing but tough beef, and that not always of the best quality, and to us, who, like our horses, were not accustomed to the country fare, the addition of a fowl was a luxury: where it came from I never knew; whether it had been killed by *accidentally* throwing stones at it, or whether it tumbled, without being aware, into our camp-kettle, was no business of mine to inquire: the doctor's servant acted as mess-man for our party, and drew our rations. Some of our party began to grow sickly, the light country wine not agreeing with them; we were afraid we should have been obliged to have left one officer behind, but he contrived to get through.

After leaving Abrantes, we lost all the fine country of Portugal, and got into bleak moors covered with gum cistus, a rank shrub, with a most unpleasant smell; it was almost suffocating to go a day's journey through it, especially in hot weather.

At Nisa, a nice little town, having much the appearance of an English one, and about the cleanest in Portugal, we again drew rations. There was a large colony of storks in the steeple of the church. The Commandant asked us to dine with him: he had been wounded and left in charge of this station; he gave us an excellent dinner, which in those times was a good thing; indeed, when is it not? but when a man is campaigning, it is pleasant were it only for the sake of variety.

Near Nisa is the celebrated pass of Villa Velha; no person that has ever gone through this is likely to forget it. The road winds down an immense hill with rocks above and below it, which seem every moment ready to fall upon and crush the passenger; all at once you come upon the pass, taking a sharp turn to the right; then you are fairly in; it is almost impossible to get back, a horse may turn but no kind of carriage can; the road is so rough and steep that horses are in danger of falling at every step. About two hundred yards down is a sharp turn to the left, or rather to the left about, as it runs nearly parallel for some distance; then a sudden and steep turn to the right, so steep that it is difficult to keep upon it; at the foot of this it leads to a deep ford and to a narrow bridge; the ascent again is not so difficult. On the top of the hill is the miserable village from which the pass takes its name. Once when I was quartered there, I asked the Juiz de Fora whether the place he showed me was for me or my horse; he replied, "*por ambos dois,*" for both.

A few days' march from this is Sabugal, a place more *rompé'd* than any we had yet seen; it is on the Coa, a very rapid and deep river. A very severe action was fought here; in such case the town is sure to suffer. We were told here to billet ourselves where we could; the first house we knocked at was opened by a squalid-looking woman; we soon saw that she and her family were ill of a fever. In the next house we went to there was a dead man; the third had neither door nor window, and but part of a roof; at last we went back to one which, from its miserable appearance, we had passed; here we found neither dead nor sick, so we determined upon taking our quarters there. We got some dinner cooked and eat it outside, as we did not much admire the interior, and would not have gone in at all but that we thought the night rather cold for a bivouac, though a few nights after we were obliged to do it in worse weather; at bedtime we went in.

In one end slept our landlord and family, some six or seven children; next to them came our party of officers; the servants next to them again, not forgetting a cat and a pig that shared beds with all at times: immediately under were our horses and mules. We did not sleep much, as may be supposed; so after breakfasting upon goat's milk and boiled chesnuts, which our landlord gave us, we departed, leaving him in return some beef, a bone of ham, and the remains of our soup, for which he was very thankful.

Sabugal is situated near the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, which are divided here by a small stream. The first town of consequence in Spain is Ciudad Rodrigo; here we began to find symptoms of the neighbourhood of the army, having met but one officer and his servant on the way to Lisbon; he had been some days on the way, and could

give us but little intelligence, farther than that we were losing a great many men before Burgos.

At Ciudad Rodrigo there was a great deal of bustle; a great many sick and wounded soldiers, their bandages and clothes still bloody: every thing seemed in motion. A Spanish regiment was mounting guard, officers and orderly dragoons arriving and departing in all directions,—everybody seemed to have something to do and was in a hurry. At last we met Lieut. Robe of the Horse Artillery, who told us that the siege of Burgos was raised, and that the army was retreating as fast as it could; also, that his father, Colonel Robe, was badly wounded, and on his way to Lisbon for England.

We waited on the Colonel, who had been hit near the knee by a grape shot, of which he never recovered, but lingered, suffering great pain, for some years. His son was killed at Waterloo, after behaving most gallantly; he was a most promising officer.

We stopped that night at Ciudad Rodrigo, and went on next morning, but every thing was in confusion; we could get no quarters or any thing to eat; the roads were strewed with sick and wounded. Not being attached, we were, in a measure, our own masters, so halted to rest, as we found it of no use to go any farther, and saw the army pass us. Such a set of scarecrows were never seen; it was difficult to say what they were, as the men's coats were patched with grey; some had blankets over them, and most of them were barefoot; every step they took was up to the knees in mud; women and sick men were actually sticking in it; if a horse, mule, or donkey stumbled, there the poor starved (I was going to say *half* starved) creature fell, stuck fast, and the baggage had to be abandoned.

A brigade of artillery that had just come out from England was, with cavalry and light troops, covering the rear. This brigade had left Lisbon but a short time before, and was in high order; the clothing of the men scarce soiled, and the horses sleek and fat made a strange contrast with the others, especially the company of artillery that had served in the batteries before Burgos. We at first took the latter for prisoners, as they were mostly in French clothing, many of them riding on the carriages, sick and wounded, drawn some by oxen and some by mules and horses. I never saw British soldiers in such a state.

One afternoon after the march, a very brisk firing was heard in a wood towards the right; every body thought it was an attack and stood to their arms. An attack it certainly was, not by the enemy, but by our men upon some hogs which were feeding in a wood; upon them our hungry soldiers made a most vigorous attack; and many a porker had to rue the shooting of that day. Some general officers coming to see the cause of the firing, made a great fuss, and put a stop to the sport, though they laughed in their sleeves at the time, as I have been credibly informed that some of the staff *actually had a fresh pork griskin for supper, and voted it excellent.* The French were also much surprised at the firing, as they could not imagine what it was at, and were kept on the alert all night, but had no pork for supper.

Our Lisbon party here broke up; I having got through my provisions, and being without quarters, not being yet attached, thought it best to go where I could get something to eat, so returned to Ciudad Rodrigo; to do this I had to pass over most shocking roads; they were in a much worse state than when I had passed over them a few days before, and

the number of dead men and animals that now lay by the road-side was shocking. I heard my name called from the ditch, and looking round I saw an officer lying on the road side, who had been a cadet with me a few years before at Marlow. Some ammunition-carriages going by at the time, I got him placed upon one of them; he died that evening, and I buried him soon after, digging the grave myself, with the assistance of one man only; the ceremony was not long, nor the mourners many. I cannot now recollect his name.

It had been raining all this time, and I had nothing to eat except the nuts I gathered by the road side, which I shared with my horse, as he was nearly as badly off as myself, the grass and every thing that he could have eaten having been destroyed by the numbers who had gone before. We came to a place which a few days before had been a small commissariat station, where I fully expected something, but the commissaries were off, and had burnt some biscuit. Some soldiers scrambling for what they could get, I joined them, and succeeded in getting out half a biscuit, only a little burnt, which was the only regular food I had tasted for two days. That afternoon my servant found me out; we had separated in the bustle; he told me he had got a ration of beef and bread for us both, which we eat with great gusto, though we hardly waited to warm it.

I soon arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo, where I drew proper rations, though given very stingily, and went on towards Almeida. On my way I passed a division of the sick from Salamanca hospital. Many of them were in carts drawn by oxen, jolting over rough roads, the poor fellows in them screaming at every jolt; such as were able were obliged to walk, some with their heads bandaged up, others with their arms in slings, many fainting by the way, exhausted and lying down to die.

I remember two Portuguese soldiers sitting leaning against the same tree; one of them looked so miserably at me that I got off my horse to give him some rum out of my canteen; he muttered something and pointed to the other man, who I supposed was his brother from what I could understand: he was already dead in a sitting posture. I returned to the first, but before I could offer my canteen he fell down by the tree dead.

Soon after I mounted and rode on, when I saw before me a British soldier kicking with all his might at a Portuguese carter, who was thrashing at him with his long ox goad. I moved up to see the cause of this combat, which I found originated in the cruelty of the driver, who would not replace a sick soldier properly in his cart; the poor fellow had slipped out behind, and his legs were dragging on the road. The driver, afraid of being late, would not stop to put him in properly, the soldier could not, having been wounded in both arms. I made the Portuguese place the man properly in the cart, and then belaboured him soundly with a good stout oak sapling till I was tired, and more comfortably warmed than I had been for days before.

This achievement performed, I rode on to Gallegos; I got a good billet and thought to be pretty comfortable, especially as I saw a couple of good beds in the room. I was just settling which I should appropriate to myself, or whether, to make up for lost naps, I should not take both, not having had my clothes off for four nights; but here I was disappointed, as a soldier came in, and said that he could not get quarters any where for his master and another wounded officer, whom I had

passed on the road in a cart; I told him to bring them in and I would provide for them; I found that I was acquainted with them both, being likewise old cadets. It was curious that in less than three days I had assisted as many old cadets, they being sick and wounded. I determined on giving up my *beds*, as I thought I might be in the same situation myself, which was the case afterwards, when one of these officers gave me some assistance, though my case was not a very bad one. After regaling on some fried ham and eggs, I again mounted my horse for Almeida, desiring my servant to follow, taking a blanket under my saddle in order to secure a bed. When I arrived I found some officers just sitting down to dinner, which I joined and did ample justice to, in spite of the ham and eggs; but as I had been several days without that essential meal, I thought it no harm to take two in one. At bedtime I called for my blanket, but it was gone; I never saw it more; a servant lent me his great coat, I put on my own, and slept upon a tarpaulin.

It was above a week before I got a blanket; some came for the men; there were two over, which I got; I also got some straw, and with a pair of sheets, had a most luxurious bed. It was the first night for a fortnight that I had taken off my clothes; generally, instead, pulling on my great coat, not always dry. Talk to me of down beds! I never knew luxury before. ARTILLERO.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

BY MISS PARDOE.

THE signal drum has beat to arms!
The signal trumpet peal'd;
A fond farewell to love's soft charms,—
On to the battle-field!
My ready blade is at my side,
My war-horse at the door;
My sweet one! thou 'rt a soldier's pride,
And thou must weep no more.

Thou could'st not love a coward? No!
Nor cling thus to a slave—
Better to fall before the foe,
Than fill a dastard's grave!
But weep not thus—thy memory
In fight shall be my shield;
My only fear will be for thee,
Upon the battle-field!

My weapon has not yet been tried;
It must not fail me now—
Smile then once more, my angel bride,
And clear that drooping brow.
Check the wild throbbings of thy heart,
For though 'tis pain to sever,
It is but *for a time* we part—
It *cannot* be for ever!

There is no halo round my name;
I go to win one now;
I go, to teach the wreath of fame
To blossom on my brow—
Yes—thou shalt be a *Hero's* bride—
Hark! love—the signal peal'd
Farewell—farewell—my joy! my pride!
On for the battle-field!

JOURNAL OF THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION COMPOSED OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE.*

During our stay at Port Famine we were not visited by the natives, although on the opposite side of the Strait the smoke of large fires was visible. Mr. Anderson, the Botanist, was particularly indefatigable at this harbour, and generally returned from his excursions with some singular specimens of birds and flowers. I had extended my walk one morning to a considerable distance from the ship, and shot several parroquets, when I was surprised to hear loud hammerings proceeding from various parts of the wood in which I was, and shortly a flock of birds, (larger than a thrush,) flew past me with loud cries, and settled on the different trees around; they commenced hammering with great force with their long beaks against the bark, producing a noise like people at work upon a boat. The plumage of these birds is extremely beautiful. On the back of the neck and head, which are of a bright red colour, is a long tuft of red feathers, which was finely erected as they darted up the trees; I soon put a stop to the loud peckings of some, and being anxious to possess as many of these birds as I could, I shot several, eagerly following in whatever direction they flew. I persevered then so far that, on thinking about returning, I found myself so bewildered in the intricacies of the forest, that I knew not which way to take for the sea shore. I walked one way, then another, but the farther I went the more I was puzzled. I then took to climbing one of the highest trees, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the sea, but nothing appeared save the leafy forest around me, and I descended, cursing the red-headed woodpeckers and my own precipitate stupidity in losing myself. After endeavouring unsuccessfully for more than an hour to find my way back, I began to experience some very unpleasing reflections, and sat down beside a small uprooted tree to deliberate, or rather to soliloquise; but I soon bethought myself that remaining at the root of a tree in useless reflection would utterly fail in extricating me from the difficulty. I therefore plucked up courage and again floundered on, exercising my swearing talents with great eloquence to keep my spirits up, and at length came to a small rivulet which ran meandering through the woods; and recollecting that I had stepped over a small brook on first entering the forest, I followed the course of this stream, which fortunately for me pursued its course to the sea shore, and in about half-an-hour brought me (to my no small satisfaction) at the very spot where I entered the wood.

On the 7th of April we departed from Port Famine, and in the evening came-to in Fresh Water Bay. On the 8th we brought up in a bay near Cape Negro, the western point of Elizabeth Island, bearing N.N.W. and Quarter-Master's Island N.E. ½ E. On the morning of the 10th we again saw the smoke arising from the fires of the Patagonians, and as we neared Gregory Bay, we could perceive the coast lined with them; some were standing on horses' backs, and waving large skins to and fro in the air, as signals for us to come on shore. About half-past six o'clock we came-to at this anchorage, and

* Concluded from page 800, Part II. for 1830.

one of the boats being manned, Lieut. Sholl and Dr. Bowen went on shore. The Doctor returned about two in the morning, bringing with him three of the Patagonians, Lieut. Sholl remaining behind as a hostage for their safe return. In the morning, Mr. Atrill endeavoured to obtain one of the curiously-painted skins in which they were wrapped, by offers of beads and knives; but these proving an inadequate temptation, Mr. A. brought from below an old sword, and striding about the deck, he flourished it over his head several times. The idea of possessing this formidable, and to them novel weapon, acted like enchantment. One of them more active than the rest immediately threw his skin to Mr. Atrill, and snatched away the sword. On going ashore soon afterwards, I remarked this Indian walking from the beach towards his companions with an air of great grandeur, with head erect, and displaying vast importance, before an old Indian. The Cacique (for such he proved to be) no sooner beheld the sword, than, running to the possessor, he had it girded on himself. The actions of withdrawing the blade from the scabbard, waving it in the air, and returning it, afforded him great delight. These manœuvres he practised ten or a dozen times, laughing each time he drew and viewed the glittering blade. Sometimes he would draw the sword and make a cut with it, straightening his arm close to his side, and this position he would keep for some time.

The beach was now for a considerable distance thronged by the natives, and there might have been collected in men, women, and children, from three to four hundred people. They were evidently assembled for the purpose of barter, for an innumerable quantity of ostrich feathers (of no value), skins of the guanacoe, and other animals, were laid out upon the stubble, as if for inspection. Almost all the Indians were on horseback, and a number of large dogs were to be seen crouching down among those who had dismounted and arranged themselves in different groups; altogether they must have possessed nearly one hundred and fifty dogs, and some of these animals (in packs of twenty or thirty together) were observed ranging the plain in various directions. Such an assemblage of savage-looking people, of all ages, even children at the breast, intermingled with horses and dogs, was altogether a novel sight, particularly when parties of them were squatting in circles round large fires cooking horseflesh. A great many of them were young, and rather handsome for Indians; while others were old, and as frightful as it is possible to conceive anything in human shape to be. Some wore a single ostrich feather on one side of the head, kept on by a string of hide tied over it. The men were not muscular, their legs and arms having a roundness and appearance entirely feminine. Meeting with Lieut. Sholl, I asked him how he had passed the night among them; he told me that they made him up a bed of skins, and ranged themselves all around him, when he fell fast asleep, nor did they awaken him until the morning, he having slept as well as ever he did in his life. Upon my inquiring after "Young Maria," (for I had not met with her,) he began to laugh heartily; and on asking the occasion of his mirth, I was not a little surprised to hear that "Maria" had turned out to be a *gentleman;* this discovery caused much mirth amongst us, but as all were equally deceived, the

features and expression being decidedly feminine, the shaft of ridicule was blunted against any one in particular.

As I understood their encampment to be distant about five miles from the sea shore, I proceeded in the direction pointed out to me by an officer of the Adventure who had visited it, and giving the rein to the horse, I was carried at a swift canter over a level country, which was, as far as I could see on all sides, deeply indented by the horses' hoofs, proving that the Patagonians had been in the neighbourhood a considerable time. Having ridden about four miles, I perceived, in a gentle declivity, towards which I was fast approaching, a smoke arising from a large fire, burning briskly; around it were huddled a number of young Patagonian females, "a' plump and strapping in their teens," apparently busied in cooking some kind of flesh. On my riding up, some withdrew from the fire and came towards me with merry and laughing faces, making signs for me to dismount and sit down among them. Not being averse to merry society, I did not hesitate to accept their courteous offer; and, tying my horse to a piece of stubble, I seated myself amidst these tawny and almost naked savages. The eldest did not appear more than twenty-five years of age, and might have been considered well looking, but for her long ragged hair, streaming down over her shoulders and as low as her waist; this however gave to her face a singular wildness of expression, heightened by her black and piercing eyes, which were painted underneath with red and black patches. They offered me a portion of the meat they were preparing, a proof of their hospitality, with which I would readily have dispensed, but not thinking it courteous to refuse, I chewed a piece for some time, until disgust overcoming my politeness, I suddenly ejected the nauseous and bitter food with a spattering noise, to their evident confusion and amazement. At this breach of good manners, the elder looked very displeased, and immediately gnawed off another piece, which she thrust into my hand, exclaiming, "Cavallo," (the Spanish for horse); this expression was repeated by the rest of the group, and they all endeavoured to convince me how good it was, by eating voraciously of it themselves. Thus was my good-nature most severely taxed, but wishing to be friendly rather than otherwise, I constrained myself to gorge a considerable quantity, which, in a short time, produced very uncomfortable sensations, and notwithstanding they said it was "Cavallo," I strongly suspected it to be the flesh of some other animal, from its being so exceedingly strong and bitter. During our repast, I observed many of them talking together of me and laughing, while those nearest me were continually inserting their hands in my hair, and pulling open my waistcoat. One of the *young ladies* came and sat down by my side, and after looking steadily in my face, she also began to unbutton my waistcoat, and talked and laughed to the others. Not much admiring these extravagances, as they got rather noisy and beset me too closely to be agreeable, (for they forcibly took out of my pockets most of the tobacco and beads that happened to be there,) I began to fear that, being a good way from my companions, they might also take a fancy to my jacket and trowsers; I therefore threw some buttons to a distance from me, and they no sooner ran to pick them up, than I disengaged the horse's reins from the stubble,

and leaped upon his back, applying the sharp spurs to his sides. The Indians no sooner perceived me galloping away, than they commenced a loud and wild halloo, such as we may suppose was set up after Tam O'Shanter, " when out the hellish legion sallied." I pursued my way towards the camp, perceptible a good distance a-head, and in a short time I arrived at these habitations, which consisted of about fifteen or twenty huts, formed of poles and skins, and built in the same manner as our gingerbread booths at a fair, enclosed on three sides, and entirely open in front; between each hut there was a space of three or four yards. Having tied the horse to the poles of the first, I walked in, and beheld seated in one corner a Patagonian woman, who was rolling up compositions of earth, of various colours, red, black, and white; these she formed to about the size and length of a stick of sealing-wax, and were used for beautifying themselves in the manner previously described. She was exceedingly good-tempered, and kept laughing to another woman, who was squatted down just outside the hut, and they both frequently looked at me very significantly, repeating the words " Chick, Chick, Chick." The sides of the hut were hung round with strange implements of their manufacture; and what appeared worthy of notice were the " Ballas," of a much superior size and make to those I had seen round the waists of the Patagonians on the beach; I therefore purchased two or three pairs for some beads and tobacco. On going to the other huts, I found them entirely vacated, these two women and an old Indian being the only persons now left in the encampment. On the outside of the dwellings were hung several heads and shoulders of deer, which apparently had not been long killed; these were secured for the benefit of the mess. There were a great many dogs prowling about the place, but they took no notice.

The following is a description of one of their tombs which I visited. In the centre of a circular trench, of about a foot in depth, and twelve or fourteen yards in circumference, a number of bushes and skins were raised up in the form of a cone, to the height of twelve or fifteen feet; the top of the cone was closely covered in with bushes and skins, and surmounted by two small red flags; around the outside of the trench were placed at certain distances several flags of a similar description. But what had the most singular appearance, were the effigies of two horses, made out of skins, which were placed, the nose of one of them resting on a stick, close outside the trench. As we were viewing this tomb, an old Indian approached us in great grief, making a loud and doleful outcry, with a singular variation of note, which he continued as long as we remained near the place.

On my return to the encampment, many of the natives had arrived from the beach, some of whom did not seem best pleased at my having possessed myself of their property; they pointed to several of their implements which I had fastened around me, muttering to each other; but as I had obtained them in fair exchange from the old Indian and the two women, who would not only have sold all the moveables that were in the huts, but the huts likewise, so solicitous were they to possess the beads, buttons, and tobacco, I did not feel disposed to relinquish them. One of the women, " A souple jade she was and strang," now rushed forward, and seizing me by the girdle, dragged me along with great ease, and endeavoured to deprive me of the " ballas."

Not much fancying the grasp of this giantess, I made violent efforts to disengage myself, but she did not let go her hold until she had made me relinquish one set of the "ballas." After my release, I was not long in mounting my horse, and riding off as fast I could. On my arrival at the beach, I perceived a crowd of Patagonians engaged in what I imagined to be a religious ceremony; they were assembled round an elderly woman, who held in her hands a small wooden "Christo," (so she called it,) at the sight of which the people set up a loud howl; then descending into a low tone of voice, they uttered many dismal groans; these again broke out into a discordant kind of singing, all the while smearing themselves with red and white paint, spitting in the palms of their hands, and slapping themselves over the face, arms, and legs. Altogether it was a strangely wild scene.

Since these people have been known, they do not seem to have altered: wrapped in the guanacoe skin, and inured from infancy to privation, they range the desert uncontrolled; subservient to no law or will but their own, they undoubtedly possess a contentment and a delight in their native wilds inconceivable to the inhabitants of the civilized world.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the bay presented a very animated appearance; it seemed as if others of the Patagonians, who in the early part of the day were straggling about the wild recesses of this part of the country, had arrived at their camp, and being apprized of our landing, they had now rode up to welcome and greet our arrival on their shores. Several fires were kindled on the beach in various places, and parties were to be seen busily engaged in cooking portions of venison and other flesh, while others were making preparations to do the same, having only to unloose a small string which confined huge lumps of "Cavallo" to their naked sides. On these occasions the most perfect amity appeared to subsist among them, and at their dinner hour, at any rate, they were not required to pay particular attention to their Caciques, for a very broad squat-faced Patagonian, (who bore that appellation,) possessed of a most capacious chest and brawny shoulders, thrust himself among the dingy circle, and having unflanked himself from a *cincture* of guanacoe flesh, he quickly conveyed it among the glowing embers, watching in seeming ecstasy the flaring morsel, until it had become as dark as his own black and ragged locks. They were all, and at the same time, equally busy about the fire, each turning and roasting his individual portion. The greater part, when the flesh was sufficiently blackened, withdrew it from the fire and sank their well-arranged teeth into it, gnawing or rather tearing off some good mouthfuls, but I observed many preferred having a feed "*peu cui*;" but these were few in proportion to the others. It was easy to perceive their appetites were of the first order, and perhaps it is fortunate that Nature has given them a very capacious swallow, for a roll and a turn appeared to be quite sufficient for mastication. I only noticed one instance of a slight mistake being made by one of the party, who, I suppose, had ventured upon too large a "*fid*," for I could perceive him begin to stare like a throttled earwig; but after a few outstretchings of neck he bolted it very comfortably, and in a short time regained his composure. As this circumstance did not

excite the notice of the party, I naturally concluded that such an occurrence was not at all unusual.

The next morning the ships got under way, and soon passed the narrows of the Hope. We again anchored in Possession Bay, and on looking towards the shore we could perceive, but at a great distance inland, the smoke from the fires of other tribes of Patagonians, and from the quantity of smoke which spread over the face of the country, they might possibly have been nearly as numerous as those we had left at Gregory Bay. On looking towards the Fuegian coast no smoke was now visible, and had it been requisite to have landed there when we first entered the Straits and anchored in Possession Bay, for then an immense smoke was seen, although a good distance inland, we doubtless should have encountered a formidable muster of the natives of Terra del Fuego. The face of the country hereabouts is level, and we could not but observe the striking contrast between the western and the eastern entrance of the Straits of Magellan. The wind and weather being much in our favour, we very soon cleared the Straits, and stood away for Monte Video.

We subjoin the following further particulars of Cape Parker, omitted by accident at page 796 of our number for December.

This bay seems to have escaped the notice of all the preceding navigators, as it is not laid down in any chart of the coast. Capt. Stokes was engaged the whole afternoon, mid-deep in water, in making a survey of the northern part of the anchorage; and notwithstanding the weather was cold and rainy, he pursued his observations with unremitting activity and perseverance. While Capt. Stokes was thus engaged, Lieut. Sholl and myself rounded a sandy beach at this part of the bay; on proceeding onwards we heard a roaring of water, and on breaking our way through the forest, we came to a large cataract rolling its foaming course over a steep bank, above which the country appeared to be divested of wood. Having with some difficulty crossed this torrent, we came to an open plain, about two hundred paces in breadth and half a mile in length; on either side of this treeless space the mountains rose to a great altitude, thickly wooded with trees of all sizes, some withered and bleached by age, others of a green and lively verdure. A deadly silence reigned in this solitude, if we except the now fainter sounds of the waterfall, whose distant murmurings served but to heighten the effect of the surrounding desolation. As we walked along, we came to a natural pond of about thirty yards in circumference. I tasted the water and found it very sweet and good. On regaining the beach, we found that Capt. Stokes had taken the cutter round a point farther to the northward, whence after a considerable delay she returned, and we rejoined the Beagle.

FLEMISH HEROICS—OR THE DAY BEFORE THE ENTRY OF THE DUTCH TROOPS INTO BRUSSELS.

It was on the morning of the 21st Sept. as I was walking down the Rue de la Madeleine, that the rumour of the entrance of the Dutch troops first reached me.: from the profound calm of peace, all, in a moment, was noisy confusion. The travelling carriages of an English Baronet, which were quitting the town, turned back, and in such a hurry, that the one which followed knew not the road that which preceded had taken. Every window was closed; the drum beat the *générale;* the bells from every church sounded the dismal tocsin. The march of the *Garde Bourgeoise,* and the hurrying of the people to and fro, altogether formed a picture of confusion seldom witnessed. The gates were closed, and I understood no person was permitted to leave the town.

The night passed in much the same manner; not a moment's interval from the sounds which accompany civil war. But Nature remained unchanged amid the strife of human passion, and put forth all her beauty in a morning unruffled by the lightest breeze, and beneath a lovely autumnal sun, veiled, not obscured, by the soft mists that hung in the atmosphere. For me, who, turning from the haunts of man, have long sought my simple pleasures in those scenes which his industry adorns, I sauntered from my chamber in the *Place de la Monnei,* and bending my steps towards the Park, I hastily traversed its lofty shades, now richly glowing in the varied hues of an autumnal foliage, from the palest yellow to the richest brown of the falling leaf. But I was alone; no footstep, save my own, now trod those walks so often thronged by the gay, the idle, and the dissipated. I paused before the beautiful statue of the Magdalen of Du Quesnoy, to contemplate the holy penitence which the sculptor had so well described.

Passing from thence to the *Boulevard du Prince,* where groups of people were congregated, listening to the distant report of musketry, I proceeded to the *Porte de Louvain,* through which people were issuing, and I too descended the little hill and passed the church, till I found myself breathing the soft air of the country, on the summit of the first hill on the *Chaussée de Louvain.* The scene is here peculiarly tranquil, and bears little trace of its vicinity to a capital city, except in the distant prospect of the white walls and crowded chimneys of the latter, and the deep tones of the clock of St. Gudule, now sounding from its twin towers, darkly frowning over the high roofs of the city. Groups of the *Garde Bourgeoise* appeared, habited in their blue sarreau, enlivened by the white belts of their bayonet and cartridge-pouch, while the foraging-cap of dark blue, with its Brabançon tri-colour, gave an air of peculiar smartness to the whole person. I followed and admired the singular quietness and simplicity of their bearing, so unlike the ferocity on which the imagination dwells in all her pictures of civil war. Some peasantry approaching, I heard our *Garde* inquiring for the enemy; a corner of the wood was pointed out as harbouring some

of the Cuirassiers, and a party of the *Garde* approached, bands of two or three mounted after them, but they dropped away one by one, and the peculiar features of the Flemish character now appeared;—"We have no chance; they are too strong for us!" thus coldly calculating the chance of success. Indeed, throughout the whole revolution, I have never seen a spark of enthusiasm either in the cause or for the cause; even the appearance of the tri-colour, floating in the mild sunbeam, with the sound of a distant drum, failed. The party made a retrograde movement, and I followed, listening to the arch remarks of an English school-boy, on the means employed to preserve the colours from falling into the hands of the enemy.

I am afraid that the smile of contempt repressed, might have been discovered by an accurate observer upon my countenance, as I turned towards Brussels to retrace my steps; when I was attracted by the approach of a horseman, whose cap, sword, and tri-coloured sash, supporting a pair of horse-pistols, quickly declared his rank to be that of an officer; several orders were displayed rather ostentatiously upon his breast, proclaiming that neither the military life, nor the dangers attending it, were new to him; yet he had nothing martial in his air, nor was there the lofty cavalier-like bearing which in general distinguish the officers who fought under Buonaparte; one hand held his bridle, the other fell listlessly by his side. Our *Garde* clustered unceremoniously round him, pointing towards the wood which they had left. He replied in a voice soft enough to have characterized a lady in a drawing-room, though without any of the sweetness which might have rendered the tones attractive. I heard something of a cannon, the approach of their companions—attack—and a drum was heard in the distance; he went off towards Brussels, and my curiosity was now again enough roused to induce me to follow their footsteps. They paused at the door of one of those *cabarets,* so frequent in the vicinity of Brussels. Our officer was emptying his cup outside the door, and calling to one of the guards, having "L. G." upon his cap; he told him to let none loiter; if any sought to return, to have him disarmed, and his fusil given to one of the numerous rustics so eagerly demanding arms. When they had all departed, the mistress of the house, with a dissatisfied look, closed all her shutters.

I quite envy the tranquillity of the Flemish character. The next time I came up with them was in a beautiful green field, enough elevated to display the picturesque grouping of our rustic-looking soldiers, clustering round a small piece of cannon, from which floated the tri-colour. As I was contemplating the various groups, some reposing on the green sward, others resting on their guns, while their companions were employed in taking their horses from the ordnance, I paused, and almost started, as my eye fell on the symmetrical form of a woman, clothed in all the graces of her sex; such a figure as makes us forget to inquire the age, and such a gait as would make the heart of even a holy anchorite leap in his bosom. She stood alone, for no other female appeared in the field. A youth, whose face, fair as her own, was yet unclothed with even the down that precedes the beard of manhood, was by her side; his close resemblance spoke of near relationship: I should have said he was her brother, from her form and bearing; and

the light black veil, which fell over and half-shaded her face, prevented a close examination of features, which, under its folds, seemed fine in delicacy of form, colour, and that expression of feminine loveliness so much more attractive than mere beauty. There was so much of unembarrassed dignity and native superiority in her manner, that I soon wondered at my surprise to find her there; the more particularly as no jest, no look, not even a wondering glance from the armed multitude around, apprized me that there was aught uncommon in her situation. Once, indeed, one, whose gait and manner proclaimed him of that class whose minds are, perhaps, the most obtuse to what is beautiful or lovely, ventured a question. A light blush flitted across the animated countenance of the boy, while an expression of pained delicacy lighted up his full blue eye, as he cast an inquiring glance upon the features of the lady. She was his mother. Two or three words of courtesy dropped from her lips, whose smile seemed to say, "My motives cannot be questioned; I am perfectly satisfied that they are right, nor do I suspect any wrong interpretation." The boy looked reassured, and turned again to contemplate the cannon, and his bright eye lighted up with greater brilliancy as he spoke of its probable destination.

Two or three of the most distinguished-looking men among the *Garde*, now mounted the heights around; they fired their pistols in the air, and were answered by distant shots. The groups, obeying the voice of an officer, moved off by pairs, descended the hollows, climbed the mounts, till they disappeared in the enclosures, save that here and there a laggard, with his gun upon his arm, slowly following, indicated the path they had taken. I still lingered in a group of peasants near the lady, who was carelessly seated on the brow of one of the hillocks, entirely engrossed with the remarks of her son, now standing by her side, and with animated gestures, looking after the receding *Garde;* nor was it till I heard her acquiesce in his request to go to Dieghem and Ever, that I quitted her side, and followed the track of these guards. On the road I spoke to some peasants, who seemed to come from the direction of the firing; they told me that the *Bourgeois (La Notre)* did not approach near enough to the military to kill them, or to be much injured. I saw one or two skulking away with muskets, but the greater part moved forwards, gay and unconcerned, as if they were going to a shooting party.

We had loitered about so long, and I had breakfasted so early, that I began to look around me for some cabaret, where I might eat a slice of ham, and obtain a glass of the excellent beer for which Brussels and its neighbourhood is famous. But it seemed as if some earthquake had suddenly swallowed all these houses of entertainment, so entirely had all signs of them disappeared: many houses, indeed, nicely whitened, with bright green shutters, and the cropped and trained trees overshadowing rustic wooden benches, such as the weary traveller had been accustomed to hail, as affording food, shelter, and rest for his money, appeared, but no entrance into these houses was visible: at last a door, leading into a long bricked passage, stood invitingly open, and I marched in, asking for some ham; two women, after staring at me for some time, looked at each other, and each seemed to search the other's eye for an answer to my simple question. I had spoken in French, but

believing from their hesitation they did not understand that language, I was preparing to try my skill in the Flemish, when the best dressed replied, " they had, indeed, a ham in the boiler over the fire, but—." I did not suffer her to finish the sentence, for the savoury steam of the rustic cookery now came towards me, and increased my country appetite. " Excellent, excellent! give me some of this delicious ham," and without ceremony I walked in, threw off my hat, placed myself on one chair, and my legs on the other; unbuttoned my waistcoat, threw off my stiff military stock, looked at three or four sturdy children, blooming in health, and begrimed with dirt, and losing the present in the feeling of anticipated enjoyment, when the promised ham, reeking in its luscious fragrance, should be placed before me, I gave myself entirely up to the savoury regale. Appetite being at length something more than satisfied, I fear I should say satiated, I took another draught of the elixir, smooth as oil, clear as crystal, and yellow as amber. I turned towards my smiling hostess now occupied in sweeping the room, and asked what was to pay? She simpered rather more than Belgian hostesses think proper to do upon such occasions. I smiled, and was preparing my rustic flirtation, when her simper became a laugh, as she replied, " My house is not an inn; any thing that Monsieur chooses to give will be received!" Generosity is not Flemish. How many schemes must we have invented in England to repay such hospitality!

Well, the day continued most lovely, and as I passed from my farm house, I resolved to penetrate into the village where they told me the soldiers were stationed. As I trod a path bordered on the one side by the houses of the peasantry, and on the other by a fosse, I observed all the women grouped in parties of five and six, hiding themselves either behind projecting corners of houses, or within their cottages, while the men were climbing banks, hills, and hedges, endeavouring to catch a glimpse of the distant soldiery. I was proceeding down a lovely lane yet clothed in the warm green of autumn, and nothing appeared to justify the terrors expressed by the simple villagers at the vicinity of the soldiers; but the quietness of the spot was soon interrupted by the approach of a party of the *Garde Bourgeoise*. " Ah! Mr. Hertfeld," (I said, on perceiving a young Notary with whom I had a slight acquaintance,) " are you here?"—" Yes; I came down to take a shot at them, but we have left the village because the troops are coming there!"—" Ah, ha! so you consider your wife and family, and continue to keep out of danger!" I laughingly observed.—" No, there you are mistaken," he rejoined; " we have been in *very great danger*, for a cannon ball knocked down the end of a cottage, not more than sixty yards from us, and I do assure you that one of the Garde has absolutely killed a soldier! Yes," he continued, seeing my surprise, which did not however proceed from incredulity, " I can assure you there was a soldier killed, I saw him fall myself; it was a Liegeois who killed him—and what is more, he is now in the village under the shelter of that gateway," continued he, stepping back, and pointing to the summit of a hill.

I bade him good day, and proceeded towards the spot referred to, not for the purpose of seeing the Liegeois who had *killed* a soldier, but

with the desire to continue to watch the progress of a struggle which had hitherto assumed so little of the formidable character which imagination lends to all the scenes of civil war. The road wound round an elevation on which grew a variety of fruit trees, some of which were yet loaded with luscious pears and rosy apples, while the high rank grass, wet with dew, grew in uncropped luxuriancy between their stems, giving an idea of desolation and desertion. On the other side of the pathway lay a lake, whose calm glassy surface now reflected back the willow drooping over its banks; it was a scene which in peaceful times would have arrested my steps, but my whole attention was now turned towards a party of the *Garde Liegeoise*, who hailed me from a gateway on the brow of the hill. As I approached, I was struck with the gallant bearing of the little group before me, for beneath the blue *sarreau* there was an elegance of form and manner which plainly showed them to be something far beyond the working artisan. We wandered together from the village, and approached the paved road leading to Brussels, and mounted an elevated field which commanded a view of the heights of Dieghem and Ever, where the cavalry of the enemy appeared, their steel arms glittering in the sun. Occasional reports of musketry were heard. My attention was drawn from this view, towards a body of the Garde on the *pavé;* one said he would go and "*Boire un coup de bière,*" (go and drink a glass of beer) while a peasant insisted if he did *not* go towards the enemy, he should deliver his arms to those who *would*, at the same time endeavouring to take his fusil. The Garde resisted, and the contention became loud. Another of the Garde now came forward, and said in a tone of softened reproof, "*Fi donc, François! est-ce toi qui dois être le premier à reculer?*" (Fie, Francis! is it thou who settest the example of drawing back?") Francis made no reply, but holding his fusil in a position of bayonet attack, he moved forward at a brisk trot towards the enemy. Many of the Garde having shot away their ammunition, were retiring towards Brussels, when I saw a man, reeling on a white pony, approach: he stopped in the midst of them, and from a coarse bag hanging on either side the pony, distributed the cartridges to the fugitives, who having received this supply, again advanced.

While I was contemplating this scene, my eyes again fell on the two beings who had in the morning so much interested me, the lady and her son; she now wore an air of lassitude, but the boy's cheeks glowed. He led her towards a small chapel or shrine to St. Joseph, and carefully placing her on the threshold of the iron-barred door, said tenderly, "There, rest yourself under the shadow of this hill, which I will mount to contemplate the soldiers!" Her eye beamed with all a mother's love as she cautioned him not to approach too near. He promised, and soon with animated gesture exclaimed, "See, see! they plant the tricolour on the heights! now, now the cavalry approach!—they chase them down the hill!—oh, they are all prisoners!" He had no time for farther parley, for the only officer I had hitherto observed, he with the orders on his breast, approached guiding his horse under the shelter of the bank, calling to all to save themselves in the hollow. The lady was still seated on the threshold of the shrine. The boy slid down the hill and covered her with his body—scarcely was he by her side, when

the ball from the cannon rolled on the *pavé* within a foot of her! Availing myself of this circumstance, I approached and entreated her to absent herself from a place now become a field of battle, and inquired "why are you here?" Her face exhibited none of the terrors of her sex, a lively colour suffused her cheek, and the tranquil intelligence of her eye lighted into a flash of excitement, as she replied smiling to my hardy question, "My son desired to come!"

Having retreated far enough to feel ourselves out of danger from the cannon, I had leisure to look around me. The lady and her son, villagers and Garde were all grouped together in a field; one of the Garde pointed to *three* Cuirassiers upon a distant hill, who seemed reconnoitring us. All the Garde, amounting to forty, were instantly in motion: they fled. The lady, however, did not run; and my attention was fixed by the significant though silent invitation given by one of the Garde to a ragamuffin in wooden shoes—they disappeared together. The Cuirassiers being no longer in sight, the Garde again collected in groups, and I found myself near a man clad in a blue *sarreau* unrelieved by military trappings. "Yes," he replied to one of the Liegeois, "you are fine fellows, but 'tis a pity you have no more arms: where are they gone to?—'tis said that they have disappeared from Brussels?" As he spoke thus, his eye fell on the lady—he took off the rustic cap, and discovered a magnificent head covered with fine black hair, cut and dressed in the most elegant manner! "Then," he continued, "I had long desired to see a battle, but living in this remote country, I never thought to have my wish gratified; we *paysans*, you know, never travel far from home!" His pure French pronunciation, added to his remarkably handsome face, his dark eyes, aquiline nose, and the whole character of countenance, so entirely different from that of a Flemish peasant, together with the tone of satire which accompanied his words, excited my suspicions; my eyes glanced downwards, his pantaloons were of the true military cut and of the finest materials, while his boots were of the most fashionable make, and completed by cavalry brass spurs. Here was a double mystery arising out of scenes so unusual as to savour of Romance,—a handsome lady wandering unprotected through a field of battle, such as it was, and a *preux chevalier* in a *blouse*, reconnoitring, but taking no part in the vulgar fray. My curiosity was roused to penetrate the veil of the lady and the *blouse* of the hero;—the result may be recorded on a future occasion. I proceeded, musing upon what I had seen during this walk, and little anticipating from my actual observations the struggle which, in so short a period, was to drive every Dutch soldier from Belgium.

I was aroused from my reverie by the approach of the two men whose significant looks had excited my attention. The ragamuffin was transformed into a decently dressed Bourgeois, his wooden shoes were exchanged for a pair of decent boots. Being unarmed, I advanced with a quicker step, for he who would strip a fallen friend, would not, I thought, hesitate to plunder a living stranger.

A RECOLLECTION OF THE OLD SCHOOL,

BY A GREENWICH PENSIONER.

When Admiral John Willet Payne, of facetious memory, was first-lieutenant of the * *, at that time commanded by the very eccentric Capt. James, or, as he was more usually called, Jemmy Ferguson, there often occurred scenes between these two extraordinary characters of so ludicrous a nature, that they not only relieved the monotony of the ship's daily routine of duty in port, but seemed to cheer, by their repetition, many a dull hour at sea, and to arouse the hearty laugh of those to whom they were recounted on board the other ships of the fleet, who all highly enjoyed the practical jokes the senior lieutenant presumed to play off on his hot-headed but warm-hearted commander, while they were equally astonished at the address by which he escaped the punishment his wit and temerity but too often richly merited. One of those feats of dexterity, the genuine offspring of his ever fertile mind, occurred shortly after the breaking up of the frost in the ice-bound harbour of Halifax, where the frigate had been laid up for the winter.

Before she sailed, it was determined by the inhabitants to add one concluding ball to the festivities that had reigned throughout the dreary months of the past year, as a friendly farewell to the officers of the ship, with whom they had lived in an uninterrupted course of hospitality. Preparations were therefore made on a more than usually splendid scale, to render this last fête the most brilliant of all, and invitations were soon after sent on board, and were joyfully accepted. But it so happened that, on the appointed day, Capt. Ferguson and his mad-brained first-lieutenant had several high words on some trifling occasion, which proceeded, as customary, to epithets of no measured description on the part of the enraged commander, and of calm ironical retort on that of his officer; and as the superior considered his dignity would be more compromised in acknowledging the impropriety of his foul language than in using it, (a very common error,) so he would not condescend to apologise; neither would the inferior yield the point relative to his impertinent presumption and sarcastic replies, both continuing to remain in a temporary state of hostility and cross-purposes, no uncommon case with them.

As the wished-for evening advanced, the Captain, having had leisure to dress himself for the gay scene of revelry and dance, came suddenly on deck, ordered his barge, and at the same time peremptorily directed Meester Payne not to leave the ship on any account whatsoever, but to remain on board, and prepare for sea at daylight. The half-adonized premier, thunderstruck with this despotic and unlooked-for mandate, attempted to remonstrate; but he soon found it was totally in vain, by that infallible token, that ominous sign of settled displeasure, the formal appellation of "Meester Payne; I say, Meester Payne, selence. Meester Payne, I tull ye, selence; doe an I tull ye"—while with imperturbable gravity and stateliness he descended into his barge; but no

sooner had the boatswain's long, loud crescendo-pipe proclaimed his friend's departure, than Mister Payne, casting a hasty but satisfactory look at his own well-made limbs, already cased in kerseymere and silk, resolved they should not be deprived of the pleasure of exhibiting themselves once more in the mazy dance before they resumed their seaworthiness; he therefore hastily descended, completed his toilet as a *private* gentleman, and left the ship in charge of his second, taking care to land at a distance from where the barge had grounded, giving strict orders for the boat's crew not to hold any intercourse whatsoever with the bargemen, and to be ready at a moment's notice; then bending his way towards the assembly-rooms, he requested an interview with the stewards and a few other trusty friends, who had already expressed their surprise at his not appearing, but from the brief and crabbed answers of Capt. Ferguson, had easily divined the truth: his unexpected arrival, therefore, gave great pleasure, and they readily agreed to fall in with the humour of his proposal—to personate a stranger from the province, well knowing there was not an individual in the room but would aid in supporting the assumed character, however palpable, as a just revenge for the Captain's ill-humour in depriving them of his officer's company. This preliminary step being taken, he entered the splendid hall of Terpsichore, with that frank, easy, and gallant bearing, which denoted him a true and favoured worshipper at her soul-inspiring shrine. The ladies received his salutations with gracious smiles, the gentlemen with hearty congratulations, being all of them secretly apprised by the stewards with the reason for his adopting plain clothes.

During his *entrée*, and the friendly greetings of the company, he was unnoticed by his Commander, who had entered into a profound dissertation with the Collector of the Customs, on the comparative merits of Scotch haddock and Newfoundland codfish; but no sooner had the new-comer begun to flourish away one of the gayest of the throng, than his eagle-eye caught the well-known symmetry and light step of his very obedient first officer. An involuntary feeling of amazement caused him to half rise from his seat, but a momentary doubt, as Payne partially escaped his view while turning his fair partner, as quickly reseated him again; but although the Collector earnestly attempted to recall his attention, it was in vain. Scotland and its salting superiority, the fish and their unrivalled good qualities, were as far and as free from his thoughts, as they were themselves in the bleak northern seas, or on the misty banks of Terra Nuova. His ears, his eyes, his every sense was too insensibly fixed on the real or ideal form of the gay Lothario, now arrived at the head of the set immediately opposite, and within a few yards of himself. He could no longer restrain the forcible impulse that urged him to utter his rage and astonishment: with a convulsive bound he sprang on his feet, and in nearly breathless accent, exclaimed, "By ——! look, te's him, mon! te's Payne! that rascal Payne! haw dar he come here?" and was hastening to a personal attack, when his friend the Collector, the stewards, and others who had kept their eyes on him to be prepared, quickly interposed, and mildly inquired what excited his indignation? "Why, don't ye see,

don't ye see that scoundrel Payne?"—"Where, my dear Sir?" said those around, affecting to look in the direction indicated. "Why, there to be sure, at the heed of the dance, wei that bonny lassie for a partner;" at the same time advancing in despite of every effort to restrain his impetuosity.

Payne, who was fully prepared, received his first salutation with the greatest *sang-froid*, begging to know (in a well-feigned tone) whom he had the honour to listen to; at the same time declaring his entire surprise at so rude an address from a perfect stranger. "Weel," said Ferguson, "if e'er in aw my life did I see such impudence! What, not kna yer awn Captain, ye d—d dog? Didna I tull ye, ye munna come here, and be d—d to ye! out aw the room; on board we ye instantly, and get the ship ready for sea!"—"My dear Sir," replied the incorrigible, "your discourse is quite a riddle; you are mistaken in my person, I assure you, Sir! I have neither the honour of knowing you or the Mister Payne you mention; and as to a ship, I was scarcely ever on board one in my life." Lost in utter amazement, Ferguson could hardly refrain from laying hold of the daring impostor: the whole assembly had by this time collected around this diverting scene, and knowing the parties, and the precautions taken to prevent a disagreeable *denouement*, they enjoyed in the highest degree so rich a treat, being barely able to restrain their laughter, while they listened to the following continuation of this extraordinary dialogue; Ferguson nearly choked with rage, while Payne was as calm and collected as a Stoic. "Why, are you not Payne, you rascal? are ye not him? Can ye, dare ye deny it to my face, d—n ye; tell me that, I say!"—"You are, Sir, in an egregious error, and I regret much your importunities and ill-manners should lead you to annoy me, and interrupt the reigning harmony;" then, making a most profound bow, resumed his *nonchalance*. "Deed ye ever see the like of his confounded impertinence?" said Ferguson, turning to the company. "Why ye aw ken him as weel as I do mysel! look on him, and say is not that my own Payne? Speak an ye would that I should nae burst!" The company thus appealed to, readily acknowledged the resemblance in form and features, but at the same time declared the voice was materially different, and, moreover, that the gentleman's declaration clearly and absolutely negatived the presumption.

But as it was too evident, (however distinct the gentleman was from Mr. Payne, in the pretended opinions of all present,) no persuasion could remove the thorough conviction from Capt. Ferguson's mind that they were one and the same individual, the company were therefore content to entreat his present forbearance, and to permit the dancing to proceed without farther altercation, hinting, that if the gentleman was not really Mr. Payne, he was acting very unjustly towards him, and on the other hand, he would know the truth when he returned on board; these pressing instances, added to the confusion of his mind, caused by excessive exasperation at the effrontery and bold denial of his hopeful right arm, induced him to forego all farther contention, but not until he had shook his head, and fist too, at the provoking *incognito*, muttering between his teeth, "that he'd pay him off

when he got on board." This farce being ended, the entertainments were gaily renewed till past midnight, when Ferguson, feeling his anxiety too great to wait for supper, hastily arose, and casting a fierce glance at the new Dromio, was followed by the good wishes of the company as he proceeded with hurried steps to his barge, determined to revenge himself on Payne.

The whole room now resounded with unrestrained bursts of laughter and applause, at the success of the stratagem, yet mixed with some apprehensions of the final issue, from which Payne soon relieved them by assurances that he had fully provided for his safety, by sending a trusty messenger to the bargemen, with a guinea in the Captain's name, desiring them to enjoy themselves, as they would not be wanted until daylight; and in consequence of such timely precaution, they were all long since too drunk to be collected before he could get on board in his own boat. But as there was now no time to lose, he bade and received the farewells of all his kind and joyous friends, and hurried down to the landing-place, whence he rowed rapidly off to the ship. To hoist up the jolly-boat, and change his ball-dress for his uniform, was but the work of a few minutes, and long before the barge came alongside, he was on deck to receive his impatient and furious Captain, whose face and gestures exhibited an amazement far surpassing what they had done on shore, when he stepped on deck and beheld his supposed disobedient and mutinous first-lieutenant, with a half-suppressed yawn and rubbing his eyes, waiting *in statu quo*, as if just awoke, and determined by his presence to show a more than usual respect towards his imperious Commander.

When Ferguson could recover the use of his speech, his scarcely articulated words were — "Why Jock! mon, why Jock, is that ye yersel? can it be possible! and have ye ne'er been to the ball?"— "The ball, Sir! how could I go to the ball, when you so positively prohibited my leaving the ship? But, Sir, I beg your pardon—I beg to wave this discourse. I see you are inclined to be merry at my expense, after depriving me of once more enjoying the company of my friends before our sailing, for which I am certainly excessively obliged to you."—"Why Jock, I am quite bewildered, mon. Zounds, I either saw ye or yer ghaist at the dance—gude Lord deliver us aw, it may have been the de'el himself! how I have abused a gentleman there, thinking aw the while it war ye, ye rogue!"—"Not at all uncommon with you, Sir! and I should not be surprised at some very awkward consequences from your rudeness to the stranger," said Payne, while he secretly chuckled at the evident uncertainty and embarrassment of his Captain, and more so at the complete success of his *ruse*. Nor was it until long after that the truth was told to the old commodore, who being an excellent-hearted man, laughed heartily at his rascal Jock's trick, and whom he sincerely forgave from that affectionate regard he always felt, as he declared, towards a scapegrace—but who was at the same time a gentleman and an honour to his profession.

LETTERS FROM GIBRALTAR.

NO. VII.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK."

October 26th.

HAVING said so much about the *phisique* of Gibraltar, it is only just that I should touch a little on the *morale*. For the present, therefore, I will leave the brown hills, the blue skies, and all the beautiful combinations of Nature that spread around this romantic rock, to speak of the artificial and heterogeneous thing called its society—an homonymous nondescript in natural history, displaying a weak disjointed body, no head, many rickety limbs, and a contorted tail variegated with dirty colours. You may look upon it with the keen eyes of criticism and philosophy, yet discover in it nothing in common with any known thing, and the inevitable conclusion to which you must be drawn is, that its ill-assorted and ill-contrived elements never could compose a whole of fair proportion. Without one of the redeeming qualities of London society, it possesses many of its evil ones. Here we have etiquette without elegance, display without means, jealousy without motive, and dissipation without pleasure. Our community is made up of so many classes, all essentially different, that I scarcely wonder at this. In a large city, matters, from number, become less distinct; but in a place like Gibraltar, well circumscribed in its little divisions, each is prominent and well marked, and men become fastidious from the consciousness of being closely observed. Every motion is studied, and the free flow of their nature is impeded and dammed up until it becomes motionless and unwholesome.

The first class of our society is the military, next, the civil departments, then the English merchants, then the Spaniards and foreign settlers, and then the rich Jews. The military officers and those of the civil establishments, who themselves hang but loosely and joltingly together, unite in looking down on their mercantile countrymen; the latter in their turn silently despise the unjust pride that so offends them, and pay interest with hatred; the Spaniards and foreign settlers never trouble their heads with a thought of seeking acquaintance that might cost them a *doce*;* and all unanimously agree in snubbing the Jews, who, happy in their own company, and richer than all their neighbours, openly enjoy themselves in good-humoured disdain of Christian prejudice and Christian envy.

Now, I do believe that Gibraltar, in the possession of any other European power, would produce a circle of society at once gay and happy; but so much of the bitter of pride and prejudice is infused with the feelings of our countrymen, that wherever they shall form the leading people of a foreign place, they are disliked by the inhabitants. They may be respected for their wealth, feared for their power, and admired for their talents; but to be beloved—*ma foi! ce n'est pas Anglaise, cela.* Their very politeness, their very condescension is offensive to all but the philosopher, who knows that this ble-

* A Spanish coin value twopence-halfpenny.

mish is only skin-deep, and may well be overlooked in consideration of the fine qualities it deforms. It is this, however, that is the main cause of separation between the opulent inhabitants of Gibraltar and the military and official people; and a more perfect separation, perhaps, never existed between inhabitants and sojourners in any town—not excepting that inhospitable nest of grinders, Sheffield. They are as much divided in sociality, as if the one party were in Siberia and the other in Heligoland. Yet they walk in one promenade, ride on one beach, dance in one ball-room, and bow to each other as if they were the best of friends! One would think that this would tend to make the English more anxious to encourage society amongst themselves; but it has no such effect. There is no real cordiality in them.* A huddled up *coterie*-dinner of half a dozen, or a hole-and-corner tea-party is occasionally perceived, but like the bubble on an eel-pond it passes away, and all is again still and stagnant. Even in these emanations it is a thousand chances to one that you find more than two or three females! I was remarking on this subject some months ago to a friend, and he gravely assured me, that the reason the ladies of the garrison did not keep a more general intercourse with each other, was to be attributed to the high state of their domestic virtue. Be that as it may—but I cannot help thinking that my friend was more generous than philosophic; for on being present at an amateur concert, a few days after, I found the rooms filled with ladies, whose fashionable appearance would not have lessened the brilliancy of Almack's, and who might boast of a considerable share of beauty, as well as that *je ne scai quoi*, which in woman's face and voice, and air, speaks so intelligibly the language of truth, and tells us they were not designed for selfish seclusion, but to adorn, improve, and refine society.

The fact is, the ladies of Gibraltar are very well disposed to rational gaiety, but I believe petty jealousies have crept in amongst them, and spoiled what otherwise might have been a great blessing to the garrison. The man who holds a certain rank in life is never so acutely sensible of his importance as his wife is; the tiny points that fly about his pride fall harmless, while they stick like so many musquetos on his wife's sensibility. Small rank is always the most irritable in itself, but when transferred from the possessor to his better half, it becomes doubly so. We have had feuds here about precedence, between individuals who, had they been packed up, sent to St. James's, and weighed in the balance of the Lord-in-waiting, one against the other, would not have turned the scale from its equilibrium. The consequences were endless; parties were formed; bickerings followed, and disunion pervaded all. Indeed, we are not without instances in which this weakness has evinced itself in husbands as well as wives; so, between both, society goes to the wall. These people meet, to be sure, occasionally at public places, but then it is only to show more openly their feelings; and the cold "How do y' do?" begins and terminates the intercourse. The hours of dining I believe to be another cause of

* An exception to these parties occurred in the beginning of this year, on the occasion of new colours being presented to the 53rd regiment. Colonel Consadine and the other officers of that corps entertained the garrison with a fancy ball and supper, the gaiety, elegance, and profusion of which was the admiration of every body.

coldness and separation. Our mess hour is half-past six; the married people dine earlier, so that when an evening circle might be expected, our officers are just commencing their wine, and before they quit their libations, the others are yawning with ennui, or somniferously braced up in their night-caps. Oh! Carumba! as the Spaniards say, that we should, from such bad arrangements, pass our time like monks in a convent!

If young officers would really know the cause of their dislike to Gibraltar, let them be assured that it is this want of due admixture of female society which produces it: that is the

"Spice of life that gives it all its flavour:"

without it, who can relish the insipid draught? If we could taste it in this sojournment, we should have no more grumblings against the Rock, and my opinions upon its qualities as a quarter, given in my first letter, would be echoed by all here who still sigh for home and "better quarters."

There is, however, in this dearth of the pleasures of general society, a substitute which we have carried with us, and shall retain, I trust, wherever we go; that is, our own mess-table. So far we are independent and happy. Let the snows of Canada cover, or the burning sun of Africa oppress us, we bear with us that consolation at least, and possessing it, may smile in the iron face of inhospitality! Long may it continue to cheer its members with its pleasures, and long may its laws, the parents of those pleasures, continue to excite like the blue eyes of Minerva, the respect and love of those over whom they watch.

Although I have in this letter uttered my opinions rather strongly against the state of society here, I do not despair of its improvement; and I hope that those who now form the garrison, as well as those who yet may serve in it, will not receive them in ill-temper, but as wholesome censure, which, like unpalatable medicine, "worketh good."

When I arrived here last year, the town was without any place of amusement to which one could resort, with the exception of a monthly subscription ball, which was the most squalid and miserable entertainment that can be well imagined—skeleton quadrilles, griping lemonade, dry and dirty sandwiches, long cold faces, and two packs of cards! with three languages in the rooms nothing was said, and with some sparkling regimentals nothing was done! chilly moping from eight to twelve, constituted the "amusement," and a walk home to barracks in the rain the pleasure of the evening. It *was* a pleasure, wet as it was, to get shut of the spectral illusion, and refresh oneself with dry slippers and substantial comforts by one's own fireside—there sip a glass of mulled wine, and laugh at the mockery of the evening. By the by, it would excite risibility in an anchorite to think of the Spanish women alone who attended the balls—their imitating English dress and English manners was the perfect ludicrous—frills, feathers, and flowers, mixed up with fans, mantillas, and high hair-combs! But I will spare the gentle creatures, and say no more, except, indeed, to beg of them to stick to their most graceful and becoming of all costumes, and leave those ladies they imitated to the complexity of dress which, from long habit, they at least know how to set off to the best advantage.

Oh, I wish I had it in my power to prevent them from spoiling their pretty olive faces with green and yellow ribands!

I had forgotten.—In addition to the balls, we had an occasional play, got up by the private soldiers of the 42nd regiment. It is enough to say of this amusement, that the female parts were performed by muscular Highlanders, and some of the finest lines of Shakspeare given in broad Scotch. It is but justice, however, to observe, that those characters that admitted of the Caledonian accent, were well performed; indeed, the men acquitted themselves under the circumstances as well as could be expected; but it could not be classed as a permanent feature of public amusement. However pleasant it may be for once to hear the regular and classic English drama translated, *ab ora*, into broad Scotch, the pleasure will not bear a repetition.

When I say I do not despair of improvement in the social amusements of Gibraltar, I have some little reason for it. Symptoms of this improvement begin to manifest themselves. A musical society has been within these few months established here, and has met with cordial support. Its concerts, which are public once a month, are brilliantly attended, and the officers of the garrison who perform, acquit themselves with *éclat*. They play the best pieces of Rossini, in a style highly creditable to their talents. We have also a club, which was commenced last December, and it is found to be a sort of rallying point to companionship. Here we may take our coffee, read the papers, chat together, or play billiards, whist, or backgammon. This establishment was for several months rickety and unstable, but it has lately begun to flourish, and bids fair to make a stand. The officers also are turning their attention to form a theatrical society, and have already made some progress; and the appointment of some men of taste to the regulation of the ensuing balls, promises that something better than we had heretofore may be expected in that quarter. We have an excellent theatre, spacious assembly rooms, superior music, and a numerous garrison; all we require is, unanimity and the exertion of taste to make Gibraltar as pleasant as its scenery is beautiful; and of this consummation, as I said before, I do not quite despair. But at present, what have we in lieu of what we ought to have? Drinking and whist playing. The former is the bane of all happiness, and the latter but a dangerous and treacherous pastime. Drinking, although going much out of fashion, is still considered by most nations as a part of the English character. We are caricatured for and upbraided with it by our neighbours the French; and the following anecdote will tend much to show in what light the Germans look upon us with regard to such habits.

Previously to peace being concluded between Morocco and Austria, the latter power sent some troops and ships of war to Algazeras, the town on the opposite shore of our bay. The Austrian officers invited those of our garrison to a ball. Several accepted the invitation; and what was the highest compliment (as they thought) which the Germans paid to their guests? Why, pouring down their throats every kind of strong liquor! The most expensive wines were in profusion, but the *coup d'amitié* was a goblet of rum! When elevated by their feelings of respect and delight, they ran about the rooms armed with large glasses of strong spirits, and seizing their guests in the fraternal

embrace, cried out, as they pressed the beverage, "*Rom! rom! drink de rom! English man lof de rom!*" What a commentary on our habits! However, when the Austrian officers afterwards visited our garrison balls, they had an opportunity of judging of their own error, for they got nothing from us but lemonade.

Whist, the great amusement of Gibraltar, is, as I said before, dangerous and often vexatious; but it has the negative merit of diminishing indulgence in the pleasures of the bottle. A little of it is good and harmless, but excess in that is nearly as bad as excess in drinking. Like the latter, it has the power of taking the mask off our characters, and like it also, leaves behind it a head-ache. What a touchstone is a whist-table! What a variety of events it produces in the mind! What a diversity of character it developes! It is a field where every man may figure, and a system most men fancy they understand. It beguiles us from the centre of ordinary caution, and makes us yield unconsciously to our nature. The temper of the mind is laid bare by it, and you discover the irritable, the mild, the generous, the selfish, the avaricious, the careless, the tyrannic, the slavish, the cunning, the bold, the silly, and the wise.

We have all sorts of whist players here. We have dictators, whose assumed knowledge of the game makes their opinions despotic. We have the lecturers, whose vanity and disappointment produce a lesson after every hand. We have the doubters who have no opinion, and wait five minutes for an impulse. We have the fretters who groan at every trick, and the chucklers who exult with a grin at their neighbour's losses. We have the submissive, who are ruled by the dictators, and the resigned who listen to the lecturers, taking all things for the best. The last, however, are the fewer number, and I find that they are generally the best of husbands, patient, meek, and gentle. What a little world is a whist-table!

It is a matter of great amusement to me to observe all these vanities called into action, and a subject of interesting reflection to mark how little human intellect can control chance and foresee events. I have read the best treatises on the game, and noted the best players, yet find in both plausibility without truth; a system without a foundation. The best players I see constantly beaten by the tyros. The fact is, that the excellence of art in whist goes no farther than an aptitude in guessing at the probability of events: the rest is, coolness, common sense, and good cards. The last quality I really believe to be four points in the five, and will do more than all the science of Matthews, Hoyle, and Payne. It is the wise law of nature that no two things can be precisely alike. The very variety which occurs in our mode of thinking and reasoning on the game and its probabilities, constitutes the beauty of whist. It would not be the game of whist if its events could be as we wished. If we could *finesse* with a certainty of success, where would be the doubt? and if there be doubt, where is the certainty of doing any given thing? Besides, the science of the good whist-player, not only requires another's science to produce the desired effect, but requires that other to think as he himself does, from different sources of thought, separate and distinct hands of cards. What then becomes of art? Why it shrinks back into its proper limits—general rules. If men would well consider this, we should have

fewer dictators, lecturers, doubters, fretters, or chucklers; and what is still better, fewer whist-players.

But, Gentlemen, perhaps I am wandering from my proper subject. I must beg your indulgence. However, as you are most likely all, no doubt, whist-players, I trust that I may count on it: the observations I have hazarded will serve at least as a subject of amusing speculation; so I will now return to my theme and speak of more useful matter.

To all those whose disposition leads them to retirement and the pleasures of the mind, Gibraltar affords an enjoyment independent of society. This is to be found in our magnificent garrison library. The establishment possesses upwards of 14,000 volumes, amongst which may be reckoned the most valuable and approved works on science and the Belles Lettres. It furnishes all the new works of merit to the extent of 600 per annum, and can boast of a splendid collection of maps and engravings. Its tables are covered with the London and Parisian periodicals, and the newspapers of various countries in Europe, as well as of our own.

To a few officers of the garrison quartered here in the year 1793, this admirable establishment owes its origin; to the late Duke of York its development, and in a great measure to the industry and attention of Mr. Bouisson, the present Librarian, its eminent success. A short sketch of its origin and progress will, I trust, appear not out of place in the columns of your Journal. It may serve to guide other colonies in forming similar establishments, and thus diffuse benefits not to be too highly appreciated.

There being neither libraries nor booksellers' shops in Gibraltar, some of the officers belonging to the garrison in the above-mentioned year, proposed the establishment of a library, to which none but military, naval, or civil officers, should be admitted to subscribe, and the proposition was shortly after carried into effect, under the auspices of the then Commander-in-Chief. A number of books were presented to the new institution by some of the members, and for the purpose of forming a fund to increase the collection, and cover unavoidable expenses, it was agreed that the subscribers should contribute a few days' pay as entrance-money, besides paying a trifling monthly subscription. At present, the entrance-money is four days' pay, and the monthly subscription half-a-dollar. For the appropriation of this fund to the intended purposes, and for conducting the business of the institution in general, a committee is appointed every year, from amongst the subscribers of the different corps, and of the naval and civil departments; but the power of framing or altering the fundamental laws is reserved for the body of subscribers at large, before whom are also laid, at the yearly general meeting, the accounts and state of the library. In 1805, the establishment was removed to a building specially erected by Government, at the recommendation of the late Duke of York and Mr. Pitt, and fifty pounds per annum allowed by the Treasury for necessary repairs. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only instance in which Mr. Pitt publicly patronised literature, and it is no doubt to the generous and munificent mind of our lamented Commander-in-Chief, that the influence is owing, which operated so extraordinary a bias in the conduct of the calculating statesman. To commemorate the benefactor of the institution, a vote passed in the committee a long time ago, for

the erection of a statue or bust of the Duke, and I am sorry to find that as yet the just tribute has not been carried into effect! However, there is every hope of its soon being so.

The expense of the repairs, that of the additions and improvements on the building itself, and in the piece of ground belonging to it, together with the price of book-cases and furniture purchased for this establishment up to the present time, amounts to upwards of forty thousand dollars; and the income which has enabled the committee to incur this expense, and to increase the number of books on the shelves from a few hundred volumes to about 14,000, arises, 1st. from the subscription; 2nd, from the rents paid by tenants of the above-mentioned ground, and of the buildings (chiefly a racket-court and billiard-house); and 3rd, from the profits of the press belonging to the Library. The establishment of a printing-office had not been contemplated by the founders of the institution. It originated in a wish expressed by Gen. O'Hara to circulate the English accounts of the operations of the war through the neighbouring country, where the press was entirely under the control of the enemies of England. The committee acceded to the General's wish: a few types only were procured at first, but when received, the servant of the institution, Mr. Bouisson, upon whom devolved the duty of carrying the General's project into effect, pointed out the possibility of raising an income for the institution by means of the press; and the committee having adopted the idea, a regular printing establishment was gradually formed, which has, during the intervening period, yielded the profits out of which have, in a great part, been defrayed the heavy expenses mentioned above. It is to be feared, however, that those profits, which have already diminished, will decrease still farther, or even cease altogether. The library press, at which, besides a daily paper, pamphlets and posting-bills were printed in the various languages of the South of Europe, as well as in English, and which had hitherto been pretty constantly employed, feels the effects of the decline of the Gibraltar trade. Merchants no longer get any printing done, the subscribers to the daily paper are successively withdrawing their names, and the advertisements, which were so productive, have dwindled to an insignificant number. But worst of all, the printing of the forms required for the public departments, which had been secured to the Library press by the Lords of the Treasury, with a view to promote the prosperity of the institution, acknowledged to be so useful, was withdrawn lately. This was done no doubt according to the present spirit of public economy; but I believe the saving will be nothing to the Treasury, while the measure will deeply injure the institution. I have little doubt that the price of the paper alone, which is sent out here under the "*economical*" contract from London, costs Government as much, if not more, than both paper and printing would cost if done here on the spot.

As I am now, Gentlemen, fast approaching the conclusion of my time and paper, I will leave off discussion, and give you a little of the current novelties of our garrison.

On the 19th of the present month, we read in Galignani's Messenger, an extract which I shall here copy. It is from the Courier of the 4th inst.:—

"On Thursday evening last, Marshal Bourmont arrived at Dorchester from Plymouth, where, we believe, he has debarked from Algiers, and, after sleeping there, proceeded on the following morning to Lulworth Castle, where he had an audience of the Ex-King. The Marshal has since resided at the Castle. He is accompanied by an aid-de-camp."

Now the worthy ex-Marshal dined at our mess on the very day I read the circumstantial paragraph above quoted. He arrived in our garrison from Algiers a few days before, accompanied by his two sons, and to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, will sail for England, when, no doubt, his arrival will be more truly reported.

The Marshal appears about fifty years of age, and is a plain-looking little personage. His two sons are fine young men. They have received every attention here; have dined with the Governor and every regiment of the garrison in succession. The ex-commander sometimes seems in good spirits, but the "worm i' the bud" can be seen but too easily. The 42nd and 53rd gave him a field-day. He was highly pleased with their movements, and seemed delighted with the Highland pipes, particularly when they screamed round the mess-table; and he dryly remarked on that occasion, that the sound made him fancy himself again amongst the Barbarians! The commanding officer of the 42nd wore his Waterloo medal in the chair that day, and it could be perceived that its glittering had no very pleasant effect upon the ex-Marshal's eyes. How awkwardly times change for some people!

Our town is filled with Spanish Constitutionalists, amongst whom are some of the leading talents and a few English partisans. They are awaiting an expected rising in Spain, which, it is believed, is more distant than they calculate upon.

We have referred in former numbers to the Gibraltar Military Library, especially in the papers on Naval Education, and on the proposed Naval Library at Portsmouth: we have it in our power to add some farther information respecting its original formation, which appears to have escaped our intelligent correspondent, and which will serve to complete the details he has given of that excellent institution.

We know, from good authority, that Colonel Drinkwater, the historian of the Siege of Gibraltar, was the sole projector of that admirable establishment, which has served as a model for similar libraries at most of our principal foreign garrisons. Before the memorable siege, a scanty and imperfect collection of common books, inferior to any village library in England, was the only resource of this nature existing in the garrison. This want of a proper library was not, however, then so important, as the garrison had other objects to occupy their attention.

In 1787, Colonel Drinkwater returned to the garrison, and then exerted himself to supply this deficiency; but it was not until his return to Gibraltar, after leave of absence, in 1792, that he succeeded in this object. Having secured the co-operation of several influential individuals, and obtained the approval and support of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor, Generals Sir Robert Boyd and O'Hara, he called a public meeting, at which the plan and fundamental rules were discussed and agreed to. Previous to holding this meeting, he had persuaded many of his friends to contribute such books as they possessed, to form the nucleus of the new institution; and on the day named for sending them in, nearly five hundred volumes were at once collected. Colonel Drinkwater was shortly after ordered with his regiment to Toulon, and was therefore obliged to leave the infant concern to the care of his friends and coadjutors, Captains Barlow and Fyers, the latter of whom took a very warm interest in its success, and pursued this object so assiduously, as to fully accomplish the views and intentions of the projector.—EDITOR.

DENOMINATIONS OF MODERN SHIPPING.

In speaking of the incorrect manner in which the different classes of vessels are named, not only in common conversation, but also in books, I trust I may not be taxed with presumption in my endeavour to explain the definition of the terms applied to vessels as determined by their *rig*, and the common consent of seamen. We find that the words ship, bark, and skiff, are constantly used as general terms to designate any class of vessel, which is evidently erroneous, according to the acceptation in which those words are held in the nautical language, inasmuch as each term applies to a certain class of vessels, distinguished from the other by difference in *rig*, (i. e. the disposition of masts, cut of sails, &c.)

Let us now quote our great Lexicographer, the Leviathan of literature, but certainly appearing in this instance "a fish out of water:" "Ship, (*scip*, Sax. *schippen*, Dutch) a ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails." This definition does not appertain to, or describe any particular vessel, but seems applied to the whole. The *ship* is a three-masted square-rigged vessel, and the term is never applied by seamen (except perhaps inadvertently) to any other class.

"Bark (*barca*, low Lat.) a small ship." The Bark is also a three-masted vessel, but carries no square-sail on her mizen-mast.

Brig, not given. The Brig is a two-masted square-rigged vessel, differing from the Snow in not having a square-mainsail, or a trysail-mast abaft the main-mast. Custom has, however, blended these vessels into one class, as all our war brigs are rigged as Snows, although they are never so termed.*

Snow, not given. The Snow is a two-masted vessel, carrying a square-mainsail, and having a trysail-mast, on which the gaff of her fore-and-aft-mainsail traverses; she is square-rigged.

"Brigantine, (from *brigand*, F.) a light vessel, such as has been formerly used by Corsairs or Pirates." This term is evidently the diminutive of Brig; the Corsairs of Barbary used vessels differently rigged from the Brigantine; these were principally Polackers, Xebecks, Tartanes, and Felouques. As to the vessels of the Pirates, these were of all *rigs*, and not confined to the Brigantine: from the etymon, and definition, as above, one would imagine the Doctor meant to imply that the name was derived from the occupation of the sea robbers. Brigantine, a small class of two-masted vessels, square-rigged, having no sail above her main-top-sail, which is set upon a pole mast; she has no square mainsail, in lieu a main stay-sail. According to the Rev. Mr. Skinner, of Camerton, Somerset, the vessels still called Brigs and Brigantines were, in the first instance, passage-boats, plying from one port to another, either for the sale of traffic or plunder. Brig signifying in the Celtic, a passage over water. It is probable that these classes were known long before the ship.

Smack, not given. The Smack is a one-masted vessel, built like a sloop, but seldom exceeding twenty-five tons. She carries a fore-and-

* I believe the distinction is now used only in the registers of such vessels.

aft mainsail, and gaff-topsail, a jib-foresail, jib, and square-sail. Her bowsprit is a running one, or, as it is called, a reef bowsprit, like that of the cutter; her jib, like the cutters, does not hoist upon a stay, but by halyards alone, and the sail is reefed in-board, and does not stow upon the bowsprit. In effect, the Smack is a small cutter-rigged vessel, sloop built. The Smack was formerly, and probably originally employed to attend our men-of-war, in carrying the provisions and men on board, and perhaps the term is derived from the Saxon *Smæc*, a taste or relish.

"Skiff (*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.) a small light boat." A Skiff is also a sloop-built vessel, but has this difference; her jib-stay is rove through a sheave-hole at the end of her bowsprit, and is eased in by a traveller. Many of these little vessels have no top-mast, not even a pole or staff, and carry a fore-and-aft mainsail, jib-foresail, and jib. The proper Skiff's mainsail hauls out to the taffrail, and traverses on a traveller-iron, like the Cutter's foresail. The *Scapha* of the ancients, I believe, was a canoe, and not a sailing vessel: I know not the build or rig of the Italian *Schiffo;* the Shallop is often called a Skiff.*

"Cutter, (from *cut*) a nimble boat that cuts the water." This applies to a ship's boat so called, not to the decked vessel. The Cutter is a single-masted vessel, either clinker-built, or carver-built, (in the former mode the planks overlap) with a running bowsprit, and no jib-stay. She carries a fore-and-aft mainsail, and jib-foresail, and jib, and gaff-topsail.

Lugger, not given. The Lugger is either a two or three-masted vessel, with square cut-sails, set fore-and-aft; some of these carry top-sails. The French call them *Chasse Marées;* our trading vessels are seldom so rigged; but many of our fishing craft and ship's boats are so.

"Sloop, a small ship." What would Jack say to this definition? The Sloop is a single-masted vessel, with a standing bowsprit, and having a jib-stay; she carries also a top-sail, and sometimes a flying top-gallant-sail, and gaff-topsail, her hull is very differently constructed to that of the Cutter; the Bermuda and Bahama sloops are, in all respects, superior to any other.

"Shallop, (*chaloupe*, Fr.) a small boat." The Shallop† happens to be the largest of undecked boats! The Shallop, or ship's long-boat, has one mast (without topmast), fore-and-aft mainsail, jib-foresail, and sometimes a jib. I know not the origin of the two last terms.

"Schooner, (a sea term,) a small vessel with two masts;" so has a Brig, a Lugger, &c. Schooners are fore-and-aft vessels of four classes. 1. The *three-masted* Schooner; 2. The *two-topsail* Schooner; 3. The *fore-topsail* Schooner; and 4. The *Ballahou* Schooner; which last

* I have known many sailors and some officers who did not know the rig of the Brigantine, the Smack, or the Skiff, although old and good seamen. We have always something to learn.

† These boats are extremely dangerous when deeply laden with hogsheads of sugar, and used as droggers; they are badly planned, and are even worse practical vessels than the old launches of our men-of-war; not a season passes without several of them being swamped.

does not carry any topsails. The prejunct before the class name of these vessels explains the difference in rig, without farther exposition.

" Felucca, *(felouque*, Fr.) a small open boat with six oars;" many of these vessels are not only decked, but of capacity for heavy cargoes and long voyages. Some have three, many two masts, with a *lateen* cut sail upon each; these vessels are in greater use up the Mediterranean than, perhaps, in any other sea.

The Brig schooner (formerly called Hermaphrodite Brig) is square-rigged forward, and schooner rigged abaft, that is, she carries only a fore-and-aft mainsail, and gaff-topsail on her main-mast; they have been considered dangerous vessels; removing the foremost a foot or two farther aft, perhaps would relieve them much, and lessening the jib would prevent, in a head sea, their being lifted too high, and of course would ease the plunge. There are some deviations from the established *rig* in several of these classes. Besides the jigger-masted Cutter, otherwise called a " Dandy," some Brigs and Schooners have a polacker fore-mast; and some Schooners and Sloops carry a middle-topsail on the heel of their top-masts, between the *top* and *cap*, the head of the lower mast being made very long for that purpose.

Many ships and brigs carry three and two gaffs, on which are set a fore-and-aft sail, called a *spencer* (said to be so named from Capt. Spencer, R.N. who first used it).

There is a great variety in the *rig* of our fishing craft, many of which I am unacquainted with; some of these have one mast, with a *sprit*-mainsail hauling out to the taffrail, and a jib-foresail to the stem. Another of the same class has, with the addition of a jib and bowsprit, a shoulder-of-mutton *jigger*. One of the most common carries two *lugs* and a jib, the fore-lug being the largest. Another carries one fore-lug and a shoulder-of-mutton *jigger;* whilst there are many which have a fore-lug, or rather a square-sail, and a fore-and-aft mainsail.

The Cowes pilot boats are rigged generally as Sloops, carrying off the wind angularly cut steering sails. The Scilly pilot boat is *dandy* rigged; the Mount's Bay, *lug* boats; those of the Downs I do not recollect; the boats of the Mumbles, or Swansea pilots, are Schooner rigged.

To the above descriptions I may add, that the word *vessel*, as a general term applicable to any class of naval architecture, is used by all professions; what need have we for another? *Shipping*, vessels of all descriptions. The poet in his assumed licence may, and does use the terms Bark and Skiff figuratively, with impunity; but it is an anomaly in the nautical language to call a Brig (having two masts only) a Ship, (which has three masts,) or to term a boat a skiff, merely because she is small.

Of the Royal Navy we have the following different classes of ships and other vessels:—

First-rate,	120,	110,	108,	106,	104 guns.	Three deckers.
Second do.	98,	84,	82,	80,	— do.	And one of H. M. yachts.
Third do.	78,	76,	74,	—	— do.	The other yachts.
Fourth do.	64,	58,	52,	50,	— do.	

Fifth-rate,	48,	46,	44,	42,	38,	36	guns.
Sixth do.	34,	32,	30,	28,	26,	24	do.
Sloops .	22,	20,	18,	16,	14,	10	do. and bombs.
Gun-brigs	12,	10,	9,	—	—	—	do. and ketches.

Schooners and Cutters, } various, from 2 to 14 guns, and steamers.

Ships-of-the-line, include all between the first-rate and the 64 upon two decks. Ships of the first-rate are all three deckers.

Some of the old ninety-eights, such as the St. George, were also on three decks; and several of the old eighties, were exceedingly fine effective ships; such as the Malta, Cæsar, Tonnant, &c.

The old fifties and forty-fours upon two decks, were a class of vessels dangerous to the reputation of the British navy, although some of these have fought well (instance the Glatton and the Leander); the old Argo was a fast sailer.

We have now 60 and 50-gun frigates! so have the French and Spaniards; the "double banked" frigate, Jeanne d'Arc, belonging to the former nation, is one of the finest vessels I ever beheld; and Admiral La Borde has some noble frigates in his squadron.

Of frigate-built sloops—A few of the old ships of this class were fine vessels, such as the Stork and the Lark, but many were wretchedly constrained for room.

Corvettes—Flush-decked ships are fine vessels for warm climates, the crews of those in the West Indies were generally healthier than in the frigate-built sloops, probably from a freer circulation of air. The old Bacchante was an excellent command, with her 64's masts and yards, stiff as a rock, and a swift sailer. The Bermuda-built corvettes, very superior vessels; swift, weatherly, lying to in a gale with a dry deck, and having good accommodations for captains, officers, and men; but, as a set off, very wet (from stern to taffrail) carrying sail in a stiff breeze; and the cedar, of which they were principally constructed, very brittle, and so buoyant, that these vessels required as much ballast as a 36-gun frigate. I hope the tonnage and ordnance of our sloops-of-war will be increased, so as to be able to cope with those of foreign powers; the American war corvette, Lexington, is 670 tons, with a complement of 400 men, and mounts 28 long 18-pounders; and is said to be capable of carrying 24 long 24-pounders!

Barks—Several of our large 18-gun brigs last war were converted into *barks*, and are said to have improved by the change; some of the King's packets are now rigged as *barks;* as are also some large brigs of war. Our packets should be built at Bermuda, they have the *notion*, as Jonathan says, of building fast-sailing vessels there. I am informed that the 14-gun brigs are in all respects the best sea-boats among that class.

Our schooners employed during the last war in the West Indies, were a very miscellaneous class; generally not large enough to be a match for four or five of the privateers, which often kept company. The present schooners, such as the Skip-jack, being built on the principle of fast sailing, seem suited to the object of chasing pirates and Guineamen, but they look desperately dangerous vessels to encounter a

heavy sea or a hurricane; I should prefer commanding one at the regatta, than in a winter's *north* during a dark night off the *Carysfort reef!* The three-masted schooners built at Bermuda during the last war were perfect flying-fishes, going *slap* through the seas without rising to surmount them; they were frightful to behold on such occasions; and I have little doubt that the Shamrock, with poor Abraham Bowen, went down like a diver, head foremost; these craft were too ticklish for so stormy a station as that of Halifax.

Yachts—Those of the King are beautiful vessels to behold. The private-public one, (as she has been called,) the Ambassador's Yacht, the Herald, seems to do well for a teak built vessel.

Store-ships—The Old Camel was a fine roomy ship of this class, and I hope others of the same capacity, &c. have taken her place.

Troop-ships—A class of vessel during war of excellent account, and far preferable as to comfort (if any can be found by the soldier afloat,) to the troops than hired transports: as to economy, if the merchant makes a profit after wear and tear, &c. would not that profit be saved to the Government by using men-of-war?

Surveying vessels—I know not their qualities, their utility unquestionable; some of the smaller vessels of war upon every station might be profitably employed in that line. The Vigias throughout the Atlantic require looking after, and the cause and source of the Florida stream is not yet accurately traced; the popular theory is not from actual investigation, and as Capt. Tuckey said, "so far from the trade wind being the cause of the western flow of the water, that current may be the cause of the wind!" I am told there is no sign of it in the sea of Mexico, and that in the Yucatan channel an east current of thirty miles has been felt in the twenty-four hours!

Deviations in build*—Flush three-decker, in Canada. A 74 without a poop. Ships of the line, and frigates with round sterns. Frigate-built brig. Round stern sloops.

To conclude with an official extract, "The force of each ship is stated, (agreeable to the ancient practice in the navy, and in obedience to his late Majesty's order in council,) according to the number of guns and carronades actually carried, and not according to the erroneous denominations which had lately grown into use."

ARGO.

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* Among merchant vessels, I have seen a sheer-masted brig and a lugger; the latter answers remarkably well, and it would be a good rig for our gun-boats and launches. The plan is not altogether new, the rafts on the river Guayaquil are similarly rigged.

THE LOST MULE.

The incidents of S—'s Story were beginning to lose their influence, when brighter weather, more society, and a prospective view of retracing my steps and spending my Christmas with my brother officers, usurped that place in my contemplations which had hitherto been occupied by the narrative of my commissariat friend. The time at length arrived when it became necessary to prepare for my solitary march, for my state of health afforded no pretext for farther absence; independently of which there was a magnet at home of superior attractive powers to that which fixed me at Renteria, in the shape of a good suite of rooms, air-tight glass windows, sound though bricked floors, and ceiling to the roof; to which may be added the comforts of a curtained and canopied bed in a snug recess, together with the anticipated arrival of letters, newspapers, reviews, tea, condiments, &c. from England. Nevertheless, my projected journey in the very depth of winter, alone, among the savage and dreary wilds around me, notoriously infested by desperate characters, and, perhaps, a lurking guerilla band in ambush, while the earth was wrapt in a mantle of deep snow, a thin and scattered population, with short days and long rides, altogether offered no very promising view to my imagination. I therefore longed for some counteracting excitement to dispel what I really believed to be merely illusion, but which I was quite sure would haunt me when fairly out of the reach of civilization. The very want I anticipated was supplied in good time; though, had it been left to my choice, I should have selected a more convenient source of amusement, perhaps, than the loss of my best and most valuable mule the day before my march.

She possessed all the rarely combined qualities of that capricious and often demoniacized hybrid; and I prized her the more when I compared her virtues with those of her fellow, who would never by any persuasion go the road I wanted it; preferring, when urged forwards, the motion of a tub in a stream, and spinning round, until her rider was perfectly giddy and obliged to give up the contest: her loss, therefore, especially at this period, was no slight calamity; although my exertions to regain her almost balanced the loss, while hope existed, from the perpetual occupation and excitement they afforded. I put off my journey a few days to allow time for ascertaining the result of my inquiries, which I was not in the end sorry to find abortive, up to the very day of my departure; because the tediousness of the way was mainly beguiled by getting upon the *trail* of both mule and robber, *en route*.

My first care was to send my servants different ways; and I afterwards discovered that they had taken every possible path but one, and which happened to be the very one the thief took, and my own road homewards. My boy did not return till the morning, having been out all night with my horse, and both were benumbed with cold and wet, evincing more zeal than caution on the part of the faithful Francisco. From him I had gathered that a private of our infantry had lodged over my stable, which was then out of the village, and that he had taken my mule with him, on pretence of watering her, in spite of the

loud remonstrances of the loquacious landlady, and had decamped before my servants arrived to feed the animals in the morning. The Alcalde of the district issued an account of the theft, and a description of the thief and mule, as nearly as I could make out that of the former; and I posted up in English a similar notice, which had the effect of gaining me some intelligence of the name and regiment of the culprit. This being transmitted to head-quarters, he was placed in the Military Hue and Cry; and I was informed that he had been a well-known deserter for nearly two years, during which period he had passed at different times for an officer, as a quarter-master, or some other warrant-officer, a paymaster, &c.; that he was little more than twenty years of age, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and spoke Spanish and French fluently. I was, moreover, requested to spare no pains to capture him, and directed, in case of succeeding, to send so very accomplished a person to answer for his many crimes before a general court-martial at head-quarters, where the Provost's rope awaited his anticipated fate.

Despairing of success, I made the best of the matter as to my baggage, and set forth full of doubts, and hopes, and plans. My third day's march brought me to the small town of Tolosa, late in the evening, where I was lodged a mile and a half out of the place. And just as I was sitting down to dinner, Francisco, who had been dispatched for some wine, came back breathless to inform me he had met the thief on the bridge; but, instead of securing him, had taxed him with having stolen the mule, and simply asked him to return it, to which the fellow very naturally replied, he knew nothing about it. Taking Francisco with me, I immediately went into the town. It was then quite dark. The boy had traced the culprit to the Commissary's depôts, where, however, there was some disposition manifested among the underlings in office to pretend ignorance of any person answering to the description I gave, until a few threats extorted from them, that their new associate had been three days with them, drawing provisions for a legion of mules and no small quantity of persons, upon forged returns and requisitions of course, in the character and garb of a staff-officer of subordinate rank. His lodgings were pointed out to me, and thither we repaired; but he was just gone out. On coming away, however, my boy espied him on the opposite side of the street, and pointing him out to me, I rushed across and seized him by the collar, demanding, at the same time, assistance from his companion, a serjeant of dragoons, who, however, declared his perfect ignorance of the fellow, having merely been drinking casually with him in a wine-house. The culprit himself did not deny his name or regiment; but professed to know nothing of the mule, and never to have been at Renteria. To the castle, however, I marched him off; Francisco holding one and I the other of his arms, the serjeant, by my orders, bringing up the rear. Several prisoners were before the Alcalde, and this gave me time to observe my friend, whom I found to be a fair-faced, light-haired, boyish-looking youth, very genteel both in dress and appearance, generally wearing the undressed costume of a staff officer, and looking very like a young runaway of good birth and connexions. To the inquiry of the Alcalde which of the group was the prisoner, the rogue replied, in

excellent Spanish, "that I was;" and had it not been for my Spanish boy and the serjeant, he would undoubtedly have succeeded in placing me in custody instead of himself, the gaoler having actually laid his hands upon me for this purpose, till the real culprit was ascertained and delivered up in due form.

Next morning, before breakfast, the prisoner sent for me, and expressed a desire to point out where my mule was, but denying that he was the robber. I told him, that when I got my mule back, it would be the proper time to do all in my power to liberate him, or to lessen his punishment; and that my interference could not avail without this taking place, and a full confession being made; for I had too strong proofs against him, to doubt of his being the thief, independently of his other crimes. Having promised to favour him as much as possible, provided always that I recaptured the stolen mule, he proceeded to tell me that the animal was in the hands of a capitas, or conductor of a brigade of mules, who had purchased her for eighty-five dollars; I having paid one hundred and forty for her at Lisbon. Having procured the address of the capitas, I discovered that his brigade of mules was gone into France, where the head-quarters of our army were now established; and that he was expected to return the next evening, or on the following morning. As I could gain no farther clue, and was very doubtful of success, I resolved to march on next morning, and leave Francisco behind to get the mule back, if he could, with the assistance of the police, which the Alcalde promised. Before I started, however, the first division of an Hussar brigade entered the town; and having reported my prisoner to the General, he was taken charge of accordingly, and, as I afterwards learnt, marched up to head-quarters between two mounted dragoons with drawn sabres; a rope being loosely thrown round his neck, the other end of which was attached to the saddle of one of his guards. "So much for Buckingham!" This being settled with the General, I proceeded, instead of staying to avail myself of his invitation to dinner, and got another stage on my journey, where I proposed to remain a day, and send back my bât-man to the assistance of Francisco, whose prudence I could not trust to, though his zeal was excessive. The tedious day passed by without any tidings, till, about ten o'clock at night, I heard the steps, as I thought, of the two mules, and for which I had been so anxiously waiting. On running into the court-yard I was overjoyed to see my lost mule, although she was so thin and tucked up, and so bathed in profuse perspiration, that I could scarcely recognise her. My servants had obtained for themselves the proferred reward; and as soon as the mules were fed and done up, and themselves refreshed, they gave me the following account of their adventures.

The bât-man and the Spanish boy, accompanied by a policeman, who proved useless, and armed with stout sticks, lay all day in wait for the expected mule-brigade on the Spanish frontier, where the only pass led to and fro through the mountains. Towards evening the mules appeared, the capitas leading the van on my mule, which was demanded but peremptorily refused; and, when the leader saw that force was about to be used, he suddenly cut the rope which attached the mule to the one immediately behind it, and turning round,

galloped back into France, to the no small astonishment of the muleteers. My people then each seized a mule; and pursuing the flying capitas for four or five miles, at length succeeded in overtaking him. He then dismounted, drew a large knife from his girdle, and fought desperately, till he was overpowered by the odds opposed to him. The boy was slightly wounded in the arm; and before any farther mischief ensued, the capitas was disarmed and the mule recaptured. The parties then returned each his own way to Tolosa, where my other mule waited to take back my bât-man, Francisco riding the regained mule, whose return to her rightful owner gave general satisfaction. In the mean time, the young fellow who had stolen her was safely lodged in the custody of the Provost-martial; and I received notice, soon after my return to head-quarters, that I must transmit a list of witnesses, and prepare to give my personal attendance at the trial; no compromise on my part being admissible, as I had reported the theft before I had any opportunity of conversing with the culprit. Subsequently, however, I was not sorry, and certainly very much amused, to find, by a letter from a staff-officer at head-quarters, that I had no occasion to put myself to the trouble of marching into France on this disagreeable errand; for my friend having, one morning in the absence of the Provost, cajoled his guard upon some feigned pretence, into letting him have his fetters removed for a short time, decamped with the Provost's mule, and such of his moveables as could be conveniently placed upon it, and had not since been heard of. The probability seemed to be, that he had deserted to the enemy's camp, where his talents might be acceptably employed, and his acute understanding rendered subservient to their purposes of procuring correct information upon the positions and state of our troops. I subsequently made frequent inquiries after this young man, whose youth and cleverness, joined to the audacity of his proceedings while a deserter, and his narrow escape from being hanged, had excited an interest, in all who knew any thing of him, equal to that which used to be felt towards the most accomplished of our highwaymen, or even for the pranks of the far-famed Mazaroni himself. When it was known that he was captured, charges by hundreds were preferred against him; and he was identified with as many characters, which he had at different times assumed, as the fabled Proteus of old; for supporting which, his address and fluency in speaking Spanish and French, admirably fitted him; and, when I reflect on his abilities, and the certain fate which awaited him, I was wholly unable to account for his remaining in Tolosa after he found that I was there, and allowing himself to be so easily captured; for he might have got off under cover of the darkness, and thrown us in all probability off his scent. When I had secured him, his manner was cool and indifferent, and he assumed an air of conscious innocence, and affected a conviction, as he assured me, that I had mistaken my man; but, when about to be delivered up next morning to the charge of the dragoons, his courage quite failed him; and he wept bitterly as I reminded him of the charges specified against him by the Adjutant-General, though he expressed himself confident of escaping from *my* accusation.

A WHITE SQUALL OFF THE CHESAPEAKE.

BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD A BRITISH FRIGATE.

At the close of a beautiful and serene day in the month of October, 1814, a British frigate of 42 guns and 284 men, was lying in company with a sloop of war in Lynhaven Bay, at the entrance of the Chesapeake, for the purpose of blockading the American frigate Constellation of 48 guns and 350 men, then at anchor in Hampton Roads, about ten or twelve miles distant. The commander of the sloop was dining on board the frigate with her captain, when the officer of the watch disturbed the harmony of the dinner-table, by reporting the approach of a white squall; little ceremony was observed; all hands rushed upon deck to witness it; a small white cloud was visible in the north-west quarter of the horizon; suddenly the clear blue expanse of ocean was literally covered with foam, accompanied by a most terrific blast of wind; we instantly veered to three cables an end, sent down our top-gallant-yards, struck the masts, and braced the yards to the wind, ready for casting in the event of the enemy's coming out.

All eyes were now directed to the sloop which lay astern of us; she had already let go three anchors, yet was still drifting fast upon Cape Henry; our captain, who had hitherto resisted the importunity of her commander for a boat, at length yielded unwilling consent, and a cutter with ten brave fellows were lowered with him, and pulled away in the direction of his vessel, enveloped in one vast sheet of foam; the boat soon disappeared from our anxious gaze, leaving all hands in suspense as to the fate of their gallant shipmates, uncertain whether she had succeeded in boarding the sloop, which was now faintly discerned standing out to sea before the gale.

Words are too weak to express the feeling which pervaded the breast of every soul on board, from the captain to the sweeper; a thousand hopes were iterated that the Constellation, now opposed to a single antagonist, her inferior too both in guns and men, would take advantage of the gale to sustain the honour of the stripes, against a ship proudly distinguished by her captain wearing a medal on his breast for one action he had already gained over a noble foe. During the blockade, our sails were constantly stopped with yarns, in order that we might make sail without sending a man aloft, our bulk-heads down, and watch at quarters all night. The most intense feeling was evinced by all hands during the whole of this anxious night, (as not a doubt was held upon the subject) that she would attempt to force the passage, having a picked crew, and being commanded by a most gallant man; but to the great dissatisfaction of our brave fellows, they were not allowed to prove their prowess: daylight beheld her still at anchor.

Towards the afternoon the gale moderated, and many conjectures were hazarded as to the safety of our boat; however, every thing was got snug in its usual trim, when about half-past eleven at night a small schooner, with a light at her mast head, was observed approaching our vessel; and shortly afterwards a boat came alongside with two officers

in her; they were received on deck, and two or three minutes elapsed before it was discovered that they were Americans, the purport of their visit having been misinterpreted by the officer of the watch; however, our old Yankee pilot, who generally slept with his weather-eye open, twigged the swab upon the left shoulder of the lieutenant. It now struck eight bells, and the American officers expressed great surprise at being suddenly surrounded by our ship's company, both watches being constantly mustered every four hours; the lieutenant passed several high encomiums upon the preparation of the ship for battle, and after having executed his mission with our captain relative to a portion of the Constellation's crew, taken in her tender a few days prior to this event, at his own request he was shown over the decks, and was pleased to pay some flattering compliments upon the internal regulation and discipline of our vessel, stating that the beautiful precision which was evinced in our gunnery, when firing at a mark, was the theme of admiration of hundreds of spectators, who constantly viewed it from the beach, and were of course highly interested in the movements of a vessel which blockaded a national frigate. In the mean time the midshipman was handed down to our berth, when interest being made with the captain's steward, a bottle of wine was procured, healths and a friendly grasp of the hand were cordially exchanged between parties who in a few fleeting hours might become deadly foes in mortal strife. Jonathan was highly pleased with the civility he experienced on the occasion, and was requested by us *reefers* to state that we should have the highest gratification in being able to meet them fairly upon the ocean, for the honour of our respective flags; but this was not destined to take place.

The commander of the American frigate, pleased with the report his officers made to him of their reception on board, sent a present to our captain of a few necessaries highly acceptable at this period, at the same time intimating that he was afraid he should be deprived of the honour of meeting our gallant ship's company in battle, being restrained from doing so by positive orders from his Navy-board.

The day that succeeded this midnight visit brought the sloop of war in sight, to which we eagerly telegraphed as to the fate of her Commander and our boat: the anxiety and consternation of our crew may well be imagined when it was ascertained that she had not been seen—of course not the shadow of a hope remained—grief was depicted on the face of every officer and man on board; and it was universally supposed, that our cutter must have foundered in the gale. All hope was now entirely destroyed; the sloop of war's ship's company declared, to a man, they did not conceive it possible that any boat could have lived in the terrific gale they experienced; and our gallant fellows were now fully supposed to have been engulphed in the ocean, when to our utter astonishment, on the morning of the fourth day, a small schooner hove in sight with our cutter in tow. Oh, what joyous and exhilarating cheers issued from the iron throats of our crew, as they once again welcomed their brave messmates on the frigate's deck, rescued as it were from the grave itself! The poor commander was nearly stifled by the hearty gratulations of our officers and captain, who eagerly crowded round him to hear the narrative of his wonderful

and providential escape—poor fellow! he was in a most woeful plight—with his long beard and gaunt visage, I can behold him at this instant in my mind's eye, as he commenced the following brief and impressive tale:—

He informed us that in a few minutes after the boat quitted our vessel, to the great horror and consternation of himself and the ten brave fellows in his company, they saw the sloop standing out to sea before the gale, scudding at a furious rate, having barely cleared the shoal off Cape Henry light-house. Well, they had nothing left for it, but to stand out to sea, keeping as close in with the land for shelter, as circumstances would permit them to do.

The horror of their situation may be conceived, in the wide Atlantic ocean, without even a biscuit to eat or a drop of water to allay their thirst—a tempestuous and stormy night—the sea washing clean over them, the wind howling in their ears, and sounding a death-knell at every blast; still they sustained their trial with manly fortitude, trusting to an all-righteous Providence for protection, scarcely daring to express the faintest hope of being preserved through such a night; but God is most just and merciful! They beheld the day dawn with a deep and awful sensation of gratitude to the Power which had hitherto preserved them: still not a vessel could be discerned. Cold, wet, wretched and exhausted, their spirits began to droop, when suddenly a ray of hope beamed forth; a small schooner was seen to windward of them, lying-to under a reefed fore-sail; they made a signal of distress: the master of the vessel very humanely bore up, and took them on board, on condition that the commander would not attempt to make a prize of him, (for she was an American,) and would also guarantee him safe conduct into port, which was cheerfully assented to; but the actual condition of our brave tars was not much ameliorated; the schooner was out of provisions, and had nothing but raw potatoes on board, (the weather not yet permitting a fire to be lighted,) this with some water, constituted their food the whole of this and the succeeding day, when a fortunate shift of wind brought them into port.

Our Captain justly appreciating the humanity of the American master, (towards an enemy too,) made him a handsome acknowledgment, by giving him a certificate stating the service he had rendered, and earnestly requesting that every British Commander would allow him to pass from Norfolk to Baltimore unmolested (in the same vessel,) for a certain space of time, the poor fellow declaring that three trips would render him comfortable and happy for life. He departed amid three hearty British cheers (having previously received a handsome present from the Commander of the sloop,) whose life under Divine Providence, he was the humble instrument of preserving to his King and country.

R. J. B.

BAYONNE REVISITED.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH GUARDS.

Being at Pau in the course of the last summer, I could not resist the pleasure of visiting Bayonne and its immediate neighbourhood; interesting ground in many respects to *all* military men, but, perhaps, in a higher degree so to those who may happen to belong to corps which, in the beginning of the year 1814, formed part of the division charged with the blockade of its citadel. The details of the *sortie* made by the garrison on the morning of the 14th April, are so well known, that it would be unnecessary to repeat them. At the same time, a short description of a morning's walk over the position occupied by our troops, but more particularly of the burial-ground of those officers of the first battalion Coldstream Guards, who fell in the *sortie*, may not be without interest to at least a portion of your readers.

Crossing the Adour by the Pontoon Bridge, (constructed provisionally until the old wooden one is either repaired or replaced by a stone one,) you enter the Faubourg of St. Esprit, and ascend the hill on the Bourdeaux road. As you leave the Faubourg, you first get a sight of the glacis of the citadel, which stands on the left, immediately above you. On the right, upon a prominent point of ground, is seen a small outwork, thrown up by the French, to command the Adour, and threaten the church of St. Etienne. Moving forward, you arrive at the point of junction of the Bordeaux and Toulouse roads. This was an important point of the British position. The Jews' cemetery fills up the angle. At this point, turning towards Bayonne, the church of St. Etienne is to your left, the citadel immediately in front, and on the right is the line of picket-houses and gardens occupied by the brigade of Guards. A deep lane running from the Bourdeaux road, opposite the entrance-gate of the Jews' cemetery, in rear of the picket-houses, conducts you to the Chateau Basterreche and Boncou. This chateau, standing in a grove of trees, and overlooking the deep ground which separates this part of the position, may be said to have formed the key-post of this portion of the cordon of pickets, for the position at this point takes a sudden turn at nearly right angles, and is prolonged to the Convent of St. Bernhard, situated near the right bank of the Adour.

The distance separating the several picket stations of the Guards, from the advanced works thrown up by the French in front of the north and west faces of the citadel, is very trifling. A minute's walk from the Jews' cemetery down the Toulouse road, brings you to the churchyard of St. Etienne, the death scene of the lamented Major-Gen. Hay. A plain stone slab, placed at the north-east angle of the church, by the officers of the 1st or Royal Scots, marks the spot where his remains lie buried. Few vestiges of the havoc, made by the fire of the citadel, remain. The Chateau Basterreche, (behind which the late Lord Hopetoun, then Sir John Hope, was wounded,) and the Convent of St. Bernhard, are still in ruins. It was in the above-mentioned lane that many of the Guards lost their lives, for the French having

broken through the chain of pickets at the Chateau Basterreche, came down the lane upon the rear of the other posts, and, covered by the darkness, were enabled to deal their destructive volleys for a time with impunity. Thus unseen or mistaken for British, a party of French felled, at pistol-shot distance, the gallant Lord Hopetoun and his accompanying staff, who, unconscious of the enemy's being in possession of the lane, were galloping up the road from Boncou.

It is not my object, however, to recur to the events of that night, but I may add, that it is impossible for any one to walk over this interesting ground, without feeling the deepest regret, not to say indignation, that, so many gallant fellows should have been sacrificed on the eve of a general peace, to the mortified spirit of a revengeful soldier of Napoleon's; for it seems to be clearly ascertained, that the commandant of the citadel too easily listened to the reproaches of a lieutenant-general, who was then in the town, that he had been culpably inactive during the two months that the British had blockaded the fortress. The sortie was the result of these taunts, coupled, perhaps, with the conviction that the opportunity must shortly pass away. Some slight excuse has been offered for the Frenchman's conduct, as far as regards the charge of duplicity in attacking the British lines after he had been informed of the fact of Napoleon's abdication, and the entry of the Allies into Paris. It has been sought to justify the sortie by the assertion, that the commandant had a perfect right to consider the blockading force as an enemy so long as it continued to maintain its hostile position, especially as it was understood that the British General had refused to confirm his own impression of the truth of the reported news from Paris, by retiring from his line of investment, and thus virtually raising the blockade. Be this as it may—let Bayonne be henceforth a watchword in our service, to awaken wariness and caution in the presence of an enemy.

It is near the Chateau Basterreche that the stranger must inquire the way to the burial-ground of the British officers. A footpath, somewhat intricate, conducts to it through a cottage yard and garden, standing on the right of the road leading to Boncou; the spot itself is sufficiently marked by the poplars and cypress flourishing within its walls. The choice of the ground was determined by the simple occurrence of a round-shot having lodged in the stem of a tree, standing in or near the camp of the Coldstream Guards. At the foot of this tree the bodies of the six officers of the first battalion of that regiment who fell in the sortie, were deposited: the ground was subsequently bought by subscription, and the purchase duly registered at Bayonne. It was reserved, however, for a friend and comrade of the killed, one who had himself shared the dangers of that morning, and had been wounded in the sortie, to become the guardian of the sacred spot, and the liberal instrument of recording their names on the simple, but handsome, stone monument which decorates the upper end of the cemetery. A low stone-wall surrounds the spot, which is entered by means of rough projecting stones, fixed in it as steps. A tablet inserted in the walls

at this place, introduces the stranger to the object of his curiosity. The inscription is as follows:—

"Burial-ground of the British Officers, especially of the Coldstream Guards, who fell in action near to this spot on the 14th April, 1814, the night of the sortie from the Citadel of Bayonne."

"Tombeaux des Officiers Anglais tués au Champ de Bataille près de ces lieux, dans la nuit de la sortie de la Citadelle de Bayonne, le 14 April 1814."

Opposite to the entrance, on the north side, stands the monument executed by the order of Vigors Harvey, Esq. It bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory
Of the Under-mentioned British Officers,
Who gallantly fell at the Sortie made by the
Garrison from the Citadel of Bayonne on the 14th April 1814.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut.-Colonels.
G. Collier, Sir H. Sullivan, Bart. M.P.

Captains.
Hon. W. G. Crofton and Wm. Burroughs, Adjt.

Ensigns.
F. Vachell and W. Pitt.

FIRST REGIMENT OF GUARDS.

Ensign.
W. Vane.

THIRD REGIMENT OF GUARDS.

Captains.
C. White, J. B. Shiffner.

Lieutenant.
F. Holbourne, Adjt.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant.
J. Hamilton.

"This tablet was placed to the Memory of the above-mentioned Officers, by their Friend and Companion at the Sortie, J. V. Harvey, formerly Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and since H. M. Consul at Bayonne—1830."

The friends of the three officers of the 3rd regiment here named, cannot but feel gratified to find their names recorded on the tablet, although, in point of fact, they do not lie in the ground, having been buried on the other side of the adjacent hill, near the camp of their regiment. It is also worthy of honourable mention, that the British Government have authorised Mr. Harvey to expend annually a small sum for the purpose of keeping the place in order.

C. W. S.

Oct. 31st, 1830.

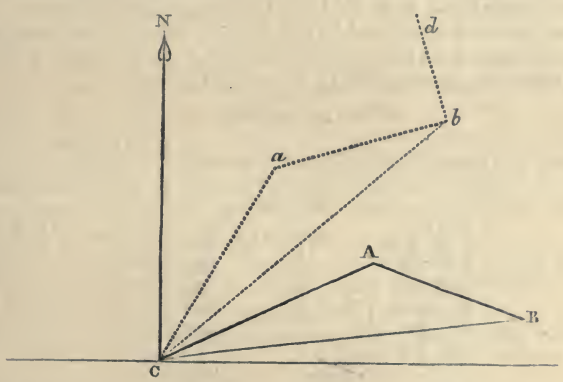
ON CORRECTING THE COURSES IN THE DAY'S WORK.

BY LIEUT. RAPER, R.N.

In working a day's work, it will save in many cases a good deal of time and trouble, to omit the correction of the separate courses for variation altogether, and to apply the variation to the resulting course found by working the courses from the board (corrected for leeway, if necessary,) as if they were the true ones. That many a day's work has been worked this way is not disputed, but the identity of the two results has been, with certain exceptions, looked upon, I believe, rather as an unexpected and lucky coincidence.

It has already been objected to this proposition, that if it was true it would be generally known; but that it is unquestionably so, will appear from the following demonstration:

Let *Ca, ab,* be distances run upon two courses by compass, then the line *Cb,* which is their resultant, will be the distance, and the angle *Ncb* will be the course made good, by compass. Now let the



angle *aCA* be the amount of easterly variation allowed to the right, then *CA* will be the position of *Ca* when the course is corrected for variation, and since the two directions *Ca, ab,* will contain the same number of points between them at the angle *CAB,* when the courses are corrected for variation as they did before,* as will be made evident

* This condition is, in fact, the only one necessary to the proof of the proposition; for if a system of right lines, making with each other constant angles, as, for instance, the sides of an irregular polygon, be moved round any centre whatever through a given angle, it is evident that their resultant must move through the same angle, because the whole moves as one mass. In like manner, if a ship steers first north and then east, the angle contained between these courses is a right angle, and it must continue to be a right angle, whether we call the courses by these names or by any others.

This circumstance, viz. that the angles between the distances run on any courses, are always the same, however the variation of the compass may affect the courses themselves, may probably have been overlooked by many of those to whom the shorter method must have suggested itself; and there is likewise another consideration, which may seem to be attended with some complexity in considering this question, and that is, that in correcting a course, we have sometimes to *add*, and at others to *subtract* the *same* variation; this ambiguity arises solely from the divisions of the compass being reckoned in opposite directions from both the north and

by supposing *a* the centre of the compass, making the angle *CAB* equal to *Cab*, and *AB* to *ab*, the triangle *CAB* will be equal and similar in every respect to *Cab*. Then, since the angle *ACB* is equal to the angle *aCb*, adding to each of them the angle *bCA*, the angle *bCB* will be equal to *aCA*, that is, to the variation. Therefore, *NCb* and *bCB*, or the course made good by compass together with the variation, is equal to the true course made good.

A third course and distance, beyond *b*, as *bd* may be combined with *Cb* as *ab* has been combined with *Ca*, and so in like manner of any number of courses in the same quarter of the compass.

By changing the letter N into S, this proof as it stands, will hold good of the SW. quarter.

If the variation was westerly, the only difference would be that *CA* would be to the left of *Ca*.

The courses in the figure appear in the same quarter of the compass, but the reasoning would have been exactly similar with respect to the same hemisphere, and proceeding in this way the proof may be extended to other divisions; and by thus successively combining pairs of courses, we shall find it to hold good all round the compass.

It is of course immaterial to the proof in what order the courses are taken or combined, or from what point they are reckoned; and, therefore, we infer the proposition to be generally true.

EXAMPLE.

Courses by Compass.	Distances.	Courses corrected for $1\frac{3}{4}$ parts, or 20° Westerly Variation.
S.S.W.	15	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	23.4	S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W.
S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.	32.6	S.E. by E.
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	8.6	S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.
W. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	34.6	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	35.9	S E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.	4.3	E.S E.
N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	61.6	W. by N.
S.E.	6	S.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.
Course by Compass S. 45° W.	Distance 79	True Course S. 24° W.
Variation to the left 20		
Reduced Course S. 25° W.		

This trifling difference of 1°, arises from neither being worked to exactness.

These courses and distances which appear in the first day of the log of the ship to Madeira, quoted by writers on navigation, are sufficiently diversified for the purpose of illustration; if one example is not deemed enough, the naval reader will find but little difficulty in supplying others.

We do not here concern ourselves with the variation due to local attraction; that is quite another matter, as it varies with the direction of the ship's head.

south points, and it would disappear if the divisions, beginning at one of these points, were continued right round the compass to the same point again, like the Right Ascensions of the heavenly bodies, or the hours on the face of a clock, for then the same variation would always be additive or always subtractive.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FIELD MANŒUVRES.

THAT men are apt to learn by rote, and take things for granted upon grounds the most absurd and inconclusive, has been, in various ways, noticed and commented upon by Locke. Real knowledge, which is a true perception of the relations of things, is too difficult of attainment for the majority of thinkers, who find it easier to charge the memory with ideas furnished them by others, than by laborious and minute investigation to ascertain the nature of those ideas, and, if true, to make them their own. The subaltern parts of life may, perhaps, be better performed by such men. When their duty goes not beyond blind obedience to orders, simple and explicit, these persons will be the most literal interpreters, and exact performers of those orders. They make useful hacks and work well. But in every higher part of life, where a man is left to his own discretion, there the right employment of the reasoning faculty is required. In such situations we look for men of judgment. Military commands eminently require such men, in war to direct, in peace to regulate and instruct the officer and soldier. The school of Wellington has furnished very many such to the British service; but as time must eventually remove them from the field, is it not desirable to embody, as much as possible, in a permanent form, those scientific principles which should prepare others to benefit by experience? It is with a feeling that it is so, that I propose the addition to the authorized work on the Field Exercises of Infantry, of a chapter on the General Principles of Military Evolutions. The following sketch will, perhaps, show what I mean.

Formation in Column. Formations in column are intended to bring the men into a small and compact space, so as to enable them to move rapidly and orderly from point to point.

In Line. Formations in line are for action; they bring the greatest number of men and destructive engines to bear upon a point to be carried.

In Column of Attack or Retreat. A column of attack or retreat should generally be formed on the centre of a line, because both wings can then deploy at the same time, saving half the time and distance of a deployment upon a flank.

In Square. Formations in square should never be used, but where the flank and rear of a line are exposed to the action of cavalry. It is always a defensive formation, and as it divides and distributes the fire of a battalion, and also reduces its quantity, it follows that it should never be used when a formation in line can be safely maintained.

Movements. Movements are to the front, rear, diagonal, or to a flank. All movements should be directed as straight as possible, consistently with the attainment of their object, upon the point where they are to terminate.

Line. Movements in line should be short, on account of the difficulty of preserving the formation correctly under such circumstances; they are intended for attack. Troops also move to attack in column, but, when sufficiently near to

their enemy, and on ground allowing of it, they should rapidly form line before coming into absolute contact.

To a Flank. Flank movements should generally be in close or quarter distance columns. For short distances a line might wheel back into open column, move to a flank, and then reform line by wheeling up of companies; but the difficulties attending the correct preservation of distances in all circumstances, render the quarter distance and close column preferable for wide movements.

Changes of Front. Changes of front should be made as rapidly as possible, being intended to meet demonstrations of an attack on the flank or rear, or to prepare to make one. They should be masked by throwing forward skirmishers and artillery, to check or occupy the attention of the enemy, or be made under cover of the ground, &c. It is advisable, to endeavour to meet a flank attack, by overpassing instead of only meeting it, so as to turn and take the enemy's line in flank; or, if to prevent this, the enemy extend his line very considerably, it will be better to form rapidly, and charge his weakened line. This latter manœuvre was performed on a large scale by the Duke of Wellington at Salamanca.

Skirmishers. Skirmishers are the feelers (if one may so speak) of the main body to which they belong, whose movements they should cover and protect. They are intended to check the advance of the enemy, to ascertain his force, and draw off his attention, as far as possible, from the movements of the main body. When not required for such purposes, they should not be used; it is sometimes preferable to receive the enemy by an unexpected volley from the line, and not by the scattered fire of the skirmishers.

Cavalry. Cavalry are superior to infantry, chiefly by their greater rapidity of movement. Where the infantry show a firm and resolute front, there the cavalry cannot penetrate. As a general rule, therefore, cavalry should be reserved until the infantry be wearied or broken. Moving rapidly along the rear of their own infantry, or of any favourable cover, they may, as did the Russians at Berbach, suddenly pounce upon the heads of moving columns; or upon the flanks and rear of lines, and if directed with that instantaneous and opportune impetuosity which marks talent in a cavalry officer, their success is almost certain and decisive. Cavalry also serve to cover the retreat of broken troops, to make demonstrations, and hold in check a superior enemy, by their making a greater show in proportion to their numbers, and their facility of retiring quickly when necessary. They should be supported by horse artillery.

Artillery. Artillery for the field is divided into horse artillery and field batteries. The horse artillery are to support the manœuvres of cavalry. Like cavalry, it is not generally

to be long in position under fire; it does not therefore carry with it so large a supply of ammunition as the field batteries; but as it must accompany the cavalry, even in their most rapid movements, it should be as moveable, as little encumbered with carriages as possible. It serves to protect the deployment of cavalry, and to shake and open the masses which the cavalry are to charge. It also protects their retreat. The field batteries are generally of heavier calibre than the horse artillery, and have more ammunition, and consequently more carriages with them. They are intended to crush by a well directed and combined fire, the troops which hold the principal features, the commanding points, the keys of position of a field of battle. They thus prepare the decisive movements of a combat. They are also used to check or defeat the great movements and principal attacks of an enemy's force, and where there is a sufficient quantity to be spared from these services, they may attempt to silence his artillery. For all these purposes their fire should be concentrated, and they should be brought into action in such masses, as to produce at the distance of 700 or 800 yards a paralysing effect. To neglect massing the artillery, or to make it a mere follower of the movements of other troops, shows an utter ignorance of its service.

The Exercises and Evolutions of each Arm of the Service should be formed on principles arising out of the peculiar nature of that Arm.

In battalions of infantry, and squadrons of cavalry, every individual man, or man and horse, is an integral part, and a pivot upon which the whole may be turned. Therefore to prevent confusion, and that every man may know his place, it is necessary to keep them in the same relative position in all changes of front; each man should find his right and left unaltered by any manœuvre. In the artillery, where each gun is the integral part and pivot of movement, and where there is (from there being but few such parts in a battery) less danger of confusion, such a nice adherence to original relations of position seems less necessary, and may often be dispensed with in favour of celerity and simplicity of formation. At any rate, there appears to be sufficient distinction in the nature of the three arms of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, to found the system of evolutions for each on principles arising out of their respective services, and therefore more obviously and simply applicable to them.

In the foregoing hasty and rapid sketch of the theoretical maxims which I think would be useful additions to the Field Exercises and Evolutions for Infantry, I do not pretend to have done more than hint at the nature of that instruction, which it is for more experienced and abler heads to furnish. I do not advance all my principles as axioms, still less as being universally applicable. No rule is without exception. My object is to state what appears to me desirable, and to endeavour to excite a thinking habit, even on Field Exercises and Evolutions.

MENTOR.

CONDOR SHOOTING IN PERU.

ADDRESSED TO CHRISTOPHER NORTH, ESQ.*

[The following lively sketch is one of several extracts from the Journal of a Naval Officer, employed in the Pacific, which have been kindly put into our hands: we add, by way of introduction, a passage or two from the letter which accompanied these fragments.—Ed.]

H. M. Sloop ——, Callao Bay, Peru, July 22, 1829.

Dear ——,—We have had a most interesting trip along the shores of the Pacific, as far as 25° N. lat. in the Gulf of California, touching at Guayaquil, the Galapagos Islands, San Blas, Mayettan, and Guaymas; and on our return, at Panama and Taboga.

As I think it will amuse you, I have enclosed an extract from my Sketch Book of Guaymas, as it has never been visited by a British man-of-war, and, as far as I know, never before described. I have also sent you some other nonsense,—short sketches which I have made for the amusement of my own fireside.

I have no room to say any thing of this country, but it is in a complete state of slavery, one set of blackguards succeeding another, and governing with absolute sway: the people are not yet fit for free institutions, and their morals have suffered from the diminished influence of the priests. Yours, &c.

Friend Christopher, did you ever see a Condor? You will answer me Yes, in the Museum of ——. How you would triumph over a Cockney for giving you such a reply, but I have more mercy; I, Christopher, have served an apprenticeship in the same school with yourself, and though not brought up at the Manse, have tasted the short bread and buns of the Minister's wife, and even assisted to discuss the Sunday's dinner of the worthy Divine himself, after he had got over not only what he considered the fatigues of the day, but of the week, and solaced himself with his glass of Glenlivet toddy. I have likewise paid the tribute of a tear to the fate of poor Sandy Givan, who so often assisted us in our sports during the day, and made us start to our feet in the evening (fatigued as we were) at the sound of his once magic music. I might say more, and confess that I have not only seen the day dawn while listening to his "Sue's Toil to Geordie," but have made one amongst a set of roaring blades, who have after broad day light, with punch-bowl and round of beef, marched in procession through the town of ——, with Sandy playing at their head.

But friend Christopher, though it delights my heart to read your descriptions of the field sports of my dear native land in far distant countries, it has not been my lot long to enjoy them at home; I have not been able like you to enjoy my snug lodging in Auld Reekie, my mornings at Ebony's, or my Noctes Ambrosianæ; I was early cast upon the waters, and have been a wanderer in every quarter of the globe; I have tracked the moon through the snowy forests of North America with the unerring Indian; sought the wild peacock upon the mountains of Dalmatia and Albania, the guanaco upon those of Peru, and the deer amongst the rugged rocks of California; I have pursued my game in the preserves of the King of Naples, and drawn trigger in the classic fields of the Peloponnesus; the Cyclades have rung with the sound of my Manton, and I have trod with dog and gun those paths

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* See Blackwood's Magazine for September 1828.

in Cilicia through which the celebrated Apostle wandered armed only with the words of Truth ; the hills of Lebanon have felt the pressure of my footsteps, and I have killed quail where St. George only killed his Dragon.

But friend Christopher, though I have participated in all these sports, there is none of them I like better than condor shooting. These magnificent birds (as every body knows) are inhabitants of the Cordillera. Their flight is a voyage. They sail proudly along with their pinions spread to the wind, and their feet thrown back under the tail, to act as a rudder, now rising above the clouds, now skimming the surface of the rocks without any apparent exertion of their own. All seems to be the result of volition, and though the rapidity with which they move may be conceived, yet you would imagine them but slow travellers from the repose and grandeur with which they wing their flight. In the winter season they are driven from the Andes (partly by the cold, but more by the want of food) to the mountains on the sea coast ; there they feed in the night upon the dead whales that are strewed every where along the shores of the Pacific.

While at Arica, in the month of July 1828, a messmate of mine and myself started early in the morning, our pockets stuffed with sandwiches and a right good drop of Nantz, for the sand-and-salt-covered mountains of Peru, and after a good deal of puffing and blowing, gained a range of heights frequented by these imperial birds. There they sailed over our heads with their superb white ruffs in quiet state ; nor did they show so much alarm as curiosity at our appearance. Ball and buck were discharged at them, of which they took no farther notice than by throwing out their necks in a spiral manner, like a snake, and then resumed their usual repose of manner. Though apparently within distance, we began to suspect that we were deceived by their great size, as the buck-shot was heard to rattle off them like hail from the roof of a house, and the balls only took out a feather from two of their wings. I then posted myself behind a rock, and starting upon my feet as one approached, fired a large charge of buck into his body. He fell dead into the cabrada below, but none but a sportsman can conceive the rapture I felt when he bit the dust with a sound which was reverberated by the rocks upon which I stood. Down the cabrada I went, now tumbling heels over head, gun and all, now throwing my legs out into the air (like a T. G. descending Vesuvius), and landing every step up to the knees in sand. Far from being intimidated at the fate of their companion, the rest came hovering over our heads in a state of great agitation, apparently meditating revenge. This gave my companion an opportunity of putting a ball through the most magnificent of the whole, and he fell with a crash amongst the rocks below him. I had carried mine to the plain, being unable to reascend the cabrada, and this brought a fine brown bird over my head, which I winged, and down he came twirling over and over, and smote the earth with a violence which would have let out a thousand lives from any other animal. Not so from him, he rose immediately upon his feet, and casting a fierce look at me, began deliberately to ascend the mountain. As I was by no means inclined to try my wind against his, I fired a large charge of buck shot into his body, which rolled him up, and I took possession of my birds in triumph. As bagging was out of the question,

we tied up our *game* in the best manner we could, and carried them sweating and blowing over the hills and mountain cabradas to Arica, a distance of four miles. The inhabitants crowded round us, many of whom had never seen them but at a distance on the wing, and would have gone down to their graves as ignorant of the subject as Cockneys, but for this accidental circumstance. My *two* weighed forty-six pounds, the other twenty-five pounds, and they all measured ten feet from tip to tip. My brown bird, after being brought on board for dead, recovered in the evening so much, that we were obliged to strangle him with a nipper.

ELEGY,

BY A HALF-PAY OFFICER.

"Occhi piangete, accompagnate 'l cuore."—PET.

THE Horse-Guards toll the knell of parting day;
The bleak blast whistles through each leafless tree;
Tir'd Cockneys homeward bend their weary way,
And leave the Park to darkness and to me.

Now all around is hush'd in deep repose;
Soft-warbling sparrows tune their notes no more;
The drowsy watchman mumbles as he goes
Slow to his post, another hour to snore;

Save where yon sentry, near Spring-Garden gate,
Doth to the Serjeant of the Guard complain
Of tardy Corp'ral, ever seeming late,
And cries, "Turn out Relief," in clam'rous strain.

Relief turn'd out, and Grand Rounds' visit paid,
The yawning ranks to oaken couches creep;
While, each in sentry-box till morning laid,
The peaceful Guardsmen of St. James's sleep.

Sleep free of care—a bliss to me denied,
Oppress'd by pensive thoughts on days gone past,
When youth and full-pay taught the hours to glide,
And easy gaiety impell'd their haste.

When, with the lark, I rose at early morn,
To tread the windings of the mazy drill;
Rous'd by the well-known sound of bugle horn—
Sound which, in fancy's ear, awakes me still;

Then the Parade, or Guard, or smart Review,
The flowing banner, martial music's strain;
The Gen'ral deck'd in scarlet's brightest hue,
With prancing staff, and Beauty in his train;

How my full heart has throbb'd, as o'er the ground
I've frequent mov'd amid the splendid show!
In open column, pacing slowly round,
With port erect, and sword saluting low.

Shade of GREAT STANHOPE! sure thy spirit mild
Had own'd, in camps the graces best take root,
Hadst on a birth-day seen thy fav'rite child
March past—a Captain in a Corps of Foot.

Yet, what are these?—Quick gleams that pass and cloy,
Glitter of arms, proud pomp, and glare of dress!
Pure happiness and true convivial joy,
Your focus is a Regimental Mess.

That scene where festive Pleasure holds her Court;
Where rank and face official, laid aside,
Give place to frolic flow—to mirthful sport—
To sounding screw, and knife and fork well plied:

Where oft the "thrice-told tale," by Homer blam'd,
Still sets the table in a gen'ral roar;
Or bastard wit, by puny punster fram'd,
Puts gravity to flight in wild uproar:

Where the stern Commandant's stale threadbare joke
Daily both Majors of a grin beguiles;
While the hoarse Adjutant, with lungs on cock,
Lets off in horse-laugh when the Colonel smiles:

Where all's discuss'd by all in various ways—
Tactics, new Novels, Beauty's power divine,
Fair Ladies' favours, Balls, Appointments, Plays,
Dogs, Horses, Metaphysics, War, and Wine.

Perchance, Gazettes and Brevets—endless field
Of argument, start wagers or debates;
Some sage, in Army-lists profoundly skill'd,
Traces all pedigrees, all steps, all dates.

Or past campaigns the well-pleas'd ear regale,
Th' applause of listening Ensigns to command;
Column and square, siege, storm, in turn prevail,
War in *Peninsula*, and battles gain'd.

Should Vet'ran, brown'd beneath both Indies' skies,
Tell of musquitoes, tigers, griffins, snakes;
With echoing tale, some hoary Sub replies,
Painting cold Canada's wild woods and lakes;

Where, 'midst eternal snows, for years confin'd,
His life had pass'd in joyless fort remote;
One drear, unvaried moonshine of the mind,
"The world forgetting—by the world forgot."

From Mess retir'd, with *first allowance* fraught,
Haply by sadd'ning thought of wine-bill mov'd,
The cheerful Home of barrack-room is sought,
To muse on drill, romance, or fair belov'd.

There, clean the hearth is swept, the neat camp-bed
Is placed in corner by the bright fire's blaze,
And dressing-gown, with slippers green or red,
Th' expecting servant all in order lays.

What though no gilded cornice, rais'd with cost,
Carpets nor hangings the rough chamber wears;
Furnish'd by Royal bounty, it can boast
One regulation table and *two* chairs.

Lo, here and there, on whitewash'd wall, the eye,
Caricature, or map, or print beholds,
And trunks do double duty,—while on high
Hang belt with sword, and sash in graceful folds.

Though thinly scatter'd Fortune's gifts appear,
Content finds competence; and Hope and Fame,
In honour's path, th' advancing soldier cheer—
Glory his only idol, end, and aim.

These were thy joys, Full-pay, and these the scenes
Which aching mem'ry fondly loves to trace;
Ere spent with grief, o'erwhelm'd by dark chagrins,
I sunk with thousands of Mars' ill-starr'd race;

When grim Reduction, arm'd with scythe and glass,
Mow'd down battalions with unsparing hands;
As Summer swains lay low the meadow's grass,
So Peace spread ruin through our warlike bands!

Ah, me! how chang'd my fortune, form, and fare!
The gay lac'd suit for dingy grey impure;
The barrack-room for attic up three pair,
The Mess for *Bedford Chop-house*—dive obscure!

Vain are Memorials, by no *Member's* voice
Or int'rest back'd—the idle tones of truth!
Can smiles at levees bid the heart rejoice?
Will hope the dull cold ear of Half-pay soothe?

Hope of recall, employment—empty dreams!
Too long indulg'd, here let me pluck ye forth;
Oh, FRED'RICK!* warm as are thy sunny beams,
Thy frowns pierce keener than the biting North.

And when at length, by dire misfortune search'd,
Estate in Craig's-Court, cash and credit fail,
Some neighb'ring Poet, high in garret perch'd,
May thus, in friendly moan, my fate bewail:—

EPIGRAPH.

Here rests his head within the dread King's-Bench,
A youth to Tailors and to Bailiffs known;
In field or fashion nought his zeal could quench—
Early a Standard mark'd him for its own.

Bright was his gorget, and his gaiters spruce;
Last at the Mess, and first upon Parade;
To female heart he ne'er gave peace or truce,
Fondly carest by widow, wife and maid.

One morn, an Order from the Horse Guards came,
Nor at guard-mounting nor parade was he!
Alas! Half-pay had blasted hope, rank, name,
Turning to sighs and tears his mirth and glee.

Soon duns assail'd him, and the cross-legg'd tribes,
Leagued with attorneys, hasten'd his sad end;
Yet Fame, with all his faults, this truth inscribes,
He lov'd his lass, his bottle, and his friend.

R. M.

* These lines were penned ere the decease of "The Soldier's Friend."

CRITICAL ADVENTURE OF LORD DORCHESTER— IN THE WAR OF 1775.

In reverting to the history of the American revolutionary contest, no event will be found more strikingly illustrative of the extraordinary chances of war, than the perilous, though fortunate, adventure of the late Gen. Sir Guy Carlton, (then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the army in Canada,) whose descent by water from Montreal to Quebec, was effected with safety, in the very teeth of danger, Montreal being already in the occupation of the American forces, under Gen. Montgomery, and the shores of the St. Lawrence, for upwards of fifty miles below that city, possessed by the enemy, who had constructed armed rafts and floating batteries, at the junction of the Sorel with the River St. Lawrence, to cut off the communication with the capital. Upon the successful issue of so hazardous an attempt is well-known to have depended the preservation of Canada, and "the taking of Gen. Carlton, which appeared nearly certain, would have rendered its fate inevitable." * But the happy arrival of the Governor at Quebec, at so critical a juncture, and the well-advised and active steps he immediately adopted, rescued, as it were, the country from the grasp of an enemy, and secured to Great Britain a footing on that beautiful portion of the continent of America, which circumstances threatened for ever to deny her. For this signal service, Sir Guy Carlton was promoted to the Peerage, with the title of Lord Dorchester.

The following interesting particulars of the exploit, are chiefly taken from manuscripts that form part of the materials of a History of Canada, now in the press.

Foiled in several attempts to open their way to Quebec, Gen. Carlton's armament was pursued, attacked, and driven from their anchors up the river by the Provincials; "so that as Gen. Montgomery approached Montreal, immediately on the surrender of St. John's, the Governor's situation, whether in the town or aboard the vessels, became equally critical."† In this alarming dilemma, a clandestine escape from the surrounding enemy appeared the only alternative left, and an experienced officer, distinguished for his intrepidity and courage, was immediately sent for, to concert measures for the General's precipitate departure. Capt. Bouchette, the officer selected for this service, then in the command of an armed vessel in the harbour of Montreal, zealously assumed the responsible duty assigned to him, suggesting at the same time the absolute necessity of the General's disguise in the costume of a Canadian peasant,‡ to increase the chances of escape, should they, as appeared probable, fall in with the enemy, whose gun-boats (chiefly captures) were cruising in various parts of the river.

It was a dark and damp night in November; a light skiff, with muffled paddles, manned by a few chosen men, provisioned with three biscuits each, lay alongside Capt. Bouchette's vessel, and under cover of the night, the disguised Governor embarked, accompanied by the Honourable Charles De La Naudiere, his Aid-de-Camp, and an orderly serjeant, whose name was Bouthellier. The skiff silently pushed off, the Captain frequently communicating his orders, in a preconcerted

* Canadian Magazine, Vol. I. No. iv. p. 294. † *Ibidem.*

‡ Adolphus's History of George the Third's Reign, in relating this fact, gives the General the costume of a fisherman.

manner, by a touch on the shoulder or the head of the man nearest him, who communicated the signal to the next, and so on. Their perplexity increased as they approached the Berthier Islands, from the knowledge that the enemy had taken up strong positions at this point, especially on the islands south-west of Lake St. Peter, which commanded the channel on that side, and compelled their adoption of the other to the northward, though the alternative seemed almost equally fraught with peril, as American troops were encamped on its banks.

"The most imminent danger they experienced, was passing through the narrows of Berthier, the shores of which were lined by American bivouacs, whose blazing fires, reflecting far on the surface of the waters, obliged them often to stoop, cease paddling, and allow themselves to drift down with the current, exhibiting the appearance of drifting timber, frequently seen on the St. Lawrence. So near did they approach, that the sentinel's exulting shout, 'All's well!' occasionally broke upon the awful stillness of the night, indicating their perilous situation, increased by the constant barking of dogs, that seemed to threaten them with discovery. It obviously required the greatest prudence and good fortune to escape the vigilance of an enemy thus stationed. The descent, however, was happily effected, by impelling the skiff smoothly along the waters with their hands, for a distance of nearly *nine miles*.

"After ascertaining that the enemy had not yet occupied Three Rivers, they repaired thither from Point du Lac, (nine miles from the town,) and remaining there for a short space of time to recruit from their fatigues, Lord Dorchester and the whole party narrowly escaped being made prisoners, by a detachment of the American army, who were now entering the town. Overcome by exhaustion, the General, leaning over a table in an inner room at Mr. De Tonnanceur's, fell asleep. The clang of arms was presently heard in the outward passage, and soon afterwards, American soldiers filled the apartment adjoining that in which was the General himself. The Governor's disguise proved his preservation, and Capt. Bouchette, with peculiar self-possession and affected listlessness, walked into the Governor's apartment, tapped him gently on the shoulder, and beckoned him away with the greatest apparent familiarity, to elude suspicion, at the same time apprising him cautiously of the threatening danger. Capt. B. led the way through the midst of the heedless guards, followed closely by the General; and hastening to the beach, they moved off precipitately in the skiff, and reached unmolested the fort of the Richelieu Rapid, where an armed brig (the Fell) was fortunately found laying at anchor, which, on the arrival of the Governor on board, set sail for Quebec with a favouring breeze."*

Arrived at the capital, the Governor desired to land in Capt. Bouchette's boat, and was accompanied by him to the Chateau St. Louis, where the valuable service he had just rendered his country, was generously and magnanimously acknowledged, in the presence of the assembled counsellors and notables.

The successful defeat of the invasion of Canada, with the slender forces at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and at so early a period after its conquest, when the country had comparatively but a few years before been transferred from the subjection of one sovereign to the allegiance of another, is an event that has immortalized the services of the late Lord Dorchester, one of the most popular Governors Lower Canada ever had, and one whose successive administrations of the Government of that province are still recollected with pride and pleasure by the people.

* Quebec Mercury, April 1814.

THE WAR GAME OF PRUSSIA.

THE familiar mode of illustrating the evolutions of troops by small rectangular figures, is probably known to many of our readers, but it has never been systematically adopted to promote this branch of knowledge in the British army.

On the Continent, various apparatus for this purpose have appeared at different times, and an account of one of them is given in the Military and Naval Magazine of December 1827, under the title "War Game of the Continent." It was invented in the year 1780, by Mr. Hellwig, Professor of Mathematics at the College of Brunswick, and met with much approbation from several distinguished Commanders.

Hellwig's game appears to have been a kind of chess, not military enough to deserve exclusive adoption by the army, nor of such general interest as to supersede the long established game of chess.

On the Continent it has entirely yielded to the War Game introduced about six years ago, under the patronage of the Royal Family of Prussia, by De Reisswitz, an officer of the Artillery of the Guard; and as, owing to the habits of the people in that country, the greatest encouragement is given to any project tending to keep alive the spirit and improve the knowledge of the military profession, the merits of the invention were very soon appreciated. The Emperor of Russia hearing of it, sent for De Reisswitz to Petersburgh, to teach it in his army: it is also known in the Bavarian army, an officer of which has published a work for the improvement of the rules; and about a year ago it passed into France, where nothing that is Prussian would be too readily adopted.

The superiority of the Prussian game over Hellwig's, consists in its illustrating the operations of every description of force, as they actually take place in the field: it is not so artificial, for instead of Hellwig's board forming a field of battle, divided into square inches, which represents various kinds of ground; for instance, the whole square denoting inaccessible ground; the blue, water; the red, a house (or a town!); we have, in the Reisswitz game, actual plans of ground, showing every feature which can affect tactical movements; and instead of mere symbols of troops, here we have marks made, according to the scale of the plan, and filling the actual space which the bodies of troops they represent, whether in line or column, would occupy on the ground.

Perhaps the superiority of the Game of Reisswitz over that of Hellwig, cannot be better described in general terms, than by comparing it to the advantage of the practice of tactics in the field over any theory or game whatever.

The apparatus for the Prussian game consists of small rectangular figures, which may be made of wood or tin, painted, and of various sizes, according to the strength of the force they represent, from detachments of ten men, or even single individuals; and single pieces of cannon, to masses of six battalions and brigades of artillery; of scales, showing the ranges of musketry; and of artillery, with grape or shot; also of plans on a large scale, for instance, of four or six inches to one mile.

With the exception of the plans, the apparatus might be made for one or two guineas; temporary apparatus might even be made of pasteboard for a few shillings. Three plans, on a scale of about eight

inches to one mile, have been lithographed in Berlin, expressly for this game, according to the system introduced by Baron Müffling, and uniformly adopted in the Prussian army, which exhibits in a simple manner, all gradations of slope, at intervals of 5°, from 5° to 45°.

One of these plans contains Ligny and Quatre Bras; another Austerlitz; and the third the neighbourhood of Leipsick, including the fields of battle of Gustavus Adolphus, of Lutzen, and Breitenfeld, in 1631–32, also of the important conflicts in 1813.

The smallest number of persons who play is three; two who act the part of the contending generals; the third is called the umpire, and ought to be the best player.

It is impossible, in a sketch like this, to give a correct notion of the game, reference must therefore be made to the work* describing it, which will probably soon be translated into French.

There can be no doubt that much advantage to the officers of the army would follow the introduction of this game, as it would tend to preserve a knowledge which now exists only among those who had attained rank during the last war, whose numbers are fast diminishing, and whose dearly-bought experience must soon be lost to the service. But if officers commanding regiments were to take an interest in it, and exemplify the scenes in which they have acted, according to the rules of it, they would confer a benefit on the army, which can be best appreciated by those who have sought information on the subject, and who have often felt how little is known of battles by the subordinate persons engaged in them, beyond the sphere of action of their own regiments.

The truth is, that with the exception of officers holding commands or staff situations, whose duty is solely to watch and direct, an accurate acquaintance with the details of an action cannot justly be expected. Hence, all published accounts of modern battles, with the exception of a few, by well-known military authors, convey to the reader an impression of the most vague nature: for instance, certain regiments are described to have attacked, in a most spirited manner, the position of the enemy; others met with considerable opposition, but were most gallantly supported by, &c. &c.

Nothing can be collected from the obscurity of the relation, till at length, as if a cloud were withdrawn from the scene, the reader is relieved from the embarrassment of forming any conclusion, by being abruptly told that one side has gained a glorious victory, or retreated in good order. It is, however, quite a mistake to suppose that public dispatches should be the medium of giving detailed and scientific accounts of actions: no General officer, whose campaigns are worth knowing, would choose, in the course of a war, thus to lay open his mode of fighting his enemy.

Colonel Napier's work, excellent as it is in descriptions, is incomplete in the plans, which are on too small a scale, a scale only suited to stratagetical operations. The expense of engraving is undoubtedly the cause of this deficiency, but a lithographed set of plans of the principal battles, published separately, would be gladly purchased by many of the readers of that master-piece of English military history. C.

* It is entitled "Anleitung zur Darstellung Militairischer Manöver mit dem Apparat des Kriegs-Spieles von B. von Reisswitz. Berlin, 1824." Also "Supplement zu den bisherigen Kriegs-Spiel-Regeln."

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE THOMAS BOTELER, ESQ. COMMANDER, R.N.

WHO DIED ON BOARD H. M. S. HECLA, ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, NEAR THE CALABAR RIVER, NOVEMBER 28TH 1829, BEING CARRIED OFF, TOGETHER WITH THE GREATER PART OF HIS CREW AND OFFICERS, BY THE MALIGNANT FEVER PECULIAR TO THOSE LATITUDES,

BY SIR THOMAS ELMSLEY CROFT, BART.

" We 've fallen upon gloomy days."

* * * * *

A " bright name that shed
Light o'er ' our' land is fled.
Dark falls the tear of him who mourneth
Lost hope, or joy, which ne'er returneth,
But brightly flows the tear
Wept o'er a hero's bier !" MOORE.

FAREWELL, my friend, though sword nor ball
Has stayed the current of thy life,
Though malady has caused thy fall,
And not the blow of martial strife ;
Still thine untimely death shall surely be,
Unworthy though the tribute, sung by me,
By me, dear friend, by me.

For never in a nobler breast
Dwelt there a kinder, gentler heart,
Whose warm pulsations, unreprest,
More pure affection could impart,
Than that which fondly vibrated in thine,
And truly throbb'd in unison with mine—
With mine, dear friend, with mine.

And ne'er did useful science prize
More ardent followers than thou ;
Ne'er did enthusiast higher rise
O'er obstacles thy will could bow ;
Whate'er opposed, thine energetic soul
Press'd, eager, onwards to the wish'd-for goal.
The wish'd-for final goal.

Thine were the manners, frank and free,
That feelings spoke to nature true,
That told thy cherish'd home, the sea,
And made thee darling of thy crew :
As by the chiefs, in higher ranks who moved,
So by rough sailors tenderly beloved—
Yes, dearly, fondly loved.

'Twas duty urged thee on thy path,
To brave the formidable fiend,
Who on thee wreak'd his fatal wrath,
The remnant of thy comrades glean'd,
Whom battle-fire has spared a speedier doom,
And of the glitt'ring ocean made their tomb,
And thine own early tomb.

Though fever's power hath laid thee low,
Though Afric's clime thy corse possess,
Thy worth to praise we 'll not be slow,
Thy name shall not be honour'd less
Than if in glorious combat thou hadst died,
And slept, triumphant, by great Nelson's side,
In pride, a nation's boasted pride.

Oft o'er the bright but mournful ring,
Thy thoughtful care to me hath given,
I pensive gaze, till blinding, spring
My *selfish* tears,—since thou 'rt in Heaven.
I think thy shade is o'er me hovering nigh,
And greet thy re-appearance with a sigh,
A deep-drawn, heartfelt sigh.

Farewell! I close my feeble strain,
As worthless to rehearse thy praise:
Would this poor tribute might attain
The glory of a Milton's lays;
Then should thy fame, shrin'd in my verse descend,
And, as it justly merits, know no end,
No end, no mortal end.

POLAND AS IT IS.

BY A POLISH NOBLEMAN.

The disappearance of a powerful kingdom from the theatre of the political drama, is an event which carries with it the sympathy of individuals, no less than the commiseration of cotemporary nations; and such were the feelings with which the partition of Poland and its extinction as an independent power were contemplated by every eye, which, amidst the inherent faults that led to its downfal, could yet discover that its national character presented a bright contrast when placed in juxtaposition with its oppressors. But this is not the place to inquire whether the ancient constitution of that country were, or were not, as was said of it, a political monster; or whether it did or did not possess all the vices belonging to oligarchy, to a state of slavery, and to a condition of abject bigotry and religious intolerance. Our object is to satisfy ourselves as to its actual state, and to show its political conformation, under the ultimate arrangements effected by the great powers of Europe, since the dismemberment of the French empire.

The present "Kingdom of Poland," the heart and centre of its ancient sovereignty, is hereditary in the person of the Russian Autocrat and his successors, and comprises a superficies of 6340 square leagues, having a population of 3,850,000 souls. It is divided into eight woiwodeships, namely:—Warsaw, Sandomir, Kalish, Lublin, Plotzk, Masovia, Podolachia, and Augustowo. The national revenues amount to fifty millions of Polish guilders (2,280,000*l.*) of which seven millions are assigned to the civil list expenditure. Its military force consists of thirty thousand infantry and twenty thousand cavalry. Warsaw, with 126,433 inhabitants, is its capital; and next in succession stand Sandomir, with 50,000; Lublin, 12,000; and Kaliez, 8500.*

The constitution granted by the Emperor Alexander professes to secure perfect toleration in religious matters, and an equality of civil

* From Count Plater's Official Tables, 1827.

rights to his Polish subjects. The laws take every individual beneath their ægis without respect of rank or caste: and their administrators, whether judicial or municipal, are prohibited from depriving any individual of his personal freedom excepting in due conformity with the established legal usages, which prescribe that the cause of arrest shall be forthwith communicated to the party arrested. Before three days have elapsed, the latter must be brought before the proper authorities, and if his guilt be not established by a first investigation, he becomes entitled to his discharge. In certain cases bail is allowed. The right of property is inviolable; and every native of Poland is at liberty to remove himself and his effects to any spot he may prefer, after he shall have complied with the legal forms. All descriptions of public proceedings are translated and recorded in the Polish tongue; every civil and military appointment must be filled by a native; and the senators and deputies, the presidents of the judicial courts, and members of the provincial diets, must be chosen from the mass of land proprietors.

The legislative body, which is composed of a Senate and Lower House, assembles at Warsaw every second year: it remains together thirty days, unless its sittings be prolonged, adjourned, or dissolved, by the sovereign, by whom alone such interference with its proceedings can be legally exercised. These sittings are public; and the initiative of all laws is vested in the King, who is assisted by a privy-council. If the diet reject a new ministerial budget, the preceding one remains in operation for a period of four years, when it becomes nugatory, in case no diet shall have been assembled in the interval.

The Lower House consists of seventy-seven members of the landed interest, who are elected by the provincial diets or assemblies of notables in certain appointed districts; and of thirty-one commoners, who are chosen by the district or communal assemblies. Every landed proprietor, manufacturer, or trader possessing a capital of 450*l.*, every ecclesiastic, professor, public teacher, artist, patentee, &c. is entitled to one vote.

It is perfectly obvious, that such a constitution as this insures an irresistible preponderance to the crown, whilst it strips the nation at large of the power of interfering with effect in public affairs. But it is still more prejudicial in another point of view, for it confers the sceptre on the despotic ruler of an adjoining empire, the resources of which are nearly twentyfold greater, and thus devolves its interests upon the chances of his personal character and the tender mercy of his caprices. This ill-assorted relation of the one country to the other, renders the situation of Poland infinitely worse than that of Hungary, in respect of its dependence upon Austria: though the lower classes have undeniably proved gainers by the transition from a state, under which none but a million of nobles possessed civil rights.

In those portions of Poland which have been incorporated with the dominions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, we find that the nobility have been shorn of some of their feudal rights, whilst the common people have acquired partial advantages. The property of the latter is better secured; the alienation of land is rendered more facile, and the agriculturist or peasant has been enabled freely to rent whole villages and districts, where, under the ancient millstone of aristocracy, he was ground down by extortions and impositions, against which there was

no legal redress, because every judicial station of any eminence was filled by noblemen.

That part of Poland which is subject to Austria, bears the designation of "*the Kingdom of Gallicia and Ludomiria.*" Its population amounts to 4,370,000 souls, who are split into two distinct races, Poles and Rusulaks, the latter being a branch of the Malo-Russians. Lemberg is the capital of Gallicia, a country which was an appanage of the kings of Hungary in earlier ages, but was made over by them to Poland in the early part of the fifteenth century, though the abandonment of their hereditary right was rather passed *sub silentio* than openly acknowledged. The equivocal nature of this cession, served the house of Austria for a pretext to bring forward their dormant claim upon Gallicia at the time of the partition. In religious matters, nothing can be more tolerant than the conduct of its new masters; the industry of the country has been greatly promoted by the immigration of German settlers, and the pressure of taxation is extremely light; but the condition of the peasantry has undergone no material amelioration. The amount of military force which Gallicia contributes to the Austrian ranks, is eleven regiments of infantry and five regiments of cavalry. The provincial governors, who, though of noble birth, are in general a race of mere "*chevaliers d'industrie,*" keep the country in a state of discontent by their arbitrary and rapacious conduct.

The immense tract of country comprehending Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia, and containing a population of 8,000,000 souls, is become part and parcel of the Russian territory, though its native laws and customs have remained intact; even the major part of the local appointments is intrusted to natives. The nobility have in general contrived to retain their immunities, and the peasantry remain in a state of abject vassalage, though their persons are considered more sacred in the eye of the law. This portion of Poland has evinced a readier disposition than perhaps any other, to accommodate itself to political exigencies, and is become more essentially amalgamated with its Russian yoke-fellows.

Of all its Polish acquisitions, Prussia has retained nothing beyond the *Grand-duchy of Posen,* which has provincial states of its own. As far as personal observation enables me to judge, none of the Poles are so little satisfied with their modern rulers as those of this province, especially the nobility; there are three obvious causes for this dissatisfaction; the government appointments are given to Germans instead of natives, the Teutonic language has been forced, as far as practicable, upon their adoption; and their patience is sorely baited and worried by the tedious processes of Prussian legislation. I have reason to believe, however, that this inauspicious state of things has not escaped the vigilance of the court of Berlin, and that measures are in course of operation to remedy the evil. The Grand-duchy of Posen contains 538 geographical square miles, and 1,051,137 inhabitants; and its chief towns are Bromberg and Posen.

O——k.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF
CAPTAIN THE HON. SIR ROBERT SPENCER, R.N. K.C.H.

> Abroad in armes, at home in studious kynd,
> Who seekes with painful toile shall Honor soonest fynd.
> SPENSER.

It is our melancholy duty, in concluding our labours for the year, to record the death of the Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, K.C.H. one of His Majesty's extra Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, Captain of His Majesty's ship Madagascar, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

The painful task of the biographer is in some degree alleviated, and at least he is sure to carry with him the sympathy of his readers, when he has to record the virtues and conduct of those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. However otherwise afflicting to his feelings, it must always be pleasing to award the meed of praise where it is due; and useful, to hold up to imitation the example of an honourable career.

This officer was the second son of Earl Spencer; he was born October 24th, 1791. His preliminary education he received at Harrow School; and he commenced his naval career in August 1804, at which period he embarked as Midshipman on board the Tigre of 80 guns, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Hallowell.

In the school of this distinguished officer he had the advantage of forming his professional character, and he continued to serve with him until he took command of His Majesty's Brig Pelorus, in 1812. Under Sir Benjamin Hallowell, he was employed in the boat-service which took place during the period of the second expedition to Egypt, and he assisted at both our attacks on Rosetta, under the orders of Capt. Fellows, who commanded the gun-boats on the Nile.

Mr. Spencer was next employed on the occasion of the gallant and successful attack and capture of the French convoy in the Bay of Rosas. The boat in which he served was the launch of the Tigre, which led the starboard line of boats. Of this exploit Lord Collingwood says, "I cannot conclude this narrative without an expression of the sentiment which the execution of this bold enterprise has inspired me with, and the respect and admiration I feel for those who performed it".

Mr. Spencer received his commission as Lieutenant, December 13th, 1812. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, with the command of the Kite, 16-gun brig, January 22nd, 1813. Shortly after he was appointed to the Espoir, 18-gun brig, and joined the squadron of Capt. Ussher, then employed on the coast of France, in the vicinity of Marseilles. The activity and well-known zeal of the "Undaunted Capt. Ussher," as he was called by the seamen, from the circumstance of his ship's name, speaks volumes for those to whose hands were entrusted the immediate execution of his orders.

Capt. Spencer assisted at the attack on Cassis, a small seaport, situated between Marseilles and Toulon, the account of which is thus given in Capt. Ussher's official letter.

"H. M. S. Undaunted, off Marseilles, August 18th, 1813.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the batteries of Cassis have been destroyed, and the vessels, as per margin, brought out of the Mole or burnt. In justice to the brave officers and men employed on this service, I beg leave to state a few particulars relative to their meritorious conduct.

"Owing to light winds, the Undaunted could not take up the anchorage that I intended, (abreast of the town,) therefore to Capt. Coghlan, Sir John Sinclair, and the Hon. Capt. Spencer, I am entirely indebted for the success that attended an enterprise, which for gallantry has seldom been surpassed. Four batteries defended the entrance of the bay, and two gun-boats were moored across the entrance of the Mole. The citadel battery could only be carried by escalade, but nothing could withstand the boldness of the gallant marines, led on by Capt. Coghlan, who surmounted every obstacle opposed to them, (and of whom Capt. Coghlan speaks in the highest terms of praise;) they literally drove the French before them at the point of the bayonet, pursuing them through the batteries to the heights that command the town, leaving it entirely to our mercy. The boats, under the direction of Sir J. Sinclair, then entered the Mole, and in less than two hours brought out the vessels. I feel greatly indebted to Capt. Coghlan for his able advice, and for the zeal and ability manifested by him; likewise to Sir J. Sinclair and the Hon. Capt. Spencer, for their perseverance in sweeping their vessels in under a heavy fire from the batteries, and placing them in the most judicious position to cover the marines, to which I attribute, in a great degree, our small loss."

Then follows the list of killed and wounded.

The re-embarkation of the men was conducted under Capt. Spencer's orders. He selected a situation which was particularly well calculated to resist any attack from the direction of Toulon or Marseilles, had such been attempted.

In a letter from Capt. Ussher, that officer thus expresses himself on the subject of Capt. Spencer:

"I regret much that I cannot put my hand on my memoranda regarding our lamented friend's services when under my command; indeed I am most anxious to bear honourable testimony to the zeal and ability manifested by him on every occasion. He served twice under my command, first on being promoted to the rank of Commander, and afterwards when he commanded H.M. Brig Espoir. My memoranda would prove that the opinion I had formed of his character has since been confirmed by every act of his life. In the command of the Espoir he had many opportunities of manifesting his zeal, but particularly at the attack of Cassis, where he so conspicuously displayed his courage and ability."

January 19th, 1814, Commander Spencer was appointed to the Carron, 20-gun corvette, and was made Captain, but continued in command of the same ship till June 4th, 1814.

September 15th, of the same year, the Carron was employed under the orders of Capt. Hon. W. Percy, at the gallant but unfortunate attack of Fort Bowyer, near Mobile, in Florida. The failure of the wind and a strong ebb-tide, obliged the Carron to anchor before Capt. Spencer could get into the desired position. He accordingly repaired on board the Commodore's ship, and remained there till it was found expedient to destroy her. Capt. Percy has borne testimony to his conduct in his official letter in these words,—"To Capts. Lockyer and Spencer, I am particularly indebted for their assistance when on board the Hermes, during the action, and at so anxious a moment of it."

Subsequently, at Capt. Percy's trial for the loss of his ship, Capt. Spencer deposed, that he considered the attack justifiable under the circumstances. Capt. Percy, it need hardly be added, was honourably acquitted.

We next find Capt. Spencer employed under Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the expedition against New Orleans; and in Sir Alexander's dispatches, dated January 1815, his services are honourably spoken of. It was here that Capt. Spencer showed the great advantage he had derived from the professional school in which he had been educated. By his knowledge of the French and Spanish languages he was able to render essential service to this expedition. His was the task, although the junior Captain present, to reconnoitre Lac Borgne, for the purpose of ascertaining where a landing could be best effected. In this service he on one occasion penetrated in a canoe to the suburbs of New Orleans. Having discovered an eligible spot for the disembarkation, with the assistance of a small body of troops under Colonel Thornton, he took possession of it, after dislodging a party of American soldiers.

On the 8th of January, the last and disastrous attack was made on the American lines, and till that time Capt. Spencer was constantly and actively employed. When peace was declared, it became an object with the British Commander-in-Chief to pacify our Indian allies, and to settle their claims. In command of the Cydnus, a frigate of 46 guns, to which he had been appointed, Capt. Spencer accomplished this task, and returned to England.

In May 1817, he was appointed to the Ganymede, on the Mediterranean station, where he served three years. On his return to England in 1819, he obtained the command of His Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, and proceeded to South America, to place himself under the orders of Sir Thomas Hardy. It is the fate of a Captain of a man-of-war to be frequently obliged to act in a diplomatic character. Our complicated commercial relations with the New States, which we had not yet recognized, or, as Mr. Canning expressed it, "called into existence," occasioned very intricate questions of international law;—in all these Capt. Spencer's cultivated mind and excellent judgment were of great benefit to the service, and to the important interests which he represented. But notwithstanding these higher duties, he bestowed unremitted attention upon the discipline of his ship, and particularly on the education of the young men entrusted to his care. It was a favourite maxim with him, that in the young naval officer, a good education, together with gentlemanlike conduct, was the best pledge and earnest of future distinction. His was the ship to which this Journal alluded in a recent Number, as follows:—

"In 1824* there was a frigate on the South American station, which for good discipline and efficient order might have challenged the whole service. She was what a seaman would wish to see; all worked together and well; but the officers had a bond of union amongst them not generally known, which the zeal and intelligence of the Captain had made it his duty to arrange and establish. He had held out to them the advantages of knowledge,

* Erratum—1822.

and by his regulations had facilitated to them the means of attaining it. Amongst other plans, a catalogue of all the books on board, on which 2000 volumes were to be found, was compiled, a temporary reading-room was opened during certain hours, and in this place the captain himself, the lieutenants, midshipmen, and others assembled, and certainly lost none of their dignity by this their praiseworthy association."

Whenever the interest of his country or the honour of his profession were concerned, as well as in his private relations, great liberality was a distinguishing characteristic of Capt. Spencer. When the Owen Glendower was commissioned, the useful invention of Congreve's Lights had just been introduced into Naval Gunnery. Capt. Spencer in vain applied to the Ordnance Board, at which there was then no naval officer, to have them fixed to his guns. The request was not listened to, upon which this disinterested officer ordered a set at his own charge; on this they were at last granted, and they are now generally supplied to the navy.

After going to Copenhagen, the Owen Glendower was paid off, September 1822. In April 1823, Capt. Spencer commissioned the Naiad (46).

Till the middle of the year 1826, this frigate was employed on the Barbary coast. The Dey of Algiers had broken into the British Consul's house, and had committed other barbarous and disgraceful acts, and his coast was consequently placed under blockade. This service was principally entrusted to Capt. Spencer. In January 1824, he gave chase to a corvette, which was boarded and taken by the Camelion, having previously been cut to pieces by the well-directed and destructive fire of the Naiad's guns. In her he had the good fortune to liberate seventeen unhappy Spaniards from the horrors of slavery. She was then burnt.

In the Gazette of May 1824, is a letter from Capt. Spencer, describing a very gallant service performed by his boats at Bona. The following is an extract.

"She (an Algerine brig-of-war) was moored head and stern, in addition to a chain-cable, fast on shore, in a bight within about eighty feet of the walls of the fortress, upon which I counted at least 40 pieces of cannon, some flanking her on either side, none farther off than short canister range, and several within her own length; amongst which latter were the 16 guns belonging to the brig herself; the enemy not unreasonably conceiving that by placing them there, in preference to keeping them in her, all attempts at boarding must be rendered ineffectual by their fire."

He proceeds to say, that—

"All these obstacles, and the tremendous fire of cannon and small arms kept up during the whole time the boats were in sight, which by the illumination caused by the burning vessel was lengthened, served only as a means of showing how vain all resistance is when British seamen and marines are led by their officers in the way they were upon this occasion. Lieut. Quin did not leave the Brig until she was a complete blaze in all parts, which ended in her partially blowing up, &c. &c."

The infatuated Dey at last was forced to sue for terms, but not till arrangements were made for bombarding his stronghold, and to Captain Spencer was confided the settlement and conclusion of the treaty.

The last year of the Naiad's service was passed on the coasts of Greece and in the Archipelago, employed in the protection of our commerce, and occasionally in political negotiation.

Gunnery was a department of the service to which Capt. Spencer paid particular attention. The system of Sir Philip Broke, was the one which he upheld. He knew that it was to his guns, to the rapidity and precision of his fire, that that officer always attributed his unexampled success; and it was Capt. Spencer's care to imitate and inculcate his judicious system.

On the Naiad being ordered home, he received the following letter from Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale.

"Revenge, Malta, 2nd August 1826.

"Sir,—In forwarding to you your orders for the Naiad's immediate return to England, I cannot but accompany them with an expression of regret at the close of your services under my command, for I have been sensible of the zeal and judgment that you have shown in the performance of the important duties that I have intrusted to your management; and I must add, that I have observed with pleasure the good discipline of the Naiad, and particularly the attention which you have so successfully devoted to the exercise of the great guns; which, while it has ensured the efficiency of the ship, and done honour to her officers and ship's company, has, at the same time, afforded a useful example to the sloops which have been from time to time employed under your orders. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

"Harry Neale, Vice-Admiral."

"To Capt. Hon. R. C. Spencer,
"H. M. S. Naiad."

The Naiad returned to England, and was paid off in October 1826.

The late Admiralty has been frequently censured for the adoption of that system under which Captain Spencer, in preference to many older officers, was so constantly employed.

We have always been of opinion, that in a profession so active as the Navy, a certain proportion of young officers should be kept in commission. For this we have the high authority of Lord Collingwood, who, whilst he bitterly regrets the insipidity of his service, which occasioned all his young men to leave him, indulges the expression of his exultation over the exploits of the young officers in the Adriatic, at the head of whom was Sir William Hoste. Let it be remembered, that Lord Nelson was only thirty-nine years of age, when, under the Naval Administration of the venerable father of the subject of this memoir, he boarded the San Nicholas and San Joseph at the battle of St. Vincent, and principally contributed to the success of that glorious achievement.

The want of the excitement of war, and the attractions of prize money, are sadly complained of by what is termed the old school. It is to be expected that the young men are not affected by the influence of these mortifying privations. Youth and activity are inseparable, and if a proportion of the younger branches are not employed, we tremble for the efficiency of the Navy.

Claims of long and unrequited service must carry very great weight, and justly so. But it is the duty of the heads of a profession to look beyond the claims of individuals to the country's claims, and to encou-

rage and bring forward a large proportion of young and active men. We are with reason proud of the merits and glory of the heroes of the last war. Their imperishable fame is associated with the brightest period of our Naval History; and it is because the system which we uphold made them what they are that we advocate its continuance. To our predecessors we owe those noble practical lessons which ought to stimulate our zeal and form the basis of our nautical acquirements. From our young officers we may expect a degree of theoretical knowledge and general acquirements, of which circumstances have, in many instances, deprived the experienced veteran. It behoves then an able Administration to amalgamate the two, and to engraft the energy and attainments of the young school upon the experiences and professional knowledge of the old.

In August 1827, Capt. Spencer was appointed Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, and in this situation assisted His Royal Highness in effecting many useful reforms in the Naval Department. Captain Spencer was a great advocate for that system of inspection which at that time gave so much satisfaction to the service, and which has since been discontinued. To his pen is attributed the ingenious catechism which gained the name of the 99 questions, and which, though never acted on,* became known to the service, and was productive of many advantageous results.

If by some it has been thought, that whilst in this arduous situation he drew the strings of authority a little too tight, it must be recollected, that to an accusation of this sort all public officers are liable; and when so much real worth is remembered, surely a little occasional bluntness and shortness of manner, unfortunately incident to the profession of a seaman and the habits of command, scarcely deserve our notice. His illustrious and grateful master did justice to his merit, and at his particular recommendation, George IV. conferred upon him the title of Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. During the illness of Sir William Hoste Captain Spencer took the command of the Royal Sovereign Yacht, when His Royal Highness made his second visitation to the Dock-yards in 1828. Exemplary in all his conduct, he thought it right to read to the ship's company the service of the church; and His Royal Highness remarked, that he never heard it performed with more impressive eloquence than on that occasion.

On the resignation of His Royal Highness employment again became immediately the object of this zealous and indefatigable officer, and in September 1828 he was appointed to the command of the Madagascar, a frigate of 46 guns, on the Mediterranean station. On the present Administration coming into office, Sir Robert Spencer was selected to represent the Navy at the Ordnance Board, as Surveyor-General of that department, and his ship was ordered home.

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* This was understood to be on account of the lamented resignation of the Lord High Admiral at that period; an event which was received by the profession, for which he had done so much good, with a regret only equalled by the satisfaction which had been created by His Royal Highness's first appointment.

He was not destined, however, to revisit his native country, an inflammation of the bowels having seized him at Alexandria, which lasted only two days; he died on the 4th November at his honourable post, in the execution of his duty, as Captain of a British man-of-war.

In the Navy, the private character of the individual is so intimately blended with the record of his professional career, that in this respect little remains to be added. The kindness of his disposition is imprinted on the hearts of all who knew him.

"If the biographer," says Johnson, "writes from personal knowledge, and makes haste to gratify the public curiosity, there is danger lest his interest, his fear, or his tenderness overpower his fidelity." Of the influence of the latter sentiment, the writer of this sketch feels he should indeed be mindful. He therefore hastens to conclude, humbly trusting that the history of a life at once useful and honourable, may not be without advantage to the profession of which Sir Robert Spencer was so distinguished a member.

CIRCULAR SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.

We take an early opportunity of noticing, though for the present without comment, the System of Fortification upon a circular construction, brought forward at the late examination at Addiscombe, by Mr. Bordwine, Professor of Fortification and Artillery at that institution. Upon that occasion, plans illustrative of the system were produced.

Mr. Bordwine attaches to the Angular Systems of Permanent Fortification, four principal defects, viz:—1st, The liability to enfilade unless constructed under peculiarly favourable circumstances of locality; 2nd, The want of direct fire from their most exposed points, the saliants; and 4th, The want of co-operation between their fronts when the besieger has attained the counterscarp, and the consequent isolated condition of that attacked.

All these evils may be considered as materially vitiating the existing methods of fortifying, and so inherent in them that they cannot be removed while the same form remains to the body of the place, or to the detached works. Mr. Bordwine, therefore, proposes to make his works circular; by giving them this form, he preserves them from the effects of ricochet, and obtains both a direct and flanking fire upon every portion of ground which the enemy must pass over. Whereas, in the existing systems, the saliants are only defended by auxiliary fire, which being silenced by ricochet, or direct batteries, the ground is occupied by the enemy at little risk and at trifling loss.

All the flanking defences in the existing systems may be silenced without the enemy being put to the necessity of attacking them directly, that is, without *getting possession* of the works in which such flanking defences are placed. In the proposed system, no such effect

can be produced on the flanks; they cannot be seen from any ground out of the works in which they are situated, and their strong case-mated condition renders them invulnerable to vertical fire, so that the besieger must carry them before they will cease to operate upon his advance to the body of the place. These flanking batteries are placed in works which are so disposed as to allow them not only to defend the front to which they are attached, but also the collateral fronts, and thus, contrary to what is the case in the right lined systems, the front against which an enemy would particularly direct his attack, is not left to its own resources only, but derives powerful assistance from the adjoining fronts. Hence the assault of the body of the place entails the necessary capture of five principal works, either three bastions and two demi-lunes, or two bastions and three demi-lunes. The enemy will thus find himself engaged in a widely extended course of attacks which are subjected to greater disadvantages than can be experienced against the angular systems. The space also for establishing himself in these circular bastions and demi-lunes, is overwhelmed with fire from the entrenchments and from the body of the place, and although these spaces are ample for the garrison to deploy means to meet an assault, they become disadvantageously contracted for the besieger to advance from.

Sorties from the angular works are also made under great difficulties, they are generally flank movements from the re-entering places of arms, out of which the troops must move in column; Mr. Bordwine makes an arrangement for presenting a position parallel to that of the enemy—for enabling the garrison to issue from the covered-way *in line*—to fall upon the trenches at any moment, and to return again to the covered position without the risk of being pursued by the enemy. The covered-way becomes, therefore, one of the strongest positions of the fortress, and which can only be occupied by the assailants, after having driven the besieged from it sword in hand; an operation of doubtful character when the means of defence in the covered-way are considered, as well as the powerful support drawn from the works before which it is situated. In the angular system, it is well known that this position falls after a few days labour with the spade and pickaxe.

These are some of the leading advantages which Mr. Bordwine considers his system to possess over those he would supersede, but there are many other points of superiority in it which it would require much time to point out, and which will be found in his *Memoir*, wherein he treats of and compares together the right-lined and circular systems.

HISTORY OF THE POLISH LEGIONS UNDER BUONAPARTE.*

The work at present before us may be entitled a fragment of Polish history. Its professed object is to record the exploits of the Polish legions in the service of the French Republic, and to throw some light upon the modern annals of a people known to Europe only by their misfortunes,—of a people whose rise, whose political existence, and whose fall, may be considered as so many problems hitherto unsolved. Of Poland we know but little: we know that the pen of the historian has traced a feeble sketch of her victories, her struggles, and her overthrow. But the peculiar constitution of that republic,—the origin of her laws and customs,—her people of nobles,—her turbulent assemblies,—her religious toleration in the midst of a barbarous age,—her sudden downfall, when other nations emerged into a state of comparative independence;—these are subjects apparently involved in impenetrable mystery. Accurate research into any portion of Polish annals must, therefore, be highly valuable, both from the interesting nature of the subject itself, and from the novelty of the information conveyed.

After the fatal battle of Macejowica, followed by the dismemberment of Poland in 1794, the greater part of her warriors quitted their native land, and under the standard of the French Republic still combated, though on a foreign soil, in the cause of independence. The blood that could no longer be shed in defence of unhappy Poland, was nobly devoted to the glory of France:—the heroes that had witnessed the last faint ray of liberty, as it set on the land hallowed by the grave of Sobieski, hailed its apparent dawn upon another nation. But the natural consequence of popular anarchy ensued. The hydra of despotism established itself amongst a people who, intoxicated with their misused freedom, bartered rational independence for riotous excess and ultimate slavery; thus madly overthrowing the idol which themselves had reared. Amongst the Polish leaders, who, on the partition of their country, sought a brighter destiny in a distant and more favoured land, was Dombrowski, the friend and companion in arms of Kosciuszko. Deeming his unaided efforts insufficient to avenge the hero of Poland, who languished in the solitude of a prison, Dombrowski conceived the project of organising a corps of warriors, whose banner might serve as a rallying point for their dispersed fellow-citizens;—whose deeds of arms might exhibit to Europe the spectacle of Poland's defenders still unconquered, still glorious in the ranks of France;—and whose efforts might one day even regenerate their country, renewed, like the phœnix, from her own ashes. Such was the origin of the celebrated Polish legions.

On his arrival in Paris, Dombrowski submitted his plan for the consideration of the French Directory. The important notes which he put together in elucidation of his grand design, form part of his memoirs, and prove at once the ardour of his zeal, and the sincerity of his patriotism. The freedom of Poland was his object: his means consisted in the establishment of a common centre, that might serve as a point of union to his countrymen. The regulations of the French Republic prohibiting the enrolment of foreign troops as part of the national force, on the 9th Jan. 1797, Buonaparte at that time General, incorporated the Poles in the legions of the republic of Lombardy. From that moment, Dombrowski and his soldiers were attached to the fortune of France. They assisted in the pacification of Reggio; signalised themselves in the campaign of Rome; rendered themselves masters of the kingdom of Naples; shared the fatigues and dangers of a new war in Lombardy; and after having a second time contributed to the conquest of

* Histoire des Légions Polonaises en Italie sous le Commandement du General Dombrowski. Par Leonard Chodzko.

Italy, sheathed their swords at the peace of Luneville. Severe had been their struggles; prodigally had their blood been lavished, to afford Europe an example of valour serviceable only to foreign ambition,—of a victorious army without a nation;—fame their meagre recompense, and scars their indisputable right.

At the termination of hostilities, the Polish legion formed an army of 15,000 men. The greater portion of this force, after the peace, embarked for St. Domingo; the remainder volunteered to serve in the Neapolitan troops, or were distributed amongst the battalions of France, whose soldiers to the last found in these devoted warriors the faithful companions of their toils, and the generous rivals of their fame.

Dombrowski made his re-appearance in Poland in the war of 1806. The effect produced by his presence was almost magical. In the name of Napoleon, he spoke of liberty and independence, and in less than two months, 30,000 men were levied and suitably equipped. After the peace of Tilsit, and the formation of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, he was joined with Zaionczek in command of the Polish army, under the orders of the ill-fated Prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the unfortunate campaign in 1812, he defended to the last the bridges thrown across the Beresina, and on that occasion was severely wounded. In 1813, the division which he commanded performed prodigies of valour at Leipsick, and was justly considered one of the finest and most effective in the whole army.

After a series of exploits, glorious to the warrior's fame, but unprofitable to his country, the veteran defender of Polish independence employed his remaining moments in arranging his memoirs. The Emperor Alexander, whose brave and kingly spirit was capable of appreciating the courage of an enemy, conferred on him the rank of General of Cavalry, named him Senator of the Palatine States, and decorated him with the Order of the White Eagle. Dombrowski terminated his mortal career at Winagora, in 1818, a year after the death of Kosciuszko. His last will contained directions that he should be buried in the uniform which he wore at the head of his legions in Italy; that the two swords of honour conferred on him in the field of battle should be deposited by his side, along with three balls that had, in different actions, been extracted from his body. The republic of Cracow, whose capital is already enriched with the tombs of Polish kings and heroes, would fain have interred the remains of Dombrowski beside those of Sobieski, of Poniatowski, and of Thadeus Kosciuszko. The proposition, however, being overruled, the last wishes of the dying warrior were religiously observed.

In the solitude of his peaceful retreat, as we have already stated, the gallant Dombrowski had soothed the infirmities of declining age by arranging in methodical and lucid order many valuable documents relative to his campaigns in Italy, Germany, and Russia. These memoirs, which have now appeared for the first time, with a slight variation from their original form, have served as the basis of the History of the Polish Legions, recently published by M. Leonard Chodzko.

"Several autograph memoirs of General Dombrowski," says the author; "several important documents, to which the public had never obtained access, were, however known to exist, and had been deposited in the hands of the veteran's intimate and confidential friends. One of the latter has favoured me with the sight of a copy of which he is in possession, and which has been faithfully transcribed from the original manuscript. Dombrowski, the leader, and, I may say, the creator of the Polish legions, was, perhaps, better calculated than any historian of the present day, to render full justice to their generous self-devotion, and their almost unexampled heroism. * * * Feeling the impossibility of introducing to the reader's notice the Polish legions, without a hasty sketch of the misfortunes that gave rise to their formation, I purpose to devote a few chapters to a brief narrative of the events immediately preceding the downfall of Poland. I shall afterwards succinctly describe the various efforts of the self-exiled warriors for the regeneration of their country: their struggles at Paris, at Venice, at Constantinople, at Berlin, at Mi-

lan, at Vienna. Lastly, after a summary group of these leading facts, I shall treat of the formation of the Polish legions: I shall trace the course of each individual warrior, who, no longer able to combat for his country, obeyed the call that most closely sympathised with his own feelings, and devoted his best blood to a cause which, with the hope of brighter days for his native land, held out the immediate certainty of deadly personal struggle. I shall trace the victorious march of the Polish legions to Rome, to Naples, to Florence, to Mantua, to Milan, till the peace of Luneville, destroying their fondly cherished hopes of their country's resurrection, compelled them to follow the fortunes of their new Monarch into Tuscany and Naples, or under a burning tropical sun, to struggle against the ravages of a climate which thinned their ranks more fearfully than the edge of the sword. Their later annals exhibit them again rushing to arms, at the bidding of one whose voice pronounced the destiny of nations,—whose eye measured Europe with a glance. Again were the plains of Italy deluged with the youthful blood of Poland; again did her veterans reap the empty, but hard-earned, honours of the field. It seemed to have been written in the book of fate, that the Poles, faithful to their oath, should deck the annals of their adoptive country with substantial triumphs, while their native land was graced with the trophies of sterile victories, and cheated with the mockery of renown."

The following fragments will explain the motives of the interest attached by the French Directory to the formation of the Polish legions. The first is a memorial, with some cursory details of his plan, originally written in French, by General Dombrowski himself. Subjoined is General Kleber's answer.

"It is not my object to consider either in a political or commercial point of view, the fatal consequences that must result to the whole of Europe from the partition of Poland. As a soldier, I would direct the attention of the French Government to the question considered solely in a military light. I need not enlarge upon the advantages which have accrued to Russia from the downfall of Poland: upon the vast accession of military force, which the former has acquired,—an accession that can at each moment enable her to make a successful irruption into Turkey,—to hold Sweden under absolute dependence,—to overawe Prussia,—and to assume a high hand over Austria, as well through the medium of her interests as of her fears. The situation of the north, at all times an object of disquiet to the Southern Powers, is, at this critical juncture, calculated to redouble their apprehensions. Of the well-grounded motives for such apprehensions, the French Government is already aware, and has doubtless, in its wisdom, given due consideration to so momentous a question. Farther comment would, on my part, be superfluous; I shall, therefore, confine myself to the reflection that, under existing circumstances, Poland might serve as a powerful instrument towards the developement of a system more congenial to the views of France than that which it is the interest of the North to promote.

"The most brilliant success might be expected from a new plan of insurrection, the result of sound combination and mature reflection, and the ultimate object of which should be, to engage Prussia in a war with Austria and Russia. I shall now detail the means which would, in my opinion, tend to the accomplishment of this grand object, and I shall even anticipate the objections which may be urged against the execution of the plan. To further the design in view, the first step requisite would be the formation of a certain number of Polish legions, destined to act in concert with the armies of the Republic, of Italy, and of the Rhine.

"1st. It is suggested that these legions might form the kernel, as it were, of an army to be organised for Poland.

"2dly. It is proposed that they should be commanded by general officers who have served with distinction in the last two campaigns of Poland against Russia and her Allies.

3dly. It is submitted that the respective corps of these legions should be composed of Gallicians, forcibly enlisted in the Austrian service, and of subaltern officers disbanded in Poland, who, prompted by national spirit, have nearly all refused to enter the service of the invading powers.

4thly. These legions, serving as volunteers, and attached to the army of France, would be, in all respects, subordinate to the generals of the Republic, and would

follow the several destinations previously marked out for them by the French Government."

The General next draws a brief outline of the advantages that would result both to France and Poland from the proposed plan, and then adds;—

"I shall terminate this memorial by the following reflexions. Unless the heart of an army be formed for Poland, it is impossible that a new revolution can take place in that country, notwithstanding the ardent wishes and zealous co-operation of the patriots in the interior. There can be little doubt, that nothing but an insurrection in Poland can avert the designs of the Allied Northern Powers. An explosion in Gallicia would rouse the spirit of the discontented in Hungary; and Austria, instead of concentrating her forces against France, would be compelled to divide them in order to ensure the repose of her own territory.

"Prussia, who from regard to her own interest must ever be the natural ally of France, would adopt a decisive system from the moment of Poland's appearance on the political scene. Turkey would shake off her apathy on Poland's declaring war against Austria and Russia. Sweden would abandon her system of neutrality at the approach of a revolution that might endanger the power of Russia, and the latter state, harassed on all sides,—menaced by her neighbours, and by her own discontented subjects, could no longer favour the conspiracies of French emigrants, kindle the flames of war against France, or aggrandize her power at the expense of Europe.

"Such would inevitably be the result of the plan that I have now the honour to submit to the attention of Government; and as the limited space of this document restricts me to general observations, I reserve for another occasion various minute details relative to the several propositions contained in this memorial, should the Government deem it advisable to consider my suggestion. I flatter myself that I can furnish these details with perfect accuracy, being thoroughly acquainted with the territory of Poland, with the situations, the frontiers and the states of which partition has been made, together with all the localities suitable for military operations and movements.

"I am aware that the favourable reception of this plan will in a great measure depend on the confidence that the French Government may be pleased to repose in him who has now the honour to present it.

"By the intervention of citizen Descorches, formerly Minister of France at Warsaw, and by that of citizens Barthelemy and Caillard, I trust I shall obtain the suffrages of the Patriots so deservedly in full possession of the confidence of Poland.

"Paris, 19 Vendemiaire, year 5 of the Republic,
"(10th October 1796.)
"DOMBROWSKI."

This memorial forcibly attracted the attention of Government, but the laws of the Republic, as we have above stated, not authorizing levies of foreign regular troops, the Directory referred Dombrowski to Buonaparte, then General-in-Chief of the army in Italy. The gallant Pole hastened to acquaint his friend Kleber with the result of his application. The answer from Kleber is one of those characteristic documents that breathe the frank spirit of a soldier, and the kindred soul of a companion in arms.

"KLEBER, GENERAL OF DIVISION, COMMANDING THE RIGHT WING OF THE "ARMY, TO GENERAL DOMBROWSKI.

"Head-Quarters, Coblentz, 29 Frimaire, year 5 (1796.)

"On the receipt of your letter, my dear General, in which you acquaint me with your departure for the army of Italy, I expected your arrival with a degree of impatience, equal to the pleasure I should have felt had circumstances fortunately permitted our meeting.

"I need not declare how ardently I desire that your journey may produce the results which you seem to hope. In whatever corner of the world chance and circumstances may cast you, believe me I shall never feel so truly gratified as when I la rn that you are happy, and that your slightest wishes are accomplished.

"Recollect, my dear General, that you owe it to the attachment I feel for you to let me hear from you frequently, and to acquaint me minutely with all that may

interest yourself individually, as well as your country. Should the latter be destined once more to rank as an independent nation, and should you stand in need of a helping hand, command my services freely. Wherever I may be, I shall feel proud of contributing even indirectly to the liberty of a people so well formed to enjoy the gift.

"Be assured that your countrymen who may address themselves to me, will find in your friend a faithful ally, who will furnish them with the speediest means of reaching their respective destinations, who will take exact account of their names, and transmit the list to you; for that purpose, you will perceive the necessity of always affording me precise information of your movements.

"I forward this to the address of Gen. Buonaparte. I embrace you most affectionately,—you and your son, and beg to be remembered to your faithful Aide-de-Camp Trémo. Gen. Bernadotte takes the most lively interest in the success of your projects, and entreats you to accept the expression of his warmest friendship.

"Adieu, my dear General, and believe me your devoted friend,

"KLEBER."

The author describes the march of the Polish legions into Rome, and gives an account of the well-earned tribute paid to the valour of Dombrowski. On the occasion alluded to, the standard of Mahomet, captured a century before by the heroic Sobieski under the walls of Vienna, was transferred from the shrine of Loretto, and deposited with military honours in the care of the Polish leader, who so well could guard the trophy which his predecessor had won.

"On the 29th Germinal, (18th April,) the division destined for the expedition to Rome, was mustered at Rimini, and on the 14th Floreal, year 6 of the Republic, (3rd May 1798,) Gen. Dombrowski, passing by Ancona and Spoletta, made his entry into the capital of the Christian world at the head of his legions.

"Gen. Kniaziewicz, with the first battalion of artillery under his orders, occupied the capitol, where the Polish Head-quarters were established.

"Thus did a handful of warriors, self-banished from their country, and buffeted by the caprice of fortune, wave their victorious standard over the wreck of Roman splendour. The glorious recollections that at each step forced themselves upon the exiles,—the venerable ruins of monumental Rome, hallowed by antiquity, and awful in the majesty of desolation, inspired the followers of Dombrowski with that love for science and the arts which stamps prosperity with value, and dignifies adversity. The patriot soldier, in war, brave as the heroes over whose dust he trod,—in peace, emulating the virtues and cultivating the acquirements that rendered Rome mistress of the world, was worthy to trace the footsteps of her sons once triumphant over countless barbarian hordes,—of her sons trampling indignantly on the emblems of tyranny, and subjugating nations by their pre-eminence in the arts as well as by their superiority in arms. Desirous that his soldiers should reap every possible advantage from their quarters in Rome, and dreading the enervating attractions of idleness and dissipation so fatal to the discipline of an army, Dombrowski published a general order encouraging his troops to devote to the cultivation of languages, history, and mathematics, the few moments that could be spared from military occupations. He endeavoured to impress on their attention, that in every situation in which they might be placed, and more especially in their actual position, the soldiers of Poland should attract the attention of Europe, not by their numbers, but by the extent of their acquirements, and by the possession of those virtues which distinguish the sons of freedom from mercenary hirelings.

"A century had elapsed since the memorable epoch when John Sobieski had delivered the Austrian capital from almost inevitable destruction, cut to pieces the Turks encamped under its ramparts, and captured the standard of Mahomet. The campaign thus gloriously terminated, Sobieski presented to the shrine of Loretto the Ottoman banner and the sabre with which he had won the trophy. These *spolia opima* had been favourably accepted, and since that period had continued to grace the walls of the holy fane.

"The Roman Consul, taking into consideration that Rome was then inhabited and protected by the troops of Poland, was struck with the idea of making them brilliant restitution in recompense for their services. Having, therefore, apprized Dombrowski that Loretto contained a monument of his country's military glory,

the Consul expressed the most zealous anxiety to offer it to the General as a tribute due to his prowess. Dombrowski, gratified by this mark of attention, and availing himself of the good-will evinced in his behalf, directed Kozakiewicz, who had been left with some companies at Fano and Sinigaglia, to take Loretto on his march, and to convey the standard of Mahomet to Rome. The order was punctually executed. On the 19th Prairial (7th June,) Kozakiewicz and his detachments arrived in Rome with the standard, which was deposited with becoming military honours at Dombrowski's quarters. From that day the standard continued to accompany the head-quarters of the legion, and even on the disbandment of the latter, the trophy, still constant to Dombrowski's fortunes, was after his death in 1818 deposited in an apartment belonging to the Chateau of *the Royal Society of the Friends of Science*, at Warsaw, where it is at present religiously preserved.

"The sword was offered to Gen. Dombrowski, who, eager to pay homage to the memory of the hero by whom it had first been wielded, sent it in the name of the legion to the Generalissimo Kosciuszko, whose name is inseparable from the recollections of Polish liberty. The warrior received the well merited tribute from the hands of Kniaziewicz when that officer was dispatched to Paris for the purpose of presenting the Directory with the standards conquered from the Neapolitans."

If in the records of history we would contemplate a darker page than that usually allotted to the faded splendour of nations, we must seek it in the annals of Poland. Nearly forty years have elapsed since Europe has almost forgotten the name of a people whose country was once the asylum of religious liberty, and the rampart of Christianity. There was, however, an instant, when Poland's fate seemed suspended; when the spirit of freedom again hovered over her plains, and paused ere she resigned her charge to eternal vassalage and despair. One man held in his hand the balance in which Poland's fate was weighed;—one man, whose will was rapid as thought and powerful as destiny. He might have given her new laws, and with her constitution, renewed her existence. But Napoleon preferred the destruction of thrones to the national redemption of a people. His fatal ambition urged him to the Kremlin; there he found the boundary line which circumscribed his earthly greatness, and at a later period, when the prisoner of St. Helena,

"The last single captive to millions in war,"

transported the sword of Sobieski* to the barren rock—his throne, his prison, and his tomb, the glittering trophy served at once as the evidence of his triumphs, and the memento of his faults.

ON OUTPOST DUTIES AND PATROLLING.†

Bavaria also has her Bismark—and the Baron Reichlin Von Meldegg, if not as vigorous in style, or as concentrated in expression as the spirit-stirring General of the Suabian King, far surpasses that author in powers of amplification and diffuseness. Capt. Short has judiciously abridged the Baron's Treatise on Outposts, and reduced it to the very tolerable length of eighty-two 8vo pages, and in both translations appears to have aimed more

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* See Salvandy's History of Poland.

† 1. A Treatise on the Disposition and Duties of Outposts, abridged from the German of Baron Reichlin Von Meldegg, Colonel in the service of His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Companion of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. By Charles William Short, Lieutenant and Captain, Coldstream Guards. 2nd Edition.

2. A Treatise on Patrolling, from the German of Baron Reichlin Von Meldegg, &c. &c. By Charles William Short, Lieutenant and Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel,) Coldstream Guards.

at presenting the military world with such a modification of the original works as might prove useful to the British service, than at giving a literal version of the German Treatises. He has thus at the same time freed himself from the close cordon of translation, and brought forward his author under the cover of that diction which is best adapted to render his labours popular among British readers.

With every disposition to admit the general excellence of Baron Meldegg's observations, and of the instructions by which they are accompanied, we must confess that (even in this age of reason) we still retain too many of the *practical* notions of the old school, to attach much value to systems of field service, or abstract theories on outpost duty. A part of the art of war in which, above all others, situation and circumstances have so much control, does not admit of being laid down with the dogmatism of a drill-book, and the very trammels in which such treatises cannot fail to place the mind of an officer who looks to their rules only for his guidance, must operate to check those inspirations of intelligence, which new circumstances bring forth, and that fertility of resource which in the master-mind rises with the occasion.

In this estimation of the labours of such writers as the Baron Reichlin Von Meldegg, we by no means intend to maintain the impossibility of laying down some general principles for the instruction of troops employed in outpost duty; but these should be purely general principles; clear, concise, and easily retained in the memory: a few pages would be sufficient for such a work. Circumstances must determine the rest—prudence, boldness, activity, and intelligence must meet the various changes and difficulties which may arise, and no recollection of abstract rules should interfere with the free exercise of those qualities, without the possession of which the responsible duties of an outpost officer can never be effectively fulfilled.

Capt. Short in his preface observes, that "this is a branch of service which is allowed to be but imperfectly practised, as a system, in the British army." and unquestionably we are deficient in this particular. But is outpost duty to be learned from theories? or is it not of all the manifold operations of war, that branch, of which a knowledge can alone be obtained by practice—by a repeated exercise of those mental faculties, upon which this important duty is almost exclusively dependant—by personal experience of the endless varieties of field service—by real practice before an enemy. But this, it may be answered, is not to be accomplished in time of peace, and, therefore, recourse must be had to the only other mode of instruction which can be substituted. We are of opinion that another, and a far better mode of instruction is available, and we altogether deny the sufficiency of the substitute which is offered. Camps of exercise, such as those in which the Continental armies are periodically employed, would afford, among many other professional advantages, the best instruction that could be given, short of absolute warfare. The chain of posts, the picket, the vidette, the camp-guard, the patrole, might here be aptly illustrated, and their various duties pointed out and practised; and we will venture to affirm that a few weeks, nay days, annually devoted to this exercise, would do more to impress the nature and requisites of outpost duty, upon the minds of the raw recruit and inexperienced officer, than the most faultless treatise which could be written on the subject.

Abstract rules, unaccompanied by illustration, possess no interest for the young officer. Already too little disposed to seek information from books, the most seducing of didactic forms must be employed to win his attention, and he will never be persuaded to bend his mind to the contemplation of precepts, the application of which requires so great an effort of his imaginative powers. If more than general principles be attempted in a work on outpost duty, the minor precepts should, we conceive, be accompanied by such relations of absolute occurrences as would illustrate the rules laid

down. By this mode, amusement would be combined with instruction, and the recollection of the maxim, assisted by that of the fact which proved its truth. Descriptive plates should be also added; for to imagine, and keep in mind through a lengthened narration, relative places, distances, and positions, requires no ordinary stretch of fancy; thus illustrated, instruction on outpost duty might be of some practical benefit to young officers.

Although Capt. Short's version of the German terms employed by Baron Von Meldegg in these treatises is always faithful, and for the most part unexceptionable, we must protest against the introduction into our military vocabulary of such terms as *repli-post, aviso-patrole,* and *tirailleur,* each of which may be rendered intelligible without exceeding the limits of a Johnson's dictionary. Too great a tendency to employ this mongrel diction, already obtains among our travelled scribes, and as *National* Editors, we must deprecate the practice.

NEW MILITARY JOURNAL.

A Military Journal is about to appear in Hanover, under the direction of Major Jacobi of the Staff, Capt. Hanbury of the Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. Glünder of the Artillery. The Editors courteously express their readiness to receive foreign contributions, but at the same time expect that no contributor will hesitate to declare his name; pecuniary considerations are proclaimed to be foreign to the undertaking, and the Editors assume to themselves the right of returning any paper without giving their reasons for its rejection. No fixed time is determined on for the appearance of the Numbers, which will depend upon the materials that may be in hand; from three to four annually, however, is stated to be the probable extent. No article is to be continued to a second number. The price of each Journal, consisting of from six to eight large 8vo. sheets, is 16 ggroschen, or about two shillings English. The 1st Number is to appear in January 1831.—*All. Mil. Zeitung, No.* 84.

*** It is our intention to devote more space in future, to Literary Notices and Announcements, than we have hitherto had it in our power to do. The length, however, of our paper on the Polish Legion, and the universal pressure both of time and matter at the present season, prevent us from carrying our purpose so extensively into effect in our present number as we propose doing hereafter.

A variety of Works, deserving and intended for notice, lie before us, and shall receive our early attention. Amongst them are, Lord Rodney's Memoirs, Major Hay's Peninsular War, Captain Biden's Naval Discipline, Captain Simmons on Courts Martial, Trant's Greece, Kotzebue's Voyage, Captain White's Naval Researches, Shipp's Military Bijou, &c. &c.

The third volume of Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War, is expected to appear in the course of the present month.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Capt. Sulivan on the Conduct of the Anson at the Capture of Curaçoa.

Mr. Editor,—The Numbers of your excellent work, the United Service Journal, for last year, having been lent to me for perusal, I find in it an extract from Mr. Ralfe's Life of Sir James Wood, on the capture of Curaçoa, which states, that the "Anson entered about half an hour after the Arethusa, Latona," &c. &c.

Now, as such statement is not the fact, I have enclosed you a copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Ralfe, when I first heard such a statement appeared in his work, and trust you will give publicity to as much as will be necessary to do away with Mr. Ralfe's assertions, my only object being to prevent those officers who are not acquainted with the high character of my late brave and gallant friend, from forming any erroneous opinion of it.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. B. Sulivan.

Wear, near Falmouth, Oct. 19th, 1830.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Ralfe.

Sir,—I have received a letter from Capt. Hignan, with your Appendix to Sir J. A. Wood's Memoir and Sir Charles Brisbane's Correspondence, wherein he says, "I have just got a sight of Mr. Ralfe's work, and will copy what he says of Anson; the part underlined is printed in Italics. 'When the Anson entered the harbour, *which was half an hour after Arethusa and Latona*, she ran on board Latona, carried away that ship's driver-boom, swung round, and got on the rocks on the west side of the harbour, alongside the Dutch 20-gun ship, with her head to Fort Amsterdam, where she lay until the island surrendered;'" and in your Appendix you re-assert the same. Now, Sir, Sir James Wood, or you for him, have endeavoured to make a great deal out of a little, as I understand you attribute the Anson's being *so late* to her boats breaking adrift. It is the first time I knew there were any rocks in that part of the harbour; the Anson never *swung* round alongside the 20-gun ship, but her starboard broadside was directed to Fort Amsterdam.

I am extremely sorry the *brave* and *gallant* Capt. Lydiard is not alive to vindicate his own character, a character that shone conspicuously on that day; he would also have supported his equally *gallant* Commodore with his pen, as he did on that memorable occasion with his sword. I feel it my duty as his First-Lieutenant, to give you a short account of the Anson on that morning, in which I can be borne out by the officers of Arethusa and Fisgard, and I have no doubt even of the Lieutenants of the Latona.

Early in the morning, whilst running down for the entrance, *one** of the Anson's boats broke adrift; but it being immediately observed, she was as quickly laid hold of again, never being more than her own length from the sternmost boat; and what little ground was lost was soon regained by making more sail, and the Anson's great superiority of sailing, and as the *Arethusa* was the ship we paid particular attention to, to regulate by, I positively state that at no time was the Anson above one half or three-quarters of a mile from that ship, our greatest distance being at the time we picked the boat up. Before the Arethusa passed between the Dutch frigate and 20-gun ship, the Anson had rounded the shoal off the entrance, and was receiving the fire of Fort Amsterdam, when, judging our proper distance from Latona, Capt. Lydiard meaning to lie with our jib-boom over her stern, the sheet anchor, which had a cable bent to it out of the stern-port, was cut away, but there being no motion from the smoothness of the water, it would not run, and we most certainly brought up where it was intended, our bow upon the 20-gun ship's bow, and our jib-boom in Latona's mizen rigging, and carried away her driver-boom; and upon my asking Capt. Lydiard if that would do? he smiled and said, "Very well"—this took place within *five minutes* of the time the Arethusa passed

* There were two boat-keepers in each boat.

the Dutch ships, and *not half an hour* after Latona entered, as you state, for then we must have been many miles a-stern. At this time a gun had not been fired from our ships; just afterwards the Latona commenced firing, with her starboard broadside, into the Dutch frigate, and two guns from her larboard side, viz.—one main deck, and one quarter-deck gun, into the 20-gun ship; the Anson began as soon as Latona fired her first gun, with her starboard broadside on Fort Amsterdam and the Governor's house, or Council-Chambers over the gates, and I most *positively assert* she never swung round alongside the 20-gun ship; for had she done so, her fire would have been of no other use than to disable the Fisgard, (which ship was coming in,) a fire that was incessant for a quarter of an hour, and was the admiration of the officers of the Fisgard. The Dutch 20-gun ship was boarded from the Anson's larboard bow, and would have been taken possession of much sooner could we have prevented the Latona firing into her, which was done by her quarter-deck gun after she was boarded by us. Just as we had hauled her colours down, I observed the Commodore's boats coming down, and mentioned it to Capt. Lydiard, who ordered the boats to be manned, jumped into the first and shoved off, (ordering the others to follow,) and landed about the same time with Capt. Brisbane, which I think was about twenty or twenty-five minutes after the Arethusa entered. Now, Sir, if the Anson had been "half an hour after Latona," she would not have been time enough for her Captain, officers and men to have joined in storming the Fort, with Capt. Brisbane, his officers and ships' company; nor would the Anson's twenty-four-pounders, and forty-two-pounders' shot have made holes in the Government-House, or have been picked up on shore. The Anson's scaling-ladder was the first planted, and Sir Charles Brisbane first mounted it; Capt. Lydiard mounted one of the Arethusa's, and was the second man on the Fort. The position of the Anson was never changed *(nor was she on any rocks,)* till I returned from the shore for the purpose of getting a main-decker out; but it was soon discovered that the guns on shore were, many of them, twenty-four-pounders, and I was then ordered to *warp past* the Latona, and our broadside to bear on Fort Republic; this was done, and our fire opened upon it with the few guns we could man owing to the small number of men we had on board. Whilst passing the Latona, Captain, now Sir James Wood, was in conversation with me, and said he would not allow me to pass him, as the Commodore had given him charge of the Frigates; at this moment Capt. Lydiard passed along the Quay, when I made him acquainted with it—he returned for answer, "Never mind that, you are to obey my orders." I have thus given a brief outline of the Anson for that morning, and have not touched on any other ship on that day, as no doubt that will be done by the officers of each; but have confined myself to the conduct of the Anson, for the cause of truth, and that the memory of my gallant Captain might not suffer in the estimation of those who knew him not. I must beg you will, therefore, in justice to his character, (and those who had the honour of serving under his command,) correct those parts respecting the *time* the *Anson entered*, her *swinging upon rocks*, and also not taking possession of the 20-gun ship, till *entirely subdued* by the Latona; if any credit is due, it must be equally shared by the Anson.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. B. Sulivan, Capt. R.N.

To J. Ralfe, Esq. Author of a Naval Biography,
No. 6, Charing-Cross, London.

El Bodon.

Mr. Editor,—In the last number of the United Service Journal, there is an article signed "An Officer who was in Major-Gen. Colville's Staff in the year 1811." That person, after availing himself of the recollections of his friends, and taxing his own memory, has undertaken to prove the inaccuracy of the Narrative of El Bodon, (published in the United Service Journal of Sept. 1829,) and to give a correct statement of events. I should not have thought it worth while to notice his unimportant contradictions, had he not insinuated that an invidious attempt had been made "to rob the absent and the dead of their due." How far such an accusation can be justified, I leave to the Service to decide, by referring them to the

Duke of Wellington's *orders, which were published with the Narrative of El Bodon,* and great must be the vanity of him who can arrogate to himself the task of rescuing from oblivion the memory of the dead, and fame of the living, when such a memorial of their merit stands on record.

With respect to the various inaccuracies which have been pointed out in the narrative, I have only to remark that in *one* instance only has the writer been able to detect an actual error, namely, that the light division was on the right bank of the Agueda on the 25th of September, and not occupying the ground between El Bodon and that river: I take this for granted, because it has been asserted that my opinion was formed on the knowledge that the distance between El Bodon and the Agueda was too great and important to be left to one brigade to defend.

It is insinuated that the narrator of El Bodon was ignorant that the whole army had been assembled some days previous to that affair. No such inference can be drawn, because the narrative was confined exclusively to the events which occurred on the 25th and 26th of Sept. 1812, and not to the operations of the whole army; but even in this attempt to correct has the "officer" failed, because, as there before stated, no part of the army could have been spared to sustain the defence of El Bodon, except the fourth division and some cavalry. The first and 6th divisions were watching the movements of Marshal Marmont, who it was feared would turn our left. On the 26th, when Marmont brought nearly 30,000 infantry in front of the position at Fuente Guinaldo, what force could the Duke of Wellington oppose to him, except the third and fourth divisions and some cavalry? The light, *although* on the right bank of the Agueda, was *cut off*, and could not join until the afternoon of the 26th, many hours after the enemy had assembled so considerable a force.

It has been stated that the officer who commanded the post at El Bodon, was not left without orders; and as a proof it has been advanced, that Major-Gen. Colville visited the picket at daybreak on the 25th, and gave him some directions: it is a fair inference, that had any orders been given for the defence of the post, the officer who accompanied the general, and was attached to his staff, must have heard them, and would not have failed to publish a matter of such importance, as he has been so circumstantial about trifles. As he has acknowledged that Major-Gen. Colville ordered him to bring one of the guns from the left to the village of El Bodon, or near to it, (a distance of about two miles,) and which order he was in the act of executing when stopped by the Duke of Wellington, there is not wanting a stronger proof that the attack which immediately followed was unexpected; and had it not been for the counter order, most likely the gun would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as well as the officer who had charge of it.

Moreover, it has been advanced that it was about six o'clock P.M. on the afternoon of the 24th of Sept. before Major-Gen. Colville knew, or informed the officer on his staff, that the fifth regiment was not to join his brigade, but to support the guns. Now I must remind the person who has asserted that circumstance, that Major-Gen. Colville was acquainted with it *at a very early hour* on the morning of the 24th, full ten hours previous to the time mentioned; Major Ridge and myself having repeated the same when we waited upon him at his quarters in El Bodon.

With respect to the reinforcements, it has been particularly noticed by the Staff Officer who was present at the affair of El Bodon, that only two regiments were brought to support the 5th regiment, namely, the 77th and 21st Portuguese; let me ask him if the 83rd regiment was not present, and suffered more than any corps engaged?

Whether the Duke of Wellington took up a position behind, or in front of the Coa, I must leave to the decision of events; if circumstances permitted, he certainly would have preferred having that river in his *front*, as its banks in most places are very precipitous.

I remain yours, &c.

December 17th, 1830. G. I.

Lieut. Dundas and Lieut. Dillon.

[We readily insert the following explanation, which appears as creditable to the writer, as it seems calculated to prove satisfactory to the officer, whose forethought and promptitude on the occasion in question it is intended thus to rescue from possible misapprehension.—Ed.]

The Editor is requested by Lieut. Dundas, to insert the following communication, to prevent any misconstruction in the meaning of a phrase, used by him in a letter written at Tangier, and published in the United Service Journal for July 1830.

Lieut. Dundas, late 42nd Regiment, understands with regret, that an observation in a letter of his published in the United Service Journal, of July 1830, relating to the capture of Mr. Hill, near Cape Spartel, might seem to imply that Lieut. Dillon of the Royal Staff Corps had the intention of quitting the beach, leaving Lieut. Dundas on shore. Feeling as Lieut. Dundas does, that in getting the boat into deep water, the escape of the party was facilitated, he is very desirous that the expression "pushing off for the ship," should be understood as he intended, namely, as a matter of precaution.

The statement was originally made at the desire, and for the information of the Consul-General at Tangier, and with the view only of ascertaining Mr. Hill's fate. Lieut. Dundas, therefore, now takes this means, in justice to Lieut. Dillon, to express, that but for his promptitude and presence of mind, he Lieut. Dundas must have fallen into the hands of their pursuers, and would in all probability have met a similar fate to that of the late Mr. Hill.

London, Dec. 12, 1830.

Naval Amendments.

Mr. Editor,—I have long wished to direct general attention to some subjects connected with the Naval Administration, and the recent complete change at the Admiralty Board, appears to offer a good opportunity; without farther apology, I beg your insertion of the following remarks in your very useful publication.

1st. Would it not be very desirable in our large sloops to employ a Third Lieutenant? these vessels are generally on active service, and would afford very good practice to our junior officers; there would then be a Lieutenant for each watch, and the Master would have time to attend to the various important duties, which require so much attention. The difference between the half and full-pay of a Lieutenant is so trifling, that it ought not to be taken into account; besides, on the home and several foreign stations, the Assistant-Surgeon might be well dispensed with, and this would cause a diminution of expense.

2nd. To inquire whether there are not now in the Naval service many more volunteers and midshipmen than are wanted, or can be provided for, and if their entrance into the profession ought not for some time to be materially reduced?

3rd. Is it not necessary to examine into the qualifications of the Masters'-Assistants, and Second Class Volunteers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are ever likely to be fit to fill the responsible situation of Masters, and if such should not appear to be the result, to wholly abolish all future admissions into those classes?

4th. To cause investigation to be made into the state of the Navy with reference to their state of armament, in reference to the ships of foreign nations; also to the round stern; and whether the new or "Robert's" principle, should not be generally introduced, to the utter exclusion of that mass of gingerbread and folly which is bolted on too many of our men-of-war, making them unfit for war, inconvenient for repair, unsightly, and a complete invasion of genera comfort?

5th. Should not some of the numerous fifth and sixth rates, now rotting in our harbours, be prepared for the general purpose of transports, that when a regiment is to be embarked, or any stores conveyed abroad, a few officers and men from the guard-ships might be put on board, and the service performed without one farthing extra expense to the country; for both ships and stores damage for want of use, and wages are paid and provisions consumed under any circumstances? In France, not a soldier or public store is conveyed but in a vessel of war; and looking at our crowded half-pay lists, it is really disgraceful that the subject has not been attended to, from the first moment of the peace, hundreds of thousands would have been saved the country, and some excuse would then exist for keeping up such immense dock-yard establishments.

6th. If Rear-Admirals or Commodores, young in years, and active by habit, should not be carefully selected to command at the ports, where it is highly necessary vigilant superintendence should be exercised over all the departments, particularly as to the state of the ships before sailing, after first commissioning, and on the return from service to be paid off? When these important duties are left to junior and irresponsible officers, great relaxation is the natural consequence.

If there was any thing in these observations which could be considered personal or offensive, I would send my signature, but that not being intended, but merely a wish to call more particular attention to a noble service, I subscribe myself,

A Naval Officer.

Plymouth, Dec. 2nd, 1830.

Design for a Cross of Distinction.

Mr. Editor,—It has been repeatedly and justly urged in the United Service Journal, that a Badge of Merit should be conferred upon all naval and military officers, who have been personally engaged on any occasion against the enemies of their country.

Although many arguments might be used in favour of the measure, I will only remark, that the officers and men of the French, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian army, who served in the most important campaigns on the Continent, are distinguished in this manner; that the humblest private who was at the battle of Waterloo wears a medal; that the Companionship and Commandery of the Bath have been given to such officers as, when serving against the enemy, held the rank of General or Field-officer in the Army, or Commander, Post-Captain, or Admiral of the Navy; and that every Soldier or Sailor who is discharged after twenty years' service, with a certificate of good conduct, is entitled by a recent regulation to receive a medal. Thus, the *only class* who are *excluded* from so gratifying a reward, are the Captains and Subalterns of the Army, and Lieutenants and Midshipmen of the Navy, individuals to whom, as much as to their superiors, the success of our arms may be attributed.

The purport of this letter is, however, to suggest what it appears advisable should be done in satisfaction of the claims of old and meritorious officers. The first object is to define the principle upon which a Badge of Merit should be conferred. To this point I would earnestly invite the attention of your correspondents, all of whom concur in thinking the boon important; but do not state, for the information of the Government, upon whom, in their opinions, it ought to be bestowed. My view of the subject is, that it should be given TO EVERY OFFICER *(including Midshipmen and Warrant Officers of the Navy)* WHO HAS ACTUALLY FOUGHT AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF HIS COUNTRY, whether in skirmishes, or in general actions. By addressing a circular to the officers of both services, it might be easily ascertained whether they were, or were not, entitled to the proposed distinction.

I shall now say a few words on the Badge itself, which, should the ex-

pense of gold or silver be objected to, might, in my opinion, be formed of the metal of guns, iron or brass, taken from the enemy during the war. Of this appropriate material, crosses might be cast of the most simple form. I would suggest farther, that the Badge be the Cross of St. George, surmounted by the Imperial Crown of these Realms. On the centre of the cross there should be the Lion of England, in *alto relievo*, of a large size, and on each of three divisions of the cross, one word of the motto, "From our Country,"* and in the lower division, "William IV. MDCCCXXXI." with a wreath formed of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, encircling each part of the Cross.

This Cross should be worn from the button-hole on the left side, by a ribbon of the breadth of one inch and a half, formed of four equal stripes, blue, red, blue, red, which would not interfere with the ribbon of any Order of Knighthood in the world.

In conclusion, allow me to ask whether it would not be desirable for the officers of both Services to present a humble and modest memorial for a distinction of this nature to His Majesty? Yours, Mr. Editor,

L. L. L.

* Of course both this motto, and the general arrangement would be subjects for revision.—Other epigraphs, as "For Service," &c. will present themselves. We give the rough draft.—Ed.

Suggestions on Pay and Promotion in the Navy.

"The proud pre-eminence to which our Navy has now attained, deservedly ranks it with our first considerations: our very existence, as an independent nation, depends upon its welfare; and while the spirit and heroism which actuate its members shall continue, we can have nothing to apprehend from the united power of our enemies."*

"Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde."—*Le Mierre.*

Mr. Editor,—The observations of an "Old Officer" in the U. S. J. for October, respecting the exclusion of Commanders from the Military Department of Greenwich, are well timed. The circumstance does certainly appear very extraordinary, but as things are seldom done without some show of reason for them, that which gave rise to the exclusion of this class of officers by the managing authorities of the period, if it could be explained, would, perhaps, be found, if not altogether satisfactory, at least plausible—how far as much may be said for its continuance under present circumstances, can only in like manner be inferred.

The Commander unfortunately labours under another disadvantage, which, it is hoped, will ere long be remedied. He has no participation with his immediate superior, and inferior in rank, in the benefits of a retired list; whilst the superannuated Captain retires from the active list with the rank of Rear-Admiral, and the Senior Lieutenant with that of Commander, and an increase to their half-pay, the Commander remains until the close of his life, still a Commander! Both these circumstances appear, according to our notions at the present day, to be highly unjust, whatever reason may have formerly caused the exclusion of the Commander from participating in benefits enjoyed by the other classes in the Navy.

I shall take the farther liberty, Mr. Editor, of touching on one or two other subjects, to which, if remedies were applied, great satisfaction to the parties concerned would follow.

Formerly, Captains who had distinguished themselves, or who may have been in Court favour, were sometimes advanced to the flag, over the heads of those who were senior on the list to them; this plan was fraught with mischief, and gave rise to jealousy, irritation, and other passions, as the well-known case of Admiral Sir James Wishart makes apparent. The promotion of flag officers by *batches*, is certainly less objectionable, but why not fill up *half* (if the economists will it so) of the vacancies which occur on the list of Admirals at the expiration of every year? State economy should ever go hand-in-hand with justice; parsimonious restrictions, under the cloak of political necessity, are despicable, alike derogatory of the fair fame of this great country, and insulting to the gallant members of the United Service, which has been mainly instrumental in gaining and upholding the national celebrity. By annually "feeding" (the expression of a distinguished officer in the House) the Admirals' List, the senior Captains would in a great measure be relieved from the pain and disappointment they now feel at being so long excluded from arriving at that point of their professional career, which, as the goal of their wishes, is the most important and the most valuable in estimation.

It is well known, that the Captain of the Army, and the Lieutenant of the Navy, have relatively the same rank although the latter bears the title of a *Sub;* the former (of infantry) becomes entitled from the day his half-pay commences to 7*s.* per diem; (the Captains of cavalry to 7*s.* 6*d.*) whilst the latter receives but 5*s.* for an *indefinite* time; then, (if he lives long enough,) 6*s.*, and only three hundred of the senior 7*s.* Why this distinction between equals in rank? There cannot be an individual, I am sure, who will say, that the military Captain receives too much; and, if not, it

* That spirit and heroism must not be suffered to moulder away in sorrow and regret; and without good officers the sceptre will be lost.

must be admitted that 3249 Lieutenants out of 3549, receive too little. Very little expectation can now be felt by those most interested, that the desired assimilation will take place, although such expectation has been held out by the public prints. A *definite* time, however, may be appointed, when officers upon the five and six shilling lists shall receive the increase of the extra shilling a day; the additional expense would be so trifling, as not to become, it is hoped, a matter for consideration; and the boon would be received with gratitude by those who would benefit. To the man of fortune, an additional eighteen pounds to his income would be, in comparison, as a drop of water to the ocean, but to the greater part of the Lieutenants, that sum would afford means of comfort that they have long been strangers to. The man basking in the sunshine of prosperity, thinks not how much relief so small an amount would bring to the subjects of our contemplation, many of whom have large families. At present, the junior Lieutenants can have no expectation of surviving long enough to gain an advance of pay, and those of the standing of 1808 and 1809, have only *worked up* in twenty years! The new rule of "one to three," as regards promotion, extends the period; and of course, cannot but add a fresh source of disappointment to their already fluctuating hopes. The Captains and Commanders are alike situated, and as they have a superior rank in life to support, many, I fear, are comparatively little better off than the Lieutenants.*

From time to time, Mr. Editor, we have seen the proposal for admitting the sales of Naval Commissions discussed. If extended no lower than to the Commanders, the nation would benefit as well as the individuals who were permitted to dispose of their rank, and it is therefore surprising that the political economists should not have supported the measure:—for instance, if 300 Captains were allowed to sell their rank, and 300 Commanders who purchased, (of course presuming these to be monied men,) were allowed to do so without the privilege of disposing of their rank as Commanders; and 300 more on that list also permitted to transfer their rank to 300 Lieutenants for a certain sum, it appears evident that the country would be a gainer, by the annual amount of half-pay now paid to 300 Commanders and to 300 Lieutenants, which saving, (taking the least rate of pay of the officers, 8*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. per diem,) would be between seventy-three and seventy-four thousand pounds a year.

It would be gratifying, Sir, to see the Retired Lists remodelled.

1st. Let all Captains passed over in flag promotions, be placed upon the list of Superannuated Rear-Admirals.

2nd. Let there be a list for Superannuated and Retired Commissioners and other Officers who have held Civil appointments, and for those of Greenwich.

3rd. Let a certain number of the Senior Commanders be placed upon the list of Retired Captains, with some increase to their half-pay.

4th. Let the list of Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commander be increased to two or even three hundred.

The declining years of our veteran officers would thus be rendered easy, the consummation of which must bring delight to the heart of every Briton who has one spark of patriotic virtue, or one generous feeling in his nature.

The papers have informed us, that the Pursers in future are to bear the style of Commissaries, and that they are to have a fixed salary without any allowances; a measure I have no doubt that will be conducive of great good.

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* "*Keep them poor and they'll serve you*," is said to have been the language of a late noble Lord. I could never give the least credit to it. I think it almost impossible to have escaped the lips of an Englishman: at all events, most certain am I, that no such illiberal sentiment can intrude itself into the minds of any one of the individuals who, collectively, may have now the power to do justice to the officers of the Navy.

I cannot conclude without naming that invaluable corps the Royal Marines: it is really distressing to think on the very, very long time the Subs are obliged to serve before they obtain a Company. I sincerely trust all these matters will come under review in good time, now that we have a sailor King, whom we pray Heaven to direct and watch over.

Mr. Editor,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

O. P.

Major-Gen. Ross's Monument.

Mr. Editor,—Having read in your December Number an account of the 20th Regiment of Foot, in which it is stated that a monument had been erected in the church of Ross Trevor, in Ireland, to the memory of Major-Gen. Robert Ross, with an inscription that it was put up "by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 20th Regiment," of which he had been many years Lieutenant-Colonel; I wish to inquire, through the medium of your very useful and highly-approved Journal, "in what manner has been applied the Subscription-money raised in America, in 1814, by the officers of the 85th, 44th, 21st, and 4th regiments, in conjunction with the officers of His Majesty's Fleet, then commanded by Sir George Cockburn, amounting to near £900 sterling, for the purpose of erecting some tribute to his memory?"

As I am unwilling to suppose for a moment that the 20th Regiment would have appropriated to themselves the entire credit of erecting such a mark of respect to the memory of their former Commanding-officer, to the expense of which others, sympathising equally with themselves, were the principal contributors, perhaps some of your numerous correspondents will be able to answer satisfactorily the above query,* or will mention the name of the treasurer.

I am, Sir, yours,

An Army Officer and a Subscriber.

Exeter, 8th December, 1830.

Economy Abroad or at Home—Quære?

Mr. Editor,—To such of my brother officers as intend residing in France, particularly to those who wish to economise, I shall direct their attention to the town of Morlaix, about ten leagues from Brest. It has a population of about 10,000 persons; is situated in a valley, and from its standing on the banks of a river, which is navigable for vessels of 250 tons burthen, it is very healthy. A promenade is continued from the town along the banks of the river towards the sea, and the scenery by which it is surrounded is very picturesque. Sportsmen will find abundance of game in the neighbourhood, and within two miles some good trout-fishing.

House-rent is about 500 francs *par étage*, and small houses may be rented, suitable for a moderate-sized family; furnished lodgings from 25 to 35 francs per month, for two rooms and a kitchen; and four, from three to six rooms, 40 to 50 francs.

There are two *good* schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The former for board and instruction, which includes Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics, Drawing and Fencing, 5 francs per month each.

The following are the prices of the different necessaries of life:—

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* Some arrangements, we have reason to believe, on the above subject, were undertaken some years ago, which we may be enabled to state more fully in a future number, should no Correspondent supply, in the mean time, the desired information. —Ed.

Meat, 5 to 8 sous; Bread, 3½ sous; Ducks and Fowls, 24 to 30 sous per couple; Turkeys, 4 to 6 francs; Geese, 2 francs 10 sous; Butter 7 sous per lb. in summer, 15 in winter; Eggs, 4 sous per dozen, 10 in winter; Fish very reasonable.

Game.—Hares, 15 to 25 sous; Rabbits, 10 to 12 sous per couple; Partridges, 24 to 30 sous per brace; Woodcocks, 20 to 30 sous, and sometimes 16 sous per couple; Wild-ducks, 25 to 30 sous; Teal and Widgeon, 14 to 20 sous per couple.

Wines.—Good Vin Ordinaire, of superior quality, from 100 to 140 francs, for a cask which will run 300 bottles; White Wine, 130 francs per cask.

Passage-vessels from Plymouth to Roscoff, which is about twelve miles from Morlaix, may be hired for fifteen pounds, expressly for a family, and for that sum would, I have no doubt, convey them direct to Morlaix.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Nauticus.

London, 15th Dec. 1830.

*** While we insert the above with a view to its possible use in particular cases, we are far from recommending a resort to foreign countries on the part of British officers, for objects which, we are firmly persuaded, may be as effectually and more beneficially attained within the British territories. To married officers especially, in whose domestic arrangements the primary consideration of the support and education of their families upon scanty means may naturally be presumed to supersede the sentiments of patriotism, which, however, is in the next degree, we can still hold out the possibility—nay the certainty, that the advantages they need are perfectly attainable at home. We believe that in any direction, one hundred miles from London, a selection conformable in every respect to their views, may be made; and need we dwell, towards our comrades, upon the propriety, at the present moment especially, of remaining within the bosom of a country, of which they have ever proved themselves the most devoted sons and zealous defenders?—Ed.

Naval Brevets.

Mr. Editor,—As a constant reader and great admirer of the United Service Journal, I am induced to offer some remarks and suggestions upon Naval promotion, should you consider them deserving a place in your forthcoming Journal. Much has been said, and something written upon the subject of Naval Brevets, upon which I now propose to treat.

It is, I believe, allowed on all hands, that our Navy is our principal bulwark, consequently, to continue it so and give it the full effect of its power, those officers who are to command our ships and fleets, must be of an age when their mental and bodily faculties can be considered as most efficient. The present list of Admirals and Senior Captains have a very different appearance, for, with few exceptions, there are none of either class so circumstanced as to be considered effective and efficient officers for sea service; they may, and I trust will live many years in the quiet of their present domestic habits, but after sixteen years of uninterrupted peace and rest on shore, let me ask, can they be fitted for, or have they the nerve now to resume those duties which in former days were conducted with the most anxious and unwearied exertion, but which, from the improvement in foreign navies, will in a future war require a corresponding zeal and activity on the part of our officers, to maintain that superiority at sea which Great Britain has so long and proudly boasted of.

To bring younger and consequently more active officers forward, and to afford the juniors on the Captains' list an opportunity of seeing service without adding expense to the country is my object, and to accomplish it, I propose that the Effective Admirals' List be permanently fixed at 200; that 100

of the Senior Captains be given the Brevet rank of Rear-Admirals, without additional half-pay, and that as vacancies occur by deaths on the Permanent Admirals' List, such of the Brevets as have qualified by sea service for permanent rank be removed to it; and that those officers who have not so qualified, be either placed on the list of *retired* Admirals upon the increased half-pay, or remain upon the half-pay of their former rank, as may appear just to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It would tend much to the advantage of the Naval service, were *all* Captains afforded an opportunity of serving, (rather than the present system of re-appointing men of superior interest to ship after ship, to the exclusion of many of our best officers,) and that such Captains as do not signify their wish for employment afloat, or decline it when called upon, be placed at once on a retired list, at the rate of half-pay they then enjoy, provided they are not prevented serving from wounds or injuries received in the service.

Should these hints and suggestions find a place in your valuable and useful Journal, the writer will have great pleasure in again addressing you upon other subjects connected with the Naval service.

I am, &c.

A Captain of some years' standing.

December 4th, 1830.

School for Naval Architects, and its Effects.

Mr. Editor,—Will you allow me space for a few lines, on a subject suggested to me by an interesting paper, published in the November Number of your excellent Journal, on the National Importance of Yachts? The North Coaster therein gives an extract from the Third Report of the Board of Naval Revision, on the deplorably low state of naval science in this country at that period (1804). In addition to what the North Coaster has quoted, that report goes on to say, "While, therefore, our rivals in naval power were employing men of the greatest talents and most extensive acquirements to call in the aid of science, we have contented ourselves with groping on in the dark, in quest of such discoveries as chance might bring in the way." Again, in speaking of the education of the officers of our dock-yards, *many* of whom were so profoundly ignorant as to be scarcely able to write their names legibly, the Commissioners say, "In the whole course we have described, no opportunity will be found of acquiring even the common education given to men of their rank in life, and they rise to the complete direction of the construction of ships, on which the safety of the empire, (and our very existence as a naval power, they might have added,) depends, without any care or provision having been taken, on the part of the public, that they should have any instruction in the mathematics, mechanics, or in the science or theory of naval architecture."

In order to counteract these existing evils, the Board proposed the establishment of a school for naval architects, which proposal was, with some modifications, carried into effect in the year 1810. To this establishment, youths from fifteen to seventeen years of age were from time to time admitted, chosen from an *unlimited* number of candidates, solely for their superior attainments; they remained for seven years at the College at Portsmouth, engaged in the study both of the theoretical and practical parts of their profession: from this school it was proposed by its founders, that the officers of the dock-yards should be taken as opportunities might occur. Mr. Knowles, in the Preface to his work on the Dry-rot, (published in 1821,) speaking of this institution, says, "Within the last eleven years, a school for naval architecture has been attached to the College at Portsmouth; here the students not only receive an education which fits them to attain the *theory* of their art, but are also instructed in *practical* ship-building. The academy has, by instilling education and promoting emulation,

already produced several young men of superior talents and attainments; and it is to be hoped that their ardour may not be damped, but that the encouragement will be extended to *them*, which has hitherto, in this country, been withheld from those who have endeavoured to promote the difficult but useful science of constructing ships." Has the hope here expressed been realized? If giving a large proportion of those situations which those students were brought into the service to fill and to which they might look up as their right as they became vacant, to that very class of men whose total unfitness (as was clearly shown by the Board of Revision, and of the truth of which few naval officers can be ignorant,) was the cause of the establishment of this school, be realizing it, it has been; and this is a sure means to stimulate ardour and encourage men to exercise their best abilities and unremitted exertions in the prosecution of a study universally acknowledged to be difficult.

It may be asked, has not this establishment been found to fail of the end proposed? I answer, it has never even been put to the test: there have, indeed, been some vessels built from constructions by the Rev. Dr. Inman, (the Professor of the College,) which, from their superior qualities, reflect the highest credit on him; but this is only trying his progress in the science, and from the time necessarily devoted by him to the two Colleges and his clerical duties, he can have but little to spare for the study of naval science; and therefore, although I feel the highest personal respect for the Rev. Doctor, and for his talents, I think it but fair to suppose that many of his former pupils may *at least* have kept pace with, and, perhaps, surpassed him.

It is not only necessary that the naval constructor should be acquainted with all the circumstances which conduce to render a ship perfect, but the naval commander must go hand in hand with him in his endeavours to approach perfection. To take one from numberless instances which might be cited to prove this:—it is easily seen, that to render a ship's motions in a sea *perfectly* easy, the weights put on board should be so distributed, that every part of the ship should be loaded in such a manner, that the pressure *downwards*, from the weight of that part of the vessel and the lading together, should be equal to the pressure upwards, arising from the buoyancy of the water: although from the forms usually given to ships, (particularly to those intended for velocity,) this cannot be entirely obtained; the nearer we approach to it, the more nearly shall we attain to our object. If this consideration be totally neglected, and the heavy weights placed at the extremities, (where the buoyancy is the least,) and the lighter in the midships, (where it is the greatest,) it is obvious, that not only would the motions of the vessel in pitching and ascending be deep and violent, but also that the alteration of form, technically called hogging, would soon be so considerable as to render the ship useless, without any defect in its construction.

I would say a few words on one other point, and then trespass on your pages no farther. During the profound peace which Europe has enjoyed for the last fifteen years, agents from France, Sweden, Denmark, in fact from *all* the maritime nations of Europe, have been allowed to inspect our dock-yards and arsenals, while England has allowed the whole of that period to elapse, (and such an opportunity is not likely to occur again for centuries,) without making a single effort to ascertain if we might not gain some useful hints from our neighbours. If we are really so far superior to other naval powers, as this conduct of our late naval administration would lead us to infer, should not sound policy dictate to us to endeavour to preserve that superiority? I cannot reconcile such policy to the liberty given to foreigners I have mentioned above, much less to the admission of ten young men from so ambitious and rising a power as Russia, to study in the dock-yard at Portsmouth, where they have access to, and the power of copying all drawings connected with ship-building: here, of course, there can no reciprocity of benefit be expected, those students having every thing to learn, and no information to impart in return. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

PHILO-NAUTICUS.

Relative situation of Medical Officers in the Army and Navy.

Mr. Editor,—I beg through the medium of your widely extended and useful Journal, to state a few facts, not generally known, respecting the class of officers above named; whose attainments and merits appear to me nearly equal, in their respective services, but whose pay, allowances, choice of quarters, and respectability of uniform, differ widely.

The Army Surgeon, besides his personal pay, has an allowance for a horse; if he happens to be the senior in the rank of Captains (to which he belongs,) he is entitled to the first quarters after the Major; and with his uniform he is allowed to wear two epaulettes. The Army has a numerous class of Physicians, Inspectors, and Deputy-Inspectors, and to which nearly the whole of our Naval Hospitals abroad have been given, thereby keeping a number of appointments and allowances of which the Naval Medical Officers have been deprived. And added to all this, I believe I may assert without fear of contradiction, that the period of service for the Army Medical Officers has lately been much abridged, with both the full as well as half-pay, and retirement much increased. If they are detached, or sent abroad, they have increased allowances, and often the means of making a moderate independence; and a considerable portion of their surgical instruments are provided at the expense of Government.

The Army Assistant-Surgeon messes with his Colonel and the officers of his regiment; and his whole period of service is allowed for his retirement, if only promoted the last year of his service.

The Army Surgeon, when appointed to a regiment, is never on half-pay, unless by his own request, or the regiment is disbanded.

The Naval Surgeon has the same rank as the Army Surgeon; and till lately, his pay and retirement were nearly equal. He is compelled to purchase, and keep in repair, a set of surgical instruments, altogether costing from forty to fifty guineas, of which he is supplied with a scale, and whenever appointed to a ship, they undergo a strict scrutiny, and if deficient either in number or quality, he cannot even receive the medical stores for the ship (supplied by Government) till such deficiencies are made good. He has not any allowances whatever.

When he obtains an appointment to a ship he can only hold it for three years; and after remaining a long while on half-pay, losing his service and full-pay, thinks himself fortunate in obtaining another.

Of Staff appointments, there are but few, and the number much lessened, from nearly the whole being done away on foreign stations, and given to the army.

Uniform—this is at the lowest grade for any one in the character of an officer, merely a coat with anchor buttons; his badge on the collar is not half so respectable as that which the Boatswain's mate wears on his arm, for the latter has in addition to the entwined anchor, a crown surmounting it.

Quarters—In a line-of-battle-ship these are the worst in her, being situated in the cockpit, deprived of light, and nearly of fresh air; where in hot climates the heat is insupportable, and added to the effluvia arising from the holds, is enough to destroy the health of most men; but more particularly the man (who is) supposed not to be young when he is Surgeon of a ship-of-the-line; and probably having served much of his time in tropical climates. And it is not an unusual thing, for three or four of his messmates, enjoying excellent cabins on the main or upper-deck, to be so young, as not to have been born when the Surgeon was promoted. The Assistant-Surgeon does not mess in the wardroom, but with the Midshipmen. These and many more incontrovertible facts, which may be brought forward, I am of opinion only require to be generally known, to effect a change, and place the Naval Medical Officers on the same footing as those of the Army. It seems not only just but politic.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

The Conqueror of Toulouse.

MR. EDITOR,—I have observed in a daily payer, under the form of an extract from the "*Constitutionnel*," an observation which puzzles some of us country folks not a little. In the paragraph alluded to, it is said, "the indefatigable exertions of the conqueror of Toulouse" (meaning Soult) will do so and so.

Now, Sir, although in England we are not disposed to pay much attention to such a paper as the "Constitutionnel," proverbial as it is for advancing that which it knows to be untrue, and perseveringly fulminating falsehoods against a country *he cannot otherwise* injure; yet it were as well to set the Frenchman right as to the results of the battle of Toulouse, as military events were seldom known in France at the period I speak of, beyond the immediate scene of action.

If the "Constitutionnel" for once speaks truth, our battalions engaged wear upon their regimental colours the word "Toulouse" as a badge of *defeat* instead of *victory*, and the sooner those eight letters are erased from the colours the better. If I rightly recollect, the account of that action proves that every division of our army was *promptly* successful, excepting the "third and light," and those two divisions could not come in contact with the Frenchmen in consequence of *field-works* of an insurmountable nature, over which they could neither *jump* nor *fly*, and I must add, were never intended to be seriously attempted. The musket and bayonet is not exactly calculated to oppose a concentrated fire of artillery *perched* on the *wrong* side of an *impassable ditch*. The two divisions named (third and light) were commanded by the *right arm* of our troops, Picton; and if these *crack* divisions could have overcome *earthen barriers*, at which the followers of the Quorn hounds would have hesitated, perhaps Marshal Soult might not at this moment be fulfilling the functions of Minister at War, and God alone must have helped the Frenchmen, for I am certain they could not have helped themselves. Do, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your professional Journal, disabuse the minds of any who might have been deceived in this matter, if only for the benefit of those now grown up, but who were children at the period of the "battle of Toulouse;" and in order that our people may *drop* a distinctive "badge" the well-informed writer of the "Constitutionnel" plainly declares they are not entitled to.

The "Constitutionnel" is the paper which, upon the melancholy death of Madame Blanchard in 1821 or 22, at Tivoli Gardens, *declared that the English present on that evening insisted upon the amusements being continued after* the unfortunate catastrophe, &c. &c. However, this *constitutional* falsehood was promptly denied by the Proprietors of Tivoli, in consequence of a gentleman having called upon the English then in Paris, through Gallignani's Journal, to refrain from visiting the gardens until the denial appeared. I need hardly say the national character answered the call.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

Bristol, Dec. 11th, 1830. A SUBSCRIBER.

Talavera.

MR. EDITOR,—In Colonel Napier's account of the battle of Talavera, he but slightly glances at the circumstance of the 23rd Light Dragoons having charged through the solid column of French Infantry. If by your inserting this note in your valuable Journal, it should meet the Colonel's eye, and he should wish for any information on the subject, it could be furnished him with abundance.

A TALAVERA MAN.

Naval Assistant-Surgeons.

"Throw physic to the dogs."

Mr. Editor,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to address a few observations to the new Board of Admiralty, respecting the situation of Assistant-Surgeons in His Majesty's Navy; a class of officers whose claims to consideration have, I believe, been never denied, and who have long borne the uncomfortable situation in which they are placed without a murmur, trusting that a time would at length arrive, when in the absence of more important matters, their case might be taken into consideration, and their present situation in some measure ameliorated. It is said, that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and when in addition to this protracted state of anxiety, they find their brother officers in the Army materially benefited by late regulations whilst they themselves remain totally unheeded, I trust I may be excused for endeavouring to bring their case before the notice of their Lordships.

If it be necessary that the service should possess medical officers of talent and ability, (and that such is the case appears from the number and importance of the examinations they undergo,) it appears equally necessary that their situation on ship-board should be also respectable, in order that they may bear some analogy to their brother officers of the Army. Let us now see how far this is the case. The Military Assistant-Surgeon ranks with, and has every comfort allowed him similar to a Lieutenant of the Army, or a First Lieutenant of Marines; whilst the Naval Assistant-Surgeon is allowed only the same comforts as the boy of thirteen years old, who comes to sea as a volunteer of the 1st or 2nd Class; but the *Second* Lieutenant of Marines, who is really his junior officer, and may possibly be a youth of sixteen years of age, having just left school, becomes a ward-room officer, and has all the comforts of cabin, &c. allowed to officers belonging to that mess. It has been said, that the Second Lieutenant of Marines is a *commissioned* officer, and therefore must have his dignity supported; if so, it appears somewhat anomalous that a man who is of an equal grade with the First Lieutenant of Marines, his superior, should be placed in an inferior mess.

Again, should the Assistant-Surgeon of the Army be unfortunate, and remain for some years without obtaining his promotion, when he is at length successful, he is allowed the whole of his time which he has served, and receives pay and retirement from a scale, dependant solely on the number of years he has been employed in the service, without reference to the rank he has held during that time. Whereas, let an Assistant-Surgeon remain ever so long a time in the Navy before he is promoted, he is not allowed a single day of that time. I am aware that it is said he is allowed three years of his service as Assistant-Surgeon; but this is not really the fact, since he is not considered eligible for promotion until he has served these three years; and if an allowance of any of his time were made to him, it ought of course to be deducted from that time which elapsed between the period of his being considered eligible for promotion, and the date of his promotion: otherwise it might be said, with as much propriety, that the Lieutenant is allowed the six years he served as Midshipman.

Again, by a late regulation, Assistant-Surgeons of the Army of ten years' standing, have had their pay increased to ten shillings per diem: the full-pay of Junior Assistants being seven shillings and sixpence, and the half-pay of all being four shillings per diem; whilst all those of the Navy, of whatever service, receive only six shillings and sixpence per diem whilst on full-pay, and only three shillings on half-pay.

I believe that the Medical Commissioners of the Victualling Board have every inclination to do all that is in their power to increase the respectability of the Assistant-Surgeons in the Navy, and that they anxiously desire to see them classed as ward-room officers: and it has been said that the great obstacle to this arrangement is, that in small ships it is impossible to

find a cabin for them. But since, by the present regulation, the warrant-officers of small ships are ordered a common mess-place, in lieu of three distinct cabins, and since this mess-place is never larger than two of their former cabins, one cabin of course remains unoccupied, which might be given to the Assistant-Surgeon, and the difficulty in that way disposed of.

I say nothing of the hardship of medical officers being the only class in the Navy who have supernumeraries sent on foreign stations, to prevent the juniors getting those chances of promotion, which service in a sickly climate is considered to give other officers a claim for; nor do I wish to enter into a discussion of the reasons why medical officers should be cut off from the chances of general promotions, as they were at that on His Majesty's accession to the Throne; but I trust, should a promotion take place at the coronation of their Majesties, that the Medical Department will on that occasion receive equal encouragement with the executive officers of the Navy.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
X.

Inconvenience of the present Sword-Belt.

Mr. Editor,—I avail myself of your valuable publication, to express a hope that the Commander-in-Chief, in addition to the many considerate advantages he has already extended to different branches of the Service, may be induced to direct his attention to the great inconvenience of the present Waistbelt of Infantry, and be pleased to replace it, either by the former one with slings, or something equally conducive to the facility of motion and ease of the wearer. The sword now hangs so stiffly, and so much to the hinderance of the officer, that it is a serious impediment to his movements: in walking down hill, should he by any accident fall, I know not how he can escape a broken sword, with the additional risk of a wounded leg by one of the fractured pieces;—on horseback, in or on a carriage, skirmishing, where he has to get over walls and banks, and through hedges, drawn or undrawn, it is an ever-present hinderance

"Hæret lateri lethalis arundo."

And the getting it between his legs, mentioned, I think, in one of the papers of the Spectator, as the first of a string of inelegant movements, denoting the entrance of an awkward person into a room, is a mishap now attendant on the most graceful.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Swivel.

Ireland, Dec. 18th, 1830.

Naval Nomenclature.

Mr. Editor,—To the specimens of the humorous manner in which "Poor Jack" metamorphoses the classical names which have been so absurdly given to some of his Majesty's ships, referred to in a late Number of the United Service Journal, may be added the "Atalanta," which became the Hat-and-Lantern; and the "Gorgon," which a sailor on the look-out for a ship read *backwards no grog*, and sheered off, exclaiming, "I'm d—d if that 'll do for me!" Let us hope, Mr. Editor, that we shall soon have the Royal William, the Adelaide, the Princess Vittoria, and the names of our *modern* heroes on the sterns of our finest ships, instead of the absurdities which your Correspondent so ably exposes.

An Admirer of your Journal.

St. James's, Dec. 9th. 1830.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The usual half yearly public examinations of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, were held on the 9th and 10th of December. The whole of both days, to a late hour in the evening, was occupied in the *vivâ voce* examination of classes upon various branches of professional and general education: but we have so frequently particularized the subjects of instruction which are comprehended in the college course of study, as well as the admirable principles of fair scrutiny, upon which the real extent of acquirements, both in the elder and junior students, are thoroughly proved and clearly elicited at these public ordeals, that we shall here only notice the results, without entering into the details, of the investigation.

At the close of the second day, the following officers, who had without exception passed a most creditable examination, were all presented by the Collegiate Board with certificates of the first class, recommendatory of their merits to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Barton, half-pay, unattached; Capt. T. L. Goldie, 66th regiment; Capt. W. A. M'Cleverty, 48th regiment; Capt. A. Gordon, half-pay, unattached; Lieut. S. E. Goodman, 27th regiment.

The examination of these officers in field fortification and the attack and defence of places, presented only the usual features which we have upon other occasions described; and of their qualifications in military surveying, it may be sufficient to observe, that their joint sketches, on two sheets, presented a very beautiful continuation of the same line of country in Bedfordshire, on which two previous classes had been employed. But to some of our readers it may be interesting to notice more particularly the direction given on this occasion to the mathematical examination. It began, first, by an extemporaneous solution of propositions, taken from those parts of mixed mathematics which are involved in the superior branches of military science. The class of officers began by exhibiting an extensive application of geometry to the principal problems connected with operations performed in the field, and demonstrating the theorems relating to military topography and constructions which, including geometrical and algebraical investigations of the formulæ of trigonometry and mensuration, necessarily form a considerable part of the elementary instructions at this and all similar institutions.

They were, next, required to show the conditions of statical equilibrium in bodies; in particular, those between the component parts of arches and domes, the resistance opposed by walls of masonry to the pressure of earth, and the modifications which engineers have found it necessary to make in the principles drawn from theoretical considerations.

After the exhibition of their proficiency in these subjects, a knowledge of which is indispensable to every one desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the profession of arms, and of qualifying himself for the satisfactory performance of those various duties on service, of which the due practical execution must be based upon principles of exact science. The examination of the students was continued in some of the higher branches of pure mathematics. These, though more remotely connected with tactics, are, nevertheless, by the necessary dependence of some one part of science on another, of the utmost importance in giving those general views

by which alone it becomes possible to make any improvement on the rules of existing practice. There followed some interesting exhibitions of the principal problems of practical astronomy, including those for finding terrestrial longitudes and latitudes under various conditions, and accompanied by investigations of the theorems of spherical geometry and trigonometry on which they depend.

Of the examinations of the Gentlemen Cadets, the results may be stated as follows:

I. Eighteen proved the completion of their qualifications in practical military surveying and sketching.

II. Eleven were examined in field-engineering and the other branches of fortification: having been employed throughout the half-year in the construction of field intrenchments, and instructed in sapping.

III. Fourteen passed in various branches of the mathematics.

IV. Ten in the French language.

V. Eight in the German language.

VI. Ten in the Latin Classics.

VII. Eight in General History.

At the conclusion of these examinations, the following Gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications, were recommended in the order of their acquirements and general merit, to the General Commanding-in-Chief to receive commissions in the army without purchase:—

Medwin R. Pilfold, Edward H. Smith, John B. Flanagan, Henry C. Cobbe, Alexander Hope, John T. T. Mackenzie, Charles Hawker, Marmaduke G. Nixon, and Charles R. Knight.

Of this number, the first on the list, (Gentleman Cadet Pilfold,) was conspicuous throughout the examinations for his very superior ability; and his merit was rewarded by the Board with special marks of approbation. The three next Gentlemen Cadets on the list, having made progress in their studies superior to the rest, were also presented with certificates of qualification accordingly.

The field-works raised during the half-year, consisted of,

First, for the instruction of the Gentlemen Cadets: two faces of a fraised redoubt for artillery, or cavalier battery with embrasures, to be flanked by caponnieres in its ditch, and provided with places of arms in front, on the site of the old star fort, which encloses the flag-staff. Two detached redans, each sufficient to cover a picket, and the work of a single day, had also been thrown up on the heath, by the joint labour of the detachment of Sappers, and of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Field Class.

Secondly, for the instruction of the officers studying at the Senior Department: a continuation of their field fort, to which above half a bastion, and an advanced lunette to cover the gate and curtain, had been added during the half-year.

And lastly, for the joint instruction of both departments in sapping, approaches had been continued against the lines thrown up last year; and both Officers and Gentlemen Cadets had there also been exercised in hand grenade practice.

It is but justice to add, that Capt. Gordon in particular acquitted himself with an ability rarely equalled, and never excelled, at the Senior Department of this institution. Capt. Gordon is at present unattached, but will be an acquisition to any corps to which he may be appointed.

East India Company's Military Seminary.—The Half-yearly Examination of the Institution took place at Addiscombe, on the 10th ultimo. The Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors, Wm. Astell, Esq. M.P. Presided, supported by Robert Campbell, Esq. Deputy Chairman, and a deputation of Directors. There were present several distinguished and scientific gentlemen and officers of the Royal and East India Company's Service. Having in former numbers described the course of study followed at this Institution, it is needless to repeat the process of Examination.

Twenty-five Cadets were brought forward for Examination, as qualified for Commissions; of whom six were selected for the Engineers, fourteen for the Artillery, and six (of inferior qualifications) were posted to the Infantry. Cadets Cunningham, Sale, Ludlow, Graham, Brougham, and Inverarity, as the most distinguished for acquirements and conduct, were appointed to the Engineers: their

Examination in Fluxions, Spherical Trigonometry, and the higher branches of Mathematics, as well as that of the Artillery Cadets in Mechanics, Conic Sections, Geometry, and Algebra, showed how much attention had been paid to this necesssry foundation of Military Science. Sir Alex. Dickson, the Public Examiner, conducted the Examination in Mathematics and Fortification, and Dr. Wilkins that in the Oriental Languages; in which the proficiency of the Cadets, so creditable to the Professor under whom this advancement has been made, was particularly noticed by the Chairman in his address, at the close of the day, as affording the Court of Directors much satisfaction.

The Plans, Surveys, and Drawings, possessed their usual merit: indeed it is surprising to what perfection every style of Military and Civil Drawing is carried, when it is considered the average period that the Cadets remain at the Seminary is but seventeen months. Mr. Ludlow's masterly execution as a draftsman was fully displayed in several pieces, especially his View of Grassmere (in the Fielding style) and his copy of the Plan of Sagouta from Sachet's Memoirs.

At the close of the Examination, the Chairman distributed the usual prizes, when Mr. Cunningham (in addition to other honours) was presented with a handsome sword and steel scabbard, as the first good-conduct prize, the second being conferred on Gentleman Cadet Kirby.

Mr. Astell then addressed himself to the whole Institution in an animated and impressive speech; in the course of which the gratification expressed by him in the name of the Court of Directors, in witnessing the moral and intellectual improvements of the youth of this noble Institution, is the most honourable tribute which can be offered to the judgment and zeal of Colonel Houstoun, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Royal Naval College.—At the examination of the students of the Royal Naval College for the half-year terminating on the 19th December, the first medal was awarded to Mr. George Templeman Kingston, and the second to Mr. Augustus Thomas Hotham for the proficiency they displayed in the various branches of mathematics.

The following midshipmen have passed their examination at the College since our last:—G. C. Adams, R. A. Cartwright, J. S. Ellman, E. G. Fichbourn, A. Gordon, J. C. Hoseason, H. Lincoln, H. Lacon, G. Morris, M. Nolloth, H. G. Norris, and Seamanship, C. W. Pine, H. J. Rogers, R. Studdart, W. Wilson, W. Hall.

State of the Country.—The disturbances in the agricultural districts appear to be mitigated, though not suppressed; the prime movers of these outrages remaining still at large, while their dupes are suffering the inevitable consequences of such audacious infractions of the public peace and the law. Special Commissions for the trial of the rioters are now sitting in the disturbed counties, and many of the most prominent agents in these desperate and disgraceful scenes have been capitally convicted. Should the *true incendiaries* still contrive to elude justice amidst the moral death they deal to others, we yet hope the fate of those whom the law has so speedily overtaken may operate as a salutary and sufficient example. Though the duties of the troops in aiding the magistrates and the civil power have been most harassing, their conduct has been exemplary.

Ireland.—Notwithstanding the reappointment of Lord Anglesey to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and the unequivocal proofs afforded of every disposition to heal the wounds of that long-agitated country, the turbulent spirit of a selfish and artful demagogue is again at work to keep alive her feuds and distract her people from the paths of peace and prosperity. There is no crime in the catalogue of political treasons more pregnant with public evil, or more obnoxious to condign punishment, than such a system of popular agitation for the vain ends of one man!

France.—The French Ministers—De Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Guernon de Ranville, who, in the course of their ministerial functions, had signed the ordinances of the 25th July, have been tried by the Chamber of Peers, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, with loss of privileges, &c. In addition to the general sen-

tence, Prince Polignac has been farther stigmatised by deprivations amounting to "civil death." The speeches of Messrs. de Martignac and de Sauzet, in defence of Prince Polignac and Chantelauze, respectively, were splendid and forcible specimens of oratory. Their effect was powerful—as well as that of the personal appeal of M. Peyronnet, who has proved himself throughout these fearful proceedings, a man of no ordinary character. The trial was conducted with fairness and decorum within doors, while the populace without, enacted the usual scenes of blood-thirsty turbulence. The conduct of the Troops, and National Guard, who appear to have been made sensible of the *true objects* of the Rabble Heroes of the "Three Days," was firm and becoming, and arrested, for the moment, the designs of the indefatigable anarchists who distract France and Europe at large.

During this internal crisis, Louis Philippe comported himself in a manner which has won him "golden opinions" from all *classes*, saving only those of THE SCHOOLS! If the Schoolmaster has abdicated his birch, are there no public Lictors to chastise these insolent youths?

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL FITZCLARENCE.—We have observed with unfeigned regret the retirement of Colonel Fitzclarence from the Post of Deputy Adjutant-General, an office for which he was especially qualified, and in which he had already exerted himself with useful and indefatigable zeal. We believe we can silence the many reports in circulation, respecting the cause of Colonel Fitzclarence's resignation, by stating that it originated solely in a matter of feeling wholly unconnected with his professional duties at the Horse-Guards, where his retirement has caused, from the highest to the lowest, the most sincere regret. Colonel Fitzclarence, we have also reason to believe, so far from being estranged from the Court, continues on the most intimate and cordial footing with THEIR MAJESTIES.

MACDONALD & CAMPBELL'S BANKRUPTCY.—Two cases of extreme hardship were mentioned during some late proceedings before the Commissioners. One, where a sum of 1100*l.* lodged at Coutts', by a Lieutenant recently married, for the purchase of a Company, being the amount of his wife's fortune, was drawn out of that bank at the request of Mr. Campbell, and placed in his hands shortly before the bankruptcy. The officer is at present serving with his regiment at Corfu. The other instance was a similar withdrawal, within a week of the date of the Commission, of 500*l.* from Greenwoods and Cox. We shall offer some remarks upon this subject, as it affects officers, next month.

COMPLETION OF THE REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—An order has been issued, that each Regiment shall complete its numbers to the full establishment of 740 rank and file, beyond the standard of 660, to which they had been hitherto restricted. The Cavalry to be augmented in proportion. The total increase will not exceed 8000 men, an augmentation barely sufficient to meet the additional duties imposed on the troops by the disturbed state of the country.

MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.—Whitehall, Dec. 11.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting unto Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. the Office of Master-General of His Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE NAVY.—A Circular on the subject of Corporal Punishment in the Navy, which is given in our present Number, under its proper head, was issued on the 13th of November from the Board of Admiralty, addressed to the several Commanders-in-Chief of His Majesty's Fleet, &c. We have satisfaction in thinking that the remarks which appeared in our November Number have had some influence upon the promulgation of this Order.

WRECK OF THE ST. GEORGE, ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET.—*In Douglas Bay, on the 20th of November*, 1830.—On Friday the 19th of November, the St. George, a steam packet of the first class, commanded by Lieut. Tudor, R.N., arrived with the mail at Douglas, and continued in the bay. The night was stormy, with heavy

gusts of wind from the S.W., which, towards morning, came to the S. E., blowing direct in, and soon increased to a tremendous storm. About five o'clock, A.M. the chain-cable of the St. George gave way, when she began to drive in between the Pollock and St. Mary's (or Connister,) two equally dangerous rocks, under her lee.

The steam had been kept up all the night, with the men at their stations, but the vessel was so near to the rocks, and the force of the waves so overwhelming, that in attempting to reverse her out, she struck violently upon St. Mary's, immediately filled, and settled down forward, with her head to the land, lying nearly broadside to the most rugged part of that fatal rock, from which few vessels that once strike ever escape.

Lieut. Tudor immediately ordered the foremast to be cut away, with the view of forming a raft, by means of which the people might gain the rock, and from thence, though covered at high water, he hoped, when the day dawned, they might be rescued off the lee-side by boats from the shore; but this was found impracticable. Signals of distress were also made.

Sir W. Hillary, receiving speedy intimation of her danger, proceeded to the pier, and immediately put off in the life-boat, accompanied by Lieut. Robinson, R.N., Mr. W. Corlett, agent to the St. George's company, his coxswain, Isaac Vondy, and a volunteer crew of 14 men. On approaching the St. George, the anchor of the life-boat was let go to windward, and by veering down upon the wreck, an attempt was made to take off the people from the weather-quarter, but the surf was found to be so violent as to render that plan impracticable. It was therefore resolved, at all hazards, to back the boat in between the St. George and the rocks; when Lieut. Tudor, with the self-devotedness of a British seaman, entreated of them not to attempt his rescue by means which he feared would be attempted with inevitable destruction. It was, however, persevered in, and with great difficulty accomplished; but the sea inside rolled so heavily, that the boat was in danger of being instantly demolished—her rudder was beaten off, six out of her ten oars broken or lost, some of her air-tight cases and her upper works much injured; and Sir Wm. Hillary, Mr. Corlett, and two boatmen washed overboard. Mr. Corlett and the two men were fortunately soon got into the boat, but Sir William being unable to swim, providentially seized a rope which hung from the vessel's side, by which he supported himself in the waves, until Lieut. Tudor, assisted by Lieut. Robinson, who had gained the wreck, with much difficulty, got him also on board, considerably bruised and hurt.

From the disabled state of the boat, and the loss of the oars, it became impossible to take off the people and extricate themselves to windward, by hauling up to her anchor, as was originally intended. All passage to leeward was obstructed by the rigging of the mast, which had been cut away. Thus hemmed in between the wreck and St. Mary's Rock, on which the surf broke tremendously, and by a point of rock which run out beyond it, the situation of the crews of the St. George, and of the life-boat alongside, remained, for nearly two hours, equally critical and perilous.

At length, by much labour and hazard to the men employed, the rigging of the fallen mast was cut away, by means of knives and an axe which fortunately were in the boat.—As the tide rose the sea encreased, and every wave now swept the decks of the St. George, and nearly buried the life-boat; it therefore became requisite to make a last effort to extricate themselves from a situation where, longer to have remained, must have proved fatal to all.

The crew of the St. George consisted of twenty-two persons, that of the life-boat of eighteen; they were all got into the boat, the water was baled out by buckets obtained from the vessel, and the remaining oars manned; the boat was then cast off, and the cable veered away; but she struck violently on the low ridge of rock, filled, and striking again, was at length, by the violence of the breakers, washed over, the people holding on by ropes. The cable was then cut, and the sea coming round the bow of the St. George, drove the boat broad-

side on, upon the sheltered side of St. Mary's; being thus, through a merciful Providence, delivered from the awful situation in which they had been so long placed.—They then proceeded for the shore, about a quarter of a mile distant. They were met by two boats which had put off from the pier, passed through the sound, and approached them under the shelter of the lee of the rock: one boat relieving them from some of the people, the other, brought out by Lieut. Sleigh, R.N., promptly gave a towline to the life-boat, and assisted her in making the beach, which she reached in a shattered condition, when the whole of the forty persons, with whom on board this large and superior boat had surmounted such difficulties, were all happily landed without the loss of a single life—a circumstance beyond the hope of the most sanguine spectator, when it is considered that the oldest sailors declare they have never witnessed a heavier sea in this Channel.

Persons in the Life-Boat at the Wreck.—Sir William Hillary, Bart.; Lieut. Robert Robinson, R. N.; William Corlett, Esq. Agent to St. George's Company; Isaac Vondy, Coxswain.

Boatmen.—William Connor, John Inch, Thomas Carran, Thomas Cannell, William Gill, George Thompson, Henry Clague, Robert Kewley, Richard Harvey, Philip Cottier, John Callow, Richard Cowle, and two other Boatmen.

Persons rescued from the St. George.—Lieut. John Tudor, R. N. Commander; Joseph Owen, Second Officer; Officers, Engineers, Seamen, &c.—20; 22 persons in all saved—not any lives lost.

The St. George went to pieces on the rock where she struck.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Tudor to Sir William Hillary, Bart.:—

Douglas, November 21, 1830.

My Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you (in the name of the crew of the St. George and myself,) our most grateful thanks for the very great personal exertions of yourself, Lieut. Robinson, R.N. Mr. Wm. Corlett, and the life-boat's crew, during the gale of yesterday morning.

I want words, Sir, to express to you what we then felt, and what we shall ever feel, for the noble and determined manner in which you persevered in coming to our assistance, after we had considered it our duty to warn you off; for, from the vessel having bilged, the severity of the gale, the position of the wind, and the time of tide, there did not appear to us (amongst the heavy breakers then rolling upon Connister,) the slightest chance of escape for you, and which, from the crippled state of the life-boat, when she afterwards left the wreck, was so nearly proving to be the case.

Trusting, Sir, that you may long live to preside over an establishment your philanthropy gave birth to, and in which your humanity has always placed you amongst the foremost and most active of its members—I have the honour to remain

Your obliged, grateful, and
Most obedient servant,
John Tudor, R.N.

To Sir William Hillary, Bart.

Loss of the Dasher Steamer.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the Dasher, one of his Majesty's Steamers, that rendezvous alternately at Portpatrick and Donaghadee, and convey the mails between Scotland and Ireland. She was lost on the rocks, a little to the south of the port—crew and passengers saved.

Astronomical Society.—In our future Numbers we purpose recording the principal features in the proceedings of this highly useful society, essentially connected as they are with the advance of nautical science. On the present occasion we are prevented by want of space from stating more than, that at the last meeting an account was given of Capt. W. H. Smyth's observatory and instruments at Bedford; also Capt. King's observations of a comet in the southern hemisphere. The President likewise read a letter from Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty, in answer to a report on the present state of the *Nautical Almanack*, which had been referred to the Astronomical Society by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The letter stated, that the writer had been commanded by their Lordships to acquaint the Society, that they had directed the Astronomer Royal to carry the several suggestions in the Report into effect. Furthermore, twenty copies of the Society's

Report had been commanded by the Lords of the Admiralty to be distributed to the several flag-officers and commodores commanding his Majesty's squadrons at home and abroad. The letter also expressed a desire, on the part of the Lords Commissioners, that the Astronomical Society would accept their thanks for the great pains and labour which had been evidently bestowed on the important subject referred to the consideration of the Society, and for the valuable suggestions offered towards the improvement of navigation, and the general interests of astronomical science.

Aides-de-Camp to the King—Royal Marines.—We are happy to observe by the Gazette of the 28th ult. which appeared too late for insertion in our present Number, that His Majesty has conferred a similar distinction on the corps of Royal Marines as that already granted to the other branches of the United Service, by appointing Lieut.-Colonels Walter Tremenheere and Harry Percival Lewis, of that distinguished corps, his Aides-de-Camp.

Twenty-Ninth Foot.—The following General Order was issued by Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, on the occasion of the departure of the 29th depôt from Plymouth:—"The depôt of the 29th being under orders to embark for Ireland, Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron has to express his approbation of the very regular and orderly conduct of the reserve companies of that distinguished regiment, during the period they have been stationed in this garrison, and begs Major Elliott, the other officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to accept his best wishes for their future welfare."

Rapid Communication by Telegraph.—It is the practice with the Admiralty to hold certain communications with the out-ports daily, at one o'clock, by telegraphic dispatch. The following is an instance of the wonderful celerity with which these communications are made. Certain instructions relative to the regulation of the time-keepers, were lately communicated from the Admiralty-Office, London, to the Telegraph, Portsmouth, and an answer received to them in *one minute*. It is, in fact, scarcely possible to imagine a system more perfect than this system of communication must be.

Plans of Captain Symonds and Mr. Kennish for Concentrating the Fire of Ships.—A final trial of the instrument, ingeniously invented by Mr. Kennish, late Carpenter of the Hussar, for concentrating the fire of a broadside, was made on board the Galatea, 42, Captain Charles Napier, C.B. Nothing can tend in a greater degree to establish conviction of its efficacy than the fact, that on this occasion, on the simultaneous fire of one broadside, out of twenty-one shot, sixteen went through a target six feet square, at a distance from the ship of five hundred yards. For his invention the Admiralty have ordered one hundred pounds to be paid to Mr. Kennish, that being the sum stated by him (after being called on to do so) to be the amount of the expenses he had incurred. The plan for concentrating and controlling the fire of ships-of-war, invented by Capt. Symonds, R.A. and that invented by Mr. Kennish, in no way interfere with each other, but, on the contrary, may be employed with great advantage together. Mr. Kennish's object is to effect the simultaneous fire of a broadside at a moment, when, by the roll of the ship, the guns, previously laid for concentration, shall bear with the desired elevation on a given object. Capt. Symonds's design is to render the training of the guns unnecessary, and to place the pointing of them beyond the control of the seamen working them, enabling an officer on the quarter-deck, either to produce a fire from all the guns on the same side parallel to the fire of a gun which he may personally superintend, or to effect a convergence of fire on the line of fire of a particular gun; thus the precision of the fire between decks will not be affected either by darkness, by fog, or by the smoke of the guns, but must correspond, whether as to concentrated or parallel fire, with the intention of the officer commanding.

Communication with India.—That enterprising officer, Mr. Waghorn, lately returned from India, has ascertained that the route by Trieste, Alexandria, and th Red Sea, to Bom-

bay, is, with certain precautions, perfectly practicable, and that the navigation of the Red Sea presents no danger or difficulty. He comes back now to England, fortified by the highest recommendations, in which is included that of the Governor-General, in order to carry into effect his original plans for expediting the communication with India.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

H. M. S. Rifleman, (10,) Commander R. Triscott, was paid off on the 26th Nov. at Portsmouth, after a service of nearly four years in the Mediterranean.

The Savage, a new brig, pierced for 10 guns, building at Plymouth, is to be launched about the end of the month.

H. M. Ships Royal William, (120,) and Adelaide, of 110 guns, are to be graced with full-length portraits of their present Majesties, as figure-heads.

H. M. Steam-Vessel Carron, Lieut. Lapidge, is fitting with guns, being the first steam-boat converted into a floating battery. The guns, which are to consist of four long eighteen-pounders, and two eighteen-pounder carronades, are to be mounted on Commander Marshall's principle.

H. M. Sloops Arachne and Eclair, are ordered to be brought forward at Plymouth for commissioning.

Nov. 19. PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. C. Bramble, Lieut. Harvey.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Magnet, J. Porteous, for Lisbon; and Duke of York, Lieut. J. Snell, for Rio Janeiro.

20. PORTSMOUTH. — Arrived the Stentor, Transport, on her way to Fernando Po, and Ann and Amelia, Transport. Arrived H. M. C. Alban, Lieut. Davis; and H. M. C. Highflyer.

PLYMOUTH.—Arrived the Lord William Bentinck, Transport, Lieut. Ward. Arrived H. M. S. Rainbow, (28,) Capt. Sir John Franklin.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Sandwich, A. Schuyler, from Lisbon.

21. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Alban, Lieut. Davis.

22. SHEERNESS.—Arrived and sailed immediately, H. M. Cutters Lark and Linnet.

PORTSMOUTH.—Put back the Marshal Bennet, Transport, Lieut. Ward. Sailed H. M. S. Onyx, (10,) Lieut. Dawson.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Tyrian, Lieut. Dwyer, for St. Domingo; and H. M. P. Camden, J. Tilly, for Leeward Islands.

23. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived the Sylvia, Transport, Lieut. Spark. Sailed H. M. C. Snipe, Lieut. Purcel.

24. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffat; and Marshal Bennet, Transport, Lieut Ward. Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Echo, Lieut. Otway.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed the Lord William Bentinck, Transport.

25. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Highflyer; and H. M. C. Raven, Lieut. Wells. Arrived the Hope, Transport, Lieut. Pritchard.

26. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Raven, Lieut. Wells.

27. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed the Stentor, Transport, Lieut. Barber. Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Alban, Lieut. Davies.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Rainbow, (28,) Capt. Sir J. Franklin.

28. PLYMOUTH.—Put back H. M. S. Rainbow, (28,) Capt. Sir John Franklin, having sprung her bowsprit.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Stanmer, R. Sutton, from Lisbon.

29. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Cygnet, Lieut. Gooding.

30. PORTSMOUTH.—Came into Harbour to repair damages, H. M. C. Highflyer. Sailed H. M. C. Raven, Lieut. Wells.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Confiance, Lieut. Belson.

Dec. 1. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffat; H. M. S. Pallas, (42,) Capt. M. Dixon, proceeded to the Sound.

FALMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Hermes, Lieut. Kennedy, from Malta.

2. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Antelope, Lieut. Johns.

3. FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Sandwich, A. Schuyler, for Lisbon; and H. M. Steam-Vessel Hermes, Lieut. Kennedy.

PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed H. M. C. Antelope, Lieut. Johns.

4. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Hermes, Lieut. Kennedy; H. M. S. Rainbow, (28,) Capt. Sir J. Franklin, went out of Harbour and anchored in the Sound. Sailed H. M. S. Racehorse, Com. Hamley, for Halifax.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Frolic, Lieut. Green, from the Brazils. Left Pernambuco, 8th of August; Bahia, 4th of September; and Rio, 10th of September.

5. SHEERNESS. — Arrived and sailed immediately, H. M. Steam-Vessel Lightning, J. Allan, Master.

PLYMOUTH. — Arrived the Industry, Naval Transport.

7. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. S. Rainbow, (28,) Capt. Sir John Franklin; and H. M. S. Pallas, (42,) Capt. M. Dixon, for the Mediterranean.

8. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. Steam-Vessel Hermes, Lieut. Kennedy. Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel Carron, Lieut. Lapidge, from the Mediterranean, left Gibraltar 1st December.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Princess Elizabeth, Lieut. Scott, from Carthagena. Left 5th; Jamaica, 16th; and Crooked Island, 21st October.

9. PLYMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Nautilus, (10,) Com. Lord G. Paulett.

10. PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. S. Royalist, (10,) Lieut. Glasse, and H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut Moffat.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Stanmer, R. Sutton, for Lisbon.

11. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffatt. Arrived H. M. Steam-Vessel

Hermes, Lieut. Kennedy, and came into harbour with H. M. S. Royalist, (10,) Lieut. Glasse. Arrived the Prince Regent, Naval Transport, Lieut. Binsted.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Rinaldo, Lieut. Hill, from Carthagena and Crooked Island; and H. M. P. Renard, Lieut. Dunsford, from Buenos Ayres. Sailed H. M. P. Plover, Lieut. Downey, for Halifax and Bermuda; and H. M. Steam-Vessel Confiance, Lieut. J. Potbury, for the Mediterranean.

12. SHEERNESS.—Arrived and sailed immediately, H. M. Steam-Vessel Comet.

PORTSMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. C. Raven, Lieut. Wells; and H. M. C. Highflyer.

FALMOUTH. — Arrived H. M. P. Swallow, Lieut. Baldock, from Tampico and Havanna. Sailed H. M. P. Emulous, Lieut. Croke, for Jamaica and Carthagena.

13. PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Opossum, Lieut. T. Hannam.

PORTSMOUTH. — Sailed H. M. S. Royalist, Lieut. Nash, and Prince Regent Transport, Lieut. Binsted. Arrived H. M. C. Linnet, Lieut. St. John.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Sphynx, Lieut. Passingham, for Rio Janeiro.

14. SHEERNESS.—Sailed H. M. S. Samarang, (28,) Capt. Martin.

FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Marlborough, J. Bull, from Lisbon. Sailed 29th November.

15. FALMOUTH.—Arrived H. M. P. Eclipse, Lieut. Griffin, from the Brazils.

16. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Highflyer, and Raven, Lieut. Wells.

17. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sylvia, Lieut. Spark.

18. PORTSMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Sparrow, Lieut. Moffat, and H. M. C. Starling.

PLYMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. C. Vigilant, Lieut. Loney.

FALMOUTH.—Sailed H. M. P. Opossum, Lieut. Peter, for the Leeward Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

NOV. 1830.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
☽ 1	57·0	50·4	30·08	55·4	627	—	·054	W. by S. blowing fresh.
♂ 2	54·8	50·4	30·08	54·8	684	—	·080	N.E. light airs, few clouds.
☿ 3	57·2	48·7	30·05	55·6	692	—	·060	S.E. light breeze, cloudy.
♃ 4	56·8	49·3	30·03	56·3	698	—	·062	S. by W. fresh breeze.
♀ 5	57·5	45·7	29·85	55·4	705	—	·065	S.W. blowing very fresh.
♄ 6	56·2	43·8	29·35	54·6	710	·220	·067	S.E. a gale, light rain, dark.
☉ 7	56·2	51·6	29·23	52·8	700	·245	·070	S.W. blowing fresh.
☽ 8	52·8	44·8	29·72	48·0	578	·010	·050	W. by N. fresh breeze, fine.
♂ 9	50·0	41·8	29·83	48·6	574	—	·058	S. to S.W. fresh breeze, fine.
☿ 10	56·2	43·4	29·62	47·9	615	—	·070	S. by E. blowing fresh.
♃ 11	52·0	48·8	29·52	50·5	649	·260	·060	S.W. blowing fresh, but fine.
♀ 12	50·8	44·0	29·99	48·2	652	—	·074	W. to S.W. fresh breeze.
♄ 13	48·0	43·8	29·70	46·0	687	·010	·080	S.S.E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
☉ 14	52·0	43·8	29·60	52·0	719	·168	·100	S.S.E. light breeze, fine day.
☽ 15	49·5	45·2	29·60	49·5	712	·020	·080	S. by E. fresh breeze, fine.
♂ 16	52·2	48·0	29·10	52·2	801	·240	·065	S.W. squally, constant rain.
☿ 17	52·4	45·0	29·53	48·3	689	·082	·050	S.S.W. light breeze, fine.
♃ 18	49·0	43·2	29·90	49·0	746	·010	·053	N.N.W. light breeze.
♀ 19	45·0	39·0	30·15	45·0	712	—	·044	S.W. blowing hard, fine.
♄ 20	45·0	39·8	29·90	45·0	758	·130	·055	S.W. blowing fresh, rain.
☉ 21	48·0	41·3	29·83	46·0	782	—	·060	S.W. fresh breeze, fine day.
☽ 22	49·3	46·3	29·84	48·2	730	·016	·044	W. blowing a gale, clouds.
♂ 23	48·7	46·0	30·15	41·0	689	—	·020	N.W. fresh breeze, frosty.
☿ 24	46·8	38·4	30·35	42·0	695	—	·030	N. light winds, frosty day.
♃ 25	43·0	35·4	30·30	39·7	714	—	·025	W. light winds, fine day.
♀ 26	41·2	35·8	30·15	38·7	732	—	·030	N.W. light airs, fine morn.
♄ 27	39·7	36·0	29·74	39·2	771	—	·035	N.E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
☉ 28	41·4	38·5	29·61	40·6	819	0·221	·039	E.N.E. blowing hard.
☽ 29	43·0	40·8	29·86	42·3	798	·031	·025	N.E. fresh breeze, cloudy.
♂ 30	42·5	41·3	29·93	41·8	819	·035	·035	E. by N. blowing fresh.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE NAVY AND ARMY.

House of Commons, Dec. 13.

Committee of Ways and Means.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved for certain sums on account of the Army and Navy,

Mr. Hume asked that all promotion in the army and navy should be suspended for one year, until time should be given to inquire what reductions might be made in the dead weight. He stated that there were eighty naval officers for one that was necessary, and of army officers an immense number more than was wanted, yet the system of promotion and commissions were going on, thus adding to the permanent expense of the country. He would venture to say, that promotion was going on under the last Government, as rapidly as when we had a thousand pennants floating on the ocean, and a force of 500,000 men under arms.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that it was intended to take the dead weight into consideration, to ascertain how far the country could be relieved by reduction in that way. He was disposed to be as sparing of promotion as circumstances would admit, but he owned he could not suspend all promotion for one year. It would be extremely injurious to the public service, particularly the navy.

Sir George Clerk said that the late First Lord of the Admiralty had made a rule not to give any promotions until three vacancies occurred in that class. A similar arrangement had been made with respect to the Royal Marines. These had met the expressed admiration of the Member for Middlesex.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the supplies he required.

Mr. R. Gordon hoped that the Government would make their Estimates next year so that there would be no necessity to watch them so closely, and that he might say upon this subject that his avocation was gone. These Estimates were made on the 1st of January, printed in February, and not voted until June or July, so that they could not be under the control of the House. In fact, the money was already spent before the House was called upon to vote it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to reductions made by Ministers, including the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. He could assure the country that he did not feel himself in a very enviable situation. Much expectation had been raised by those with whom for years he had been accustomed to act, and he thought they ought to give him credit that he would not desert the whole conduct of his life.

Mr. Waithman expressed his confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's professions.

Mr. Hume observed, that all the Estimates ought to be laid before the House for three months before any vote upon them was called for. The war military establishments ought not to be kept up in time of peace, and he was afraid that Ministers would be throwing away millions, whilst they were saving only thousands.

Sir Joseph Yorke had always heard that extremes were bad, but of all extremes, that of putting down the military force of the country at a crisis like the present, would be the very worst; the very proposition ought to entitle any honourable Member to a straight waistcoat. There never was a time in which the army and the naval force of the empire were so necessary as at the present moment. Without a military establishment, it would be utterly impossible to preserve tranquillity; and in the scenes which he had recently witnessed in Hampshire, he knew that without the help of the military, the peace of the district could not possibly have been restored.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he and his friends had certainly felt it their duty to increase the army, and that they had done this in the cheapest way possible. When it was understood what the state of the country really was, no person could be surprised at an increase of the military force. He would not wish to govern the country by any military power, but when riots and disorders existed, such as had been recently witnessed, it was necessary to suppress them at once, and by the most effectual means.

Sir M. W. Ridley, thought it would be highly dangerous in the present state of France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, and Naples, to make any reduction in the army. He was no friend to cutting down our establishments to the lowest possible degree; and he did not think it was possible to give much relief to the country by retrenchment in the civil and military departments of the state.

Sir H. Vivian, said he was not one who would advocate keeping up the army to

keep the people down, but he would have it placed in such an effective condition, as to be able to secure the peace, and protect the property of His Majesty's subjects.

Mr. R. Gordon, thought that the state of Europe afforded a reason for reducing our own military establishment, for the powers of Europe would find enough to do in keeping their own people quiet, without attempting to interfere with any foreign nation.

Mr. Attwood said, it was a gross delusion for the Government to talk about economy and retrenchment, if they intended to add to the military force for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances, into the cause of which they refused to inquire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that it was not by retrenchment alone that the Government intended to relieve the country, but also by looking at the financial state of the country, and the manner in which taxes pressed on the industry of the people, and by reducing those taxes which by their excessive amount reduced themselves.

Mr. Briscoe regretted to hear that there was an intention of increasing the army, in order to keep His Majesty's subjects in a due state of subjection.

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon considered that the state of the country required an increase of the military force.

Lord Palmerston said, that Government proposed to increase the military power, not to keep the people in subjection, but to give force to the laws and protection to property; not to supersede the constabulary force, but to give assistance and support to that body.

Mr. Alderman Waithman thought that Government would never be able to relieve the distresses of the people by mere reduction.

The resolution was then agreed to.

*** An Abstract of the Parliamentary Debates on Naval and Military matters of the session, founded on the most authentic reports, together with returns of interest to the Services, will appear regularly.

From the usual preparatory Proclamation just issued in the Gazette of the 28th ult. for filling up the ranks of the Militia, it seems not improbable that that force may be called out either for training or more active service.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE NAVY.

CIRCULAR.

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Whereas we think fit that, in future, no Corporal Punishment shall take place on board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, except under the Regulations set forth in the accompanying Memorandum: We hereby desire and direct, that the strictest attention be paid thereto by every Officer commanding any of his Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War.

Given under our hands this 13th Nov. 1830.

To

All Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers, of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

MELVILLE,
G. COCKBURN,
H. HOTHAM.
CASTLEREAGH,
CHARLES ROSS.

By Command of their Lordships,
J. W. CROKER.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty Office, 13th Nov. 1830.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having taken into consideration the important subject of corporal punishments in the Navy, are thoroughly convinced that it is requisite for the maintenance of the present efficiency, regularity, and even safety of our ships-of-war, as well as for preserving their superiority over ships-of-war of other nations, that the power of inflicting corporal punishment, when necessary, should remain solely with and under the responsibility of the Captain or Officer having the command of any of His Majesty's ships or vessels. But although their Lordships are impressed with this conviction, they nevertheless consider that this power should be exercised with great discretion and all safe forbearance, and therefore that all necessary forms should be interposed which may operate as a salutary control over it, without destroying the principle or diminishing the power itself.

My Lords consequently desire that, on the receipt hereof, you make known to all the captains and other officers in command of His Majesty's ships or vessels under your orders, that they are in future to cause to be made out, and to sign, a separate and particular warrant for every corporal punishment they may respec-

tively find it necessary to order to be inflicted on any man or boy under their command; which warrant, in all cases of the offence not having been committed under the immediate eye of the captain or officer having the command, is, in addition to the signature of the captain or officer having the command, to bear also that of the complaining officer.

The aforesaid warrant is to set forth the crime committed by the man, his rating, and length of service in the ship, and whether he had previously been complained of, and how often; the name and rank of the officer, or individual who made the existing complaint against him, the nature of the investigation gone into by the captain, and the names and rank of the witnesses examined previous to the warrant of punishment having been ordered; and no corporal punishment upon either man or boy, so to be awarded by the authority of a captain or officer having the command of one of his Majesty's ships or vessels, is, even in extreme cases, to exceed forty-eight lashes, or to take place until twelve hours at least shall have elapsed subsequently to the completing and signing the warrant of punishment hereby ordered; except in cases of mutiny, when the immediate punishment of the offender may be deemed by the captain or officer having the command, to be absolutely necessary; but under such circumstances the captain is immediately afterwards to write a detailed statement of the particulars which called for such deviation from the before directed general rule, the degree of punishment inflicted, and all the other points required by the usual warrant, always recollecting the heavy responsibility he will incur if he fail to make out to the satisfaction of their Lordships a real and sufficient cause for such deviation from the course now ordered to be adopted.

But neither the completion of the said warrants, nor any thing above stated, is to be construed as taking from the captain or officer in command of one of his Majesty's ships, the power of remitting any portion or the whole of the punishment ordered in the warrant, if, from the subsequent contrition of the offender, or from other circumstances in his favour, such captain or officer in command shall be so disposed, and in such case the mitigation of punishment ordered is to be noted on the back or at the bottom of the warrant.

In flag ships the signature of the flag officer is to be obtained at the back of the warrant, under the words "approved," in proof of the punishment having received his sanction, in conformity to art. 27, sec. 4, chap. 6, of the general printed instructions.

The warrants above ordered, with a schedule or list of the same, are in future to be regularly transmitted (with other quarterly returns) through the Admirals commanding on the different stations, to the Admiralty, in lieu of the present reports of punishment; and it is to be clearly understood, that no persons are to be deemed capable of giving these warrants for corporal punishment of either man or boy, except the captain or officer appointed to command one of his Majesty's ships or vessels, or an officer succeeding to such command by the death or incapacity of the captain or officer who was appointed to the command,—or the officer left in charge of one of his Majesty's ships whilst the captain shall be absent on Admiralty leave, or on leave for a lengthened time granted by a commander-in-chief abroad.

FORM of WARRANTS to be filled up in compliance with the above order.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by (here insert the name and rank of the officer or other individual making the complaint) that on (here insert the period of the offence being committed, and the name and rating of the culprit, together with his length of service in the ship) did (here insert the particulars of the offence) and having duly investigated the matter, having heard the evidence of —— and —— in support of the charge, as also what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and —— and —— whom he called in his behalf, I consider the charge to be substantiated against him, and this being the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, as the case may be) complaint made against him, I therefore adjudge him to receive lashes, according to the custom of the service, on (here insert a period beyond twelve hours) or as soon afterwards as circumstances will admit without inconvenience to the service.

Given under my hand on board his Majesty's ship at the day of 183

(Signed) ———— Captain.

To be countersigned by ———— complaining officer.

N. B. If the complaint be not made by a commissioned or warrant officer the counter signature is not necessary.

FORM of WARRANT for corporal punishment when the crime has been committed under the immediate eye of the captain or officer in command of one of his Majesty's ships.

Whereas, I observed (here insert the

culprit's name and rating, together with his length of service in the ship, afterwards the period, and then the crime committed, as in the preceding form) and this being the fault for which I have had occasion to order him to be punished, I do adjudge him to receive, &c. (as in former warrant).

Given under my hand, &c.

——————— Captain.

Admiralty-Office, 27th Nov. 1830.

His Majesty has been pleased to annul, with regard to flag officers, so much of the regulation of the 10th July 1830, with respect to uniforms, as prohibits the wearing of gold lace on the trowsers; and all flag officers (but no others) are in future to wear the said gold lace on their trowsers as prior to the said order of July 10th, 1830.

By command of their Lordships,
J. W. CROKER.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 2nd, 1830.

His Majesty has been pleased to command that none but commissioned officers of the Royal Navy do attend His Majesty's Levees. GEORGE ELLIOT.

THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR.

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.

Horse-Guards, Dec. 9th, 1830.

Memorandum.—Until farther orders, the standard for infantry recruits shall be five feet six inches: and no recruit above twenty-five years of age is to be enlisted.

The regulation of the 25th of September 1829, whereby regiments serving in tropical climates were prohibited from enlisting recruits under twenty years of age, is cancelled until farther orders.

By command of the
General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Horse Guards, 24th Nov. 1830.

At a General Court-Martial held at the Citadel, Plymouth, on the 30th of September 1830, and continued by adjournments until the 7th of October following, Ensign Robert Bruce Baird, of the 29th regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.:—

1st. "For having about eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th of August 1830, in the barrack-yard of the Citadel of Plymouth, addressed his commanding officer, Major Elliot of the said regiment, in language and manner highly improper and insulting.

2nd. "For having on the night of the 11th, or on the morning of the 12th of the same month of August, in the same barrack-yard, (whilst under arrest for his aforesaid conduct,) appeared in a state of intoxication, and directing a private soldier of the 73rd regiment, posted as sentinel at the guard-room door, to take Lieut. Webster, of the 29th regiment, prisoner, and upon his refusing to do so, striking and otherwise offering violence to the said sentinel in the execution of his duty.

3rd. "For having, about the time last mentioned, in the officers' guard-room, in the said Citadel, in the presence of the officer of the guard, used gross and opprobrious expressions to the said Lieut. Webster, and then and there striking him, and exchanging several blows with him; —all such conduct as aforesaid, being, in the said Ensign Baird, disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and tending to injure His Majesty's service."

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole evidence brought forward in support of the charges, as well as what has been urged by the prisoner in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Ensign Robert Bruce Baird, of the 29th regiment, is 'guilty' of so much of the first charge as 'having about eleven o'clock on the 5th August 1830, in the barrack-yard of the Citadel of Plymouth, addressed his commanding officer, Major Elliot, in language and manner improper,' but of addressing his commanding officer in 'language and manner highly improper and insulting,' the Court acquits the prisoner.

"The Court is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the whole of the second charge.

"That he is guilty of the whole of the third charge.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of a part of the first charge, and of the whole of the second and third charges, the same being in breach of the Articles of War, doth therefore sentence him, Ensign Robert Bruce Baird, of the 29th regiment, to be cashiered."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges preferred against Ensign Robert Bruce Baird, of the 29th regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and His Majesty's approval thereof, be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service.

By command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

Horse-Guards, 25th Nov. 1830.

At a General Court Martial, held at the Citadel, Plymouth, on the 6th of October 1830, and continued by Adjournments until the 12th of the same month, Lieut. Charles Wedderburne Webster, of the 29th Regiment, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, viz.:—

1st. "For having on the night of the 11th, or the morning of the 12th of Aug. 1830, in the Barrack-yard of the Citadel of Plymouth, appeared in a state of intoxication, and attempting to strike, and otherwise offering violence to a Private Soldier of the 73rd Regiment, posted as Sentinel at the door of the Guard Room, and then in the execution of his duty."

2nd. "For having about the time aforesaid, in the Officers' Guard Room, in the said Citadel, in the presence of the Officer of the Guard, (in reply to certain gross and opprobrious expressions addressed to him by Ensign Baird, of the 29th Regiment,) used language highly improper, and unbecoming a gentleman, upon which a personal conflict ensued, the said Lieut. Webster and Ensign Baird, exchanging between them several blows, all such conduct as aforesaid in the said Lieut. Webster, being disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and tending to injure His Majesty's Service."

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, together with that which the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Lieut. Charles Wedderburne Webster, is Guilty of so much of the first charge, as having on the night of the 11th, or the morning of the 12th Aug. 1830, in the Barrack-yard of the Citadel of Plymouth, appeared in a state of intoxication, and attempting to strike a Private Soldier of the 73rd Regiment, posted as sentinel at the door of the Guard Room, and then in the execution of his duty; but the Court acquits the Prisoner of otherwise offering violence.

"With respect to the second charge, the Court is of opinion, that he is 'Guilty' of the whole thereof."

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of a part of the first charge, and of the whole of the second charge; the same being in breach of the Articles of War, doth sentence him, Lieut. Charles Wedderburne Webster, 'to be Cashiered.'"

"The Court having fulfilled a painful duty in passing sentence on the Prisoner, begs leave, in consequence of the extenuating circumstances which appear on the proceedings, and the honourable testimony borne to his character from his first entrance into the service, most respectfully and unanimously to recommend him, Lieut. Charles Wedderburne Webster, for His Majesty's gracious consideration."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court. In consideration, however, of the unanimous recommendation of the Court in favour of the Prisoner, and of the high testimony borne to his character by officers of rank and respectability, His Majesty has been pleased farther to extend His most gracious pardon to Lieut. Wedderburne Webster, and to command that he be restored to the functions of his Commission, with a suitable admonition to be more circumspect in his future conduct.

The General Commanding-in-Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Lieut. Charles Wedderburne Webster, of the 29th Regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and His Majesty's commands thereon, be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service.

By command of the Right Honourable
The General Commanding-in-Chief,
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS—Cavendish, Hon. J. G.; Maxwell, G. B.

*COMMANDERS—Blackwood, H. P.; Hart, F.; Milne, A.; Skyring, W. G.; M'Hardy.

* See Lieutenants retiring with rank of Commanders.

LIEUTENANTS—Devereux, Hon. W. B.; Eden, T. R.; Hope, Hon. G.; Newcome, H. L.; Parnell, H. W.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS—Dundas, Hon. R. S. Belvidera; Galway, E. Royal Charlotte; Grey, Hon. F. W. Actæon.

COMMANDERS—Gordon, R. Herald; Russell, Lord E. Britomart; Stewart, R. Winchester; Sweney, M. H. Gannet.

LIEUTENANTS—Allen, H. M. E. Actæon; Anderson, J. Britomart; Austen, F. W. Gannet; Austen, J. Actæon; Barlow, R. Belvidera; Barrow, W. Belvidera; Barton, R. Belvidera; Beechey, R. B. Blonde; Benson, J. R. Talavera; Blair, H. Britomart; Blatchley, G. Actæon; Bowden, J. Hyperion; Brown, R. C. Talavera; Bully, J. Hyperion; Carey, Hon. B. C. F. Briton; Carey, Hon. P. P. Prince Regent; Charlesson, L. Hyperion; Collins, F. Talavera; Conner, S. Hyperion; Festing, C. Belvidera; Foster, H. D. Hyperion; Gilley, F. Sapphire; Gladstone, J. N. Druid; Grant, D. Hyperion; Gregory, T. Sapphire; Hare, T. Hyperion; Hill, J. H. Hyperion; Hope, Hon. G. Actæon; Lawless, H. Talavera; Lawrence, H. N. Eden; Loveless, J. Talavera; Mason, G. Hyperion; Mercer, S. Warspite; Mosberry, D. Blossom; Mitchell, W. Preventive Service; Nicholls, E. Talavera; Parrey, R. Hyperion; Parry, H. L. Talavera; Patten, F. Gannet; Petch, C. A. Hyperion; Pitfield, J. Preventive Service; Richardson, S. Wellesley; Rooke, C. T. Belvidera; Simmonds, J. Talavera; Starke, J. T. Warspite; Stone, W. Hyperion; Thorndike, C. A. Alligator; Tollemache, W. F. M. Alligator; Warren, R. L. Sapphire; Watkins, T. V. Snipe; Wingrove, H. E. Talavera; Yates, J. T. Talavera.

MASTERS—Armstrong, J. W. Talavera; Hall, W. H. Herald.

SURGONS—Barnes, T. Druid; Goldney, H. Sapphire; Marshall, P. (M.D.) Sapphire; Pineo, O. Talavera.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—Burnes, D. Belvidera; Butt, C. K. Winchester; Coulten, J. Undaunted; Grant, D. Sapphire; M'Laren, D. Britomart; Osborne, F. Ariadne; White, W. Actæon.

PURSERS—Bowden, W. Tyne; Cole, G. Gannet; Dyer, B. Childers; M'Arthur, J. Actæon; Simmonds, R. Britomart; Stigant, J. Belvidera.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—Anderson, A. Ariadne; Brittain, J. F. Portsmouth Division; Churchill, E. W. Pallas; Gascoyne, J. H. Belvidera; March, W. H. Portsmouth Division; Payne, P. T. M. Sapphire; Phillips, J. Plymouth Division; Wright, J. H. Caledonia.

LIEUTENANTS RETIRING WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDERS.

Ambross, H., Anderson, D., Atkinson, D., Ayres, H., Bacon, E. K. C., Barwick, J., Bentinck, J., Blandford, J., Bookless, T., Boys, T., Brockman, J., Brown, C., Browne, J. (a), Bruce, J., Brumhall, J., Beech, W., Button, O., Champion, C., Chivers, W., Chapman, A., Consett, T., Couch, D. L., Couch, J., Coxwell, J., Crosdale, T. P., Cullis, W., Daly, J., Davies, R. L., Derry, J., Deseret, S. T., Despourrins, P., Dove, P., Ellis, J., Elmsmere, H. S., Fairweather, J., Fellows, B., Field, J. C., Fisher, G., Fowell, W., Foulerton, T., France, N. T., Fuller, J., Gardner, J. A., Garrick, W., Gillmore, C., Gilmour, A., Glanville, G., Good, J., Greenwood, E. N., Gregory, A. T., Hailey, E., Hamilton, R., Hawkins, J., Hellard, J., Heppel, W., Hearle, R., Heritage, W., Holmes, J. H., Hotchkis, J., Houghton, R., Hunt, W., Hutchinson, W. (a), Jameson, W., Jolliffe, H., Keeler, A., Kirtley, J., Laing, C., Langdon, J., Lapslie, A., Lawrence, G., Lawrence, J., Leach, J., Leigh, B., Le Mesurier, W., Leroux, J. F., Ley, G. L., Libby, E., Lindsay, A., Linton, J., Lloyd, H., Lutwidge, H. T., Mackie, J., M'Dougal, J. (a), M'Lean, F., Mallet, W., Mant, J. B., Marshall, J. (a), Mavor, J. G., Milne, J., Murray, J. C., Oliver, W. S., Oxborough, J., Pasley, J., Parsons, W. (a), Patriarche, C., Payne, W., Perkins, W., Plaine, J., Plowman, G., Pringle, W., Quelch, J., Rains, J., Rayner, E., Reynolds, G., Richardson, F., Roberts, J. (a), Roberts, E., Rorie, J. G., Salwey, T., Samwell, P., Schaw, F. D., Sharp, W., Shewen, H. F., Simpson, J. (a), Smith, T. (a), Smith, J., Southcote, E., Stirling, A. G., Steventon, T., Stokes, J., Strong, J. T., Swiney, W., Tapp, W., Thomas, G. (a), Todman, W., Tonge, W. N., Tremlett, G. N., Tucker, W., Turner, J. (a), Wallace, J., Warden, W., Warren, C. G., White, W. (a), Whitehead, R., Wilkinson, B., Wilson, G. (a), Williams, C. D., Worrall, J., Wright, D.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—M'Adam, D.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT—Bennett, H.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—Congdon, W.; Noble, R. C.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—English, H. N. Plymouth Division.

MAJORS—Bevians, J. M. Plymouth Division; Hore, J. R. Chatham Division; Woolridge, J. Plymouth Division.

CAPTAINS—Bury, G. B. Plymouth Division; Halloran, L. B. J. Portsmouth Division; Hore, J. R. Chatham Division; M'Adam, D. Chatham Division.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS—Bennet, H. Chatham Division; Ogden, R. Belvidera.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 30.

Royal Regt. of Horse Gds.—Cornet Vincent Corbet, to be Lieut. by p. vice Shelley, app. to 20th Foot; Richard Henry Richard Howard Vyse gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Corbet.

5th Regt. Drag. Gds.—Major James Yorke Scarlett, from h. p. to be Major, vice Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., who exc. rec. the diff.

1st or Gren. Regt. Foot Gds.—Capt. William Burn, from h. p. 3rd Light Drags. to be Lieut. and Capt. vice Edward Burrard, who exc. rec. the diff.

20th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. John Villiers Shelley, from Rl. Horse Gds. to be Lieut. by p. vice Marlton, who ret.

68th Ditto.—Brevet Major William North, to

be Major, without p. vice Cledstanes, dec.; Capt. Robert Vivian, from h. p. to be Capt. vice North.

90th Ditto.—Paymast. Henry Yielding Eagar, from h. p. 96th Foot, to be Paymast. vice Harry Alison, who ret. upon h. p.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery. — Sec.-Lieut. Franklin Dunlop, to be First-Lieut. vice Heath, ret. on h. p.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 3.

1st Regt. of Drag. Gds.—Assist.-Surg. Alexander Smith, M.D. from 44th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Pearson, prom. to 87th Regt.

7th Regt. Light Drags.—Capt. Philip Dundas, to be Major, by p. vice Shirley, who ret.; Lieut. Lionel Henry Bathurst, to be Capt. by p. vice Dundas; Cornet Guy Lord Dorchester, to be Lieut. by p. vice Bathurst.

10th Light Drags. — Assist.-Surg. Frederick Goodwin, from 75th Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Riach, prom. in 67th Regt.

1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. Godfrey Thornton, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice M'Gregor, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. John Dixon, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Burn, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Edward Jekyll, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Ashburnham, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. William Thornton, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice G. Thornton; Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Dixon; Henry C. Compton, gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Jekyll; Hon. William Leicester, to be Ens. and Lieut. vice Thornton.

13th Regt. Foot.—Alexander Essex Frederick Holombe, gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Carter, app. to 16th Foot.

16th Ditto.—Ens. Francis Fairtlough, to be Lieut. without p. vice Whitaker, who ret.; Ens. Charles Jeffries Carter, from 13th Foot, to be Ens. vice Fairtlough.

19th Ditto.—Capt. Thomas Beckham, from 1st West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Hamilton, prom.

26th Ditto.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Peter Baird, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Brady.

44th Ditto.—Assist.-Surg. Thomas Foss, from 38th Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Smith, app. to 1st Drag. Gds.

46th Ditto.—Serjt.-Major John Allan, to be Quart.-mast. vice Poole, dec.

54th Ditto.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Henry Thompson, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Russell, app. to the East India Company's Service.

75th Ditto.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Michael Nugent, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Goodwin, app. to 10th Light Drags.

82nd Ditto.— Ens. George Ogle Moore, to be Lieut. by p. vice Latham, prom.; William James Whittack, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Moore.]

94th Ditto.—Ens. Nassau William Stephens, to be Lieut. by p. vice Carter, who ret.; John Whitworth, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Stephens.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. John Fitzpatrick, from h. p. of 88th Regt. to be Capt. vice Beckham, app. to 19th Foot.

Unattached.—Major James Thomas Lord Brudenell, from 8th Light Drs. to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. without p.

Hospital Staff.—Ass.-Surg. Philip O'Reilly, from h. p. of 27th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Stewart, prom. in 86th Regt.

DECEMBER 7.

A Provisional Batt.—Major Arthur Dubourdieu, from h. p. to be Major.

Mem.—The h. p. of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 7th inst. inclusive, upon their rec. a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. Francis Swinfen, h. p. 16th Light Drs.; Lieut. George Leonhardt, h. p. 1st Hussars, King's German Legion; Lieut. Charles Benson, h. p. 12th Foot; Ass.-Surg. David Wright, h. p. 4th Rl. Vet. Batt.; Ens. Benjamin Holmes, h. p. Canadian Fenc.; Lieut. George Ryerson, h. p. Batt. of Incorporated Mil. of Upper Canada; Ass.-Surg. John Williams, h. p. 23rd Foot; Ass.-Surg. Charles Ducat, h. p. Hosp. Staff; Ass.-Surg. William Fasken, h. p. Rl. Wag. Train; Lieut. Nathaniel James Scott, h. p. 76th Foot; Sec.-Lieut. Marcellus Newton, h. p. Cor. 7th Dr. Gds.; Ass.-Surg. Henry Terry, h. p. 14th Foot; Hosp. Ass. Frederick Wilmore, h. p.; Lieut. Charles Brown, ret. full pay 79th Foot; Lieut. Harcourt Hill, h. p. Rl. African Corps; Ens. Thomas Hall, h. p. 9th Foot; Ass.-Surg. William Latham, h. p. 35th Foot; Ass.-Surg. William Twining, h. p. Hosp. Staff; Ens. Henry Spencer Smith, h. p. Unatt.; Lieut. Alexander Stuart, h. p. 42nd Foot.

The h. p. of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 25th June 1830, inclusive, upon their rec. a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. Anchmuty Tucker, h. p. 1st Foot; Ens. James Patrick Macdougall, h. p. 91st Foot.

The h. p. of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 25th July 1830, inclusive, upon their rec. a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Lieut. John Edward Chanvel, h. p. 56th Foot; Cor. James Templeton Brett, h. p. 20th Light Drs.

The under mentioned officers upon full pay, have also been permitted to retire from the service, rec. commuted allowances for their commissions:

Qr.-Mas. Thomas Howe, 34th Foot; Surg. James Dempster, 94th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 9.

Corps of Rl. Engineers.—Brevet Major Thomas Moody, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Buchanan, dec.; Sec. Capt. Pennel Cole, to be Capt. vice Moody; First-Lieut. Edward Covey, to be Sec.-Capt. vice Cole; Sec.-Lieut. John Williams, to be First-Lieut. vice Covey.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 10.

1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.—To be Lieuts. and Capts. by p.—Ens. and Lieut. Thomas A. Kemmis, vice Radcliffe, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Charles Hulse, vice Coulson, who ret.

To be Ensigns and Lieuts. by p.—Henry Musters, gent. vice Kemmis; George Morant, gent. vice Hulse.

3rd. Regt. Foot.—Assist.-Surg. Francis Browne, from 44th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Paterson, dec.

4th Ditto.—Capt. Richard Henry John Beaumont M'Cumming, from h. p. to be Capt. vice William Graham, who exc. rec. the diff.

16th Ditto.—Brevet Major Charles Bentley, from the Staff, to be Capt. vice Kemp, app. Staff Capt. at Chatham.

26th Ditto.—George Forbes, gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Anthony Forbes, whose app. has not taken place.

33rd Ditto.—James Grignon, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Forlong, who ret.

48th Ditto.—Staff Assist.-Surg. George Gibson, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Starr, app. to 95th Foot.

Brevet.—Major William Cowper Coles, of 2nd Life Gds. to be Lieut.-General in the Army; Capt. William Edward Page, of 80th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Staff.—Major-Gen. John Gardiner, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Fitz-Clarence, who res.; Capt. William Kemp, from 16th Foot, to be Capt. vice Bentley, app. to 16th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 14.

Royal Regt. of Art.—Second Lieut. Francis Dick, to be First Lieut. vice Coombe, dec.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 17.

Royal Regt. of Horse Gds.—Lieut. Thomas Cosby, to be Capt. by p. vice Harrison, who ret.

1st Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Lieut. Charles Amherst Daniel Tyssen, to be Capt. by p. vice Smith, who ret.; Cor. James Smith Schonswar, to be Lieut. by p. vice Tyssen; Ens. Henry Nevile, from 54th Ft to be Cor. by p. vice Schonswar.

6th Dr. Gds.—Cor. and Adj. Robert Tolver Gerard, to have rank of Lieut.; Lieut. John William Douglas Hebson, from 37th Ft. to be Lieut. vice Short, who exc.

7th Ditto.—James William Hunter, Gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Craven, prom.

8th Regt. of Light Drs.—Cor. James Harrison, Cholmeley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Grey, prom.; Rodolph de Salis, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Cholmeley; Surg. James Dawn, from 10th Foot, to be Surg. vice Fiddes, whose app. has not taken place.

6th Regt. of Foot.—Ens. Joseph Ralph, to be Lieut. without p. vice Hammond, dec.; Ens. John Lord, from 88th Foot, to be Ens. vice Ralph; Qr.-Mas. John Sheahan, from h. p. Rl. African Corps, to be Qr.-Mas. vice William Hornby, who exc.

10th Ditto.—Capt. Hon. Henry Howard, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Henry George Boldero, who exc. rec. the diff.; Assist.-Surg. John Regan, from 80th Foot, to be Surg. vice Dawn, prom. in the 8th Light Drs.

23rd Ditto.—Capt. Robert Pattison Holmes, to be Major without p. vice Fielding, dec.; Lieut. William Gourlay, to be Capt. vice Holmes; Second Lieut. Hon. Henry Thomas Stanley, to be First Lieut. vice Gourlay; Frederick Torrens, gent. to be Second Lieut. vice Stanley.

37th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Short, from 6th Dr. Gds. to be Lieut. vice Hebson, who exc.

54th Ditto.—Ens. Charles Birch Vane, to be Lieut. by p. vice Chinery, who ret.; Henry Harris Scobell, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Vane.

55th Ditto.—Ens. James Roy Norton, from 15th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. vice Quin, whose app. has not taken place.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. Roger Stewart, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Fitz-Patrick, who ret.

Unattached.—Lieut. Hon. Henry Booth Grey, from 8th Light Drs. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.; Cor. Fulwar William Craven, from 7th Dr. Gds. to be Lieut. of Inf. by p.

Garrisons.—Lieut. Charles Walsh, h. p. 3rd Foot, to be Fort-Major at Sheerness, rep. the diff. he rec. an exc. to h. p. vice Rudd, dec.

Memorandum.—The undermentioned officer has been allowed to ret. from the service, by the sale of an unatt. com.—Lieut. Andrew Darling, h. p. 56th Foot.

The exc. between Lieut. Walsh, of the 3rd Foot, and Lieut. Shirley, on h. p. of that corps, which took place on the 26th of February, 1818, was without diff. the former having rep. the same, which has been placed to the credit of the h. p. fund.

The prom. of Assist-Surg. Regan, of the 80th Foot, to be Surg. in 85th Foot, stated to have taken place on the 26th of November last, has not taken place.

The commissions of Assist.-Surg. Poole, of 32nd Foot, and of those Hosp.-Assistants who were Gazetted on the 28th of September last to be Assist.-Surgs. have been dated the 29th of July 1830.

The commissions of Lieut.-Colonel Shelton and Major Burney, and Capt. Andrews, of the 44th Foot, have been dated the 6th of September 1827, instead of the 16th of that month.

The date of Capt. Young's commission in 38th Foot, has been dated the 10th of February 1825, and not the 2nd of June 1825, but he has not been allowed any additional pay.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 3rd of Dec.—13th Foot.—For A. E. F. Holombe, gent. to be Ens. read A. E. F. Holcombe, gent. to be Ens.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 10th of Dec.—Brevet.—For Major William Cowper Coles, of 2nd Life Gds. to be Lieut.-General in the Army, read to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

DECEMBER 21.

6th Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Lieut. Thomas Ponsonby, to be Capt. by p. vice Kington, prom.; Cor. Inigo Jones, to be Lieut. by p. vice Ponsonby; Thomas Holme Bankes, gent., to be Cor. by p. vice Jones.

Unattached.—Capt. William Miles Kington, from 6th Dr. Gds. to be Major of Inf. by p.

Memorandum.—Major North Ludlow Beamish, h. p. unatt. has been allowed to ret. from the service, by the sale of an unatt. commission.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY ON THE 1st OF JANUARY, 1831.

AND REFERENCE TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF REGIMENTS.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies or Troops.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of Going on Foreign Service.	Year of Returning from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.	Agents.
1st Life-gds.	Hyde Park			1816	France	Collyer
2d do.	Windsor			1816	Ditto	Greenwood
Royal Horse-guards	Regent's Park			1816	Ditto	Greenwood
1st Drag.-gds.	Cahir			1816	Ditto	Armit
2d do	Manchester			1818	Ditto	Greenwood
3d do	Dorchester			1814	Spain	Greenwood
4th do	Edinburgh			1813	Portugal	Collyer
5th do	Brighton			1814	Spain	Greenwood
6th do	Cork			1808	Buen. Ayres	Cane
7th do	Canterbury			1799	Holland	Collyer
1st Dragoons	Norwich			1816	France	Hopkinson
2d do	Maidstone			1816	France	Greenwood
3d do	Nottingham			1818	France	Hopkinson
4th do	Bombay		1822			Hopkinson
6th do	Dublin			1816	France	Armit
7th Hussars	Dundalk			1818	France	Armit
8th do	Longford			1823	Bengal	Armit
9th Lancers	Bath			1813	Portugal	Greenwood
10th Hussars	Leeds			1828	Portugal	Greenwood
11th Lt. Drag.	Bengal		1819			Collyer
12th Lancers	Dublin			1828	Portugal	Armit
13th Lt. Drag.	Madras		1819			Greenwood
14th do	Windsor			1814	Spain	Greenwood
15th Hussars	Birmingham			1816	France	Greenwood
16th Lancers	Bengal		1822			Greenwood
17th do	Newbridge			1823	Bombay	Collyer
Rl. Wag. Train	Croydon	Detachments		various periods		Greenwood
Gr. Gds. 1st bat.	Tower			1828	Portugal	
2d bat.	Windsor			1818	France	
3d bat.	Westminster			1818	France	
Coldst. 1st bat.	Portman Street			1814	France	
2d bat.	Westminster			1818	France	Greenwood
3d ditto 1st bat.	Dublin			1814	France	
2d bat.	Knightsbridge			1828	Portugal	
1st Foot, 1st bat.	Trinidad	Glasgow	1826			
2d bat.	Madras*	Chatham	1807			
2d do	Bombay	Ditto	1825			Ashley
3d do	Bengal	Ditto	1828			Greenwood
4th do	Ashton U. L.			1828	Portugal	Greenwood
5th do	Buttevant			1826	Dominica	Atkinson
6th do	Bombay	Chatham	1821			Greenwood
7th do	Malta	Hull	1825			Greenwood
8th do	Blackburn			1824	Cephalonia	Greenwood
9th do	Dublin			1827	Trinidad	Armit
10th do	Zante	Tralee	1826			Gr. & Ar.
11th do	Corfu	Isle of Wight	1826			Hopkinson
12th do	Gibraltar	Mullingar	1823			Gr. & Ar.
13th do	Bengal	Chatham	1822			Greenwood
14th do	Dittot	Ditto	1807			Greenwood

* Ordered Home.

† Will return to this Country on the arrival of the 26th Foot at Bengal.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies or Troops.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of Going on Foreign Service.	Year of Returning from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.	Agents.
15th Foot	Quebec	Newcas. on T.	1827			Greenwood
16th do	Bengal	Chatham	1819			Kirkland
17th do	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1830			Greenwood
18th do	Corfu	Stockport	1821			Greenwood
19th do	Grenada	Gosport	1826			Fitter
20th do	Bombay	Chatham	1819			Greenwood
21st do	Kilkenny			1827	St. Vincents.	Greenwood
22d do	Jamaica	Plymouth	1826			Greenwood
23d do	Gibraltar	Drogheda	1823			Greenwood
24th do	Quebec	Carlisle	1829			Collyer
25th do	Demerara	Paisley	1826			Collyer
26th do	Madras*	Chatham	1828			
27th do	Barbadoes	Youghall	1819			Greenwood
28th do	Galway			1830	Corfu	Armit
29th do	Mauritius	Dublin	1826			Greenwood
30th do	Manchester			1829	Madras	Greenwood
31st do	Bengal	Chatham	1825			Greenwood
32d do	Quebec	Boyle	1830			Hop. & Ar.
33d do	Jamaica	Burnley	1822			Greenwood
34th do	Halifax, N. S.	Naas	1829			Gr. & Ca.
35th do	St. Lucia	Gosport	1820			Greenwood
36th do	Barbadoes	Fermoy	1830			Price & Ar.
37th do	Bermuda	Waterford	1830			Gr. & Ar.
38th do	Bengal	Chatham	1818			Greenwood
39th do	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1827			Greenwood
40th do	Bombay	Chatham	1824			Lawrie
41st do	Madras	Chatham	1822			Greenwood
42d do	Gibraltar	Stirling Castle	1823			Greenwood
43d do	Gibraltar	Bolton	1825			Greenwood
44th do	Bengal	Chatham	1822			Greenwood
45th do	Madras	Chatham	1819			Greenwood
46th do	Madras	Chatham	1813			Greenwood
47th do	Portsmouth			1829	Bengal	Greenwood
48th do	Madras	Chatham	1817			Greenwood
49th do	Bengal	Upnor Castle	1822			Greenwood
50th do	Templemore			1827	Jamaica	Greenwood
51st do	Corfu	Weedon	1821			Kirkland
52d do	Halifax, N. S.	Weedon	1823			Greenwood
53d do	Gibraltar	Chester	1829			Greenwood
54th do	Madras	Chatham	1819			Greenwood
55th do	Madras	Chatham	1821			Greenwood
56th do	Limerick			1826	Mauritius	Cane
57th do	N. S. Wales†	Chatham	1825			Greenwood
58th do	Ceylon	Londonderry	1828			Gr. & Ca.
59th do	Birr			1829	Bengal	Armit
60th do 1st bat.	Gibraltar	Clonmel	1830			Gr. & Ar.
2d bat.	Manchester			1829	Berbice	Greenwood
61st do	Ceylon	Ballinrobe	1828			Gr. & Ar.
62d do	Madras	Chatham	1830			Greenwood
63d do	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1829			Collyer
64th do	Belfast			1828	Gibraltar	Armit
65th do	Berbice	Fermoy	1829			Gr. & Ar.
66th do	Montreal	Castlebar	1827			Gr. & Atk.
67th do	Newry			1826	Bombay	Armit
68th do	Athlone			1829	Up. Canada	Armit

* Ordered to Bengal.

† Ordered to Madras to relieve the 26th Foot, which is to proceed to Bengal.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies or Troops.	Stations of Reserve Companies.	Year of Going on Foreign Service.	Year of Returning from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.	Agents.
69th Foot .	Cork . . .	. . . . .	. .	1826	Madras .	Cane
70th do . .	Dublin . .	. . . . .	. .	1827	Canada .	Armit
71st do . .	Kingston . .	Edinburgh .	1824	.		Price
72d do . .	Cape . . .	Fort George .	1828	.		Greenwood
73d do . .	Malta . . .	Topsham . .	1827			Lawrie
74th do . .	Limerick . .	. . . . .		1830	Bermuda .	Armit
75th do . .	Cape . . .	Sheerness. .	1830			Greenwood
76th do . .	Dublin . .	. . . . .	. .	1827	Canada .	Armit
77th do . .	Jamaica . .	Kinsale . .	1824			Gr. & Ar.
78th do . .	Ceylon . .	Perth . . .	1826			Brent
79th do . .	Kingston, U. C	Edinburgh .	1825			Lawrie
80th do . .	Cephalonia .	Sunderland .	1820			Greenwood
81st do . .	Bermuda . .	Chatham . .	1821	.		Greenwood
82d do . .	Mauritius .	Newcas. on T.	1819			Lawrie
83d do . .	Enniskillen .	. . . . .	. .	1829	Ceylon .	Armit
84th do . .	Jamaica . .	Jersey . . .	1827			Greenwood
85th do . .	Malta . . .	Exeter . . .	1821	.		Greenwood
86th do . .	Barbadoes .	Jersey . . .	1826			Greenwood
87th do . .	Plymouth .	. . . . .	. .	1827	Bengal .	Greenwood
88th do . .	Corfu . . .	Landguard Ft.	1825			Greenwood
89th do . .	Madras* . .	Chatham . .	1807			Greenwood
90th do . .	Corfu . .	Winchester .	1820			Greenwood
91st do . .	Jamaica . .	Glasgow . .	1822			Hopkinson
92d do . .	Dublin . .	. . . . .	. .	1827	Jamaica	Cane
93d do . .	Antigua . .	Brecon . .	1823			Greenwood
94th do . .	Gibraltar .	Chatham . .	1824			Hopkinson
95th do . .	Corfu . . .	Guernsey . .	1824			Lawrie
96th do . .	Halifax N. S.	Chatham . .	1824	.		Greenwood
97th do . .	Ceylon . .	Chas. Ft. Kins.	1825	.		Gr. & Ar.
98th do . .	Cape . .	Devonport .	1825	.		Hopkinson
99th do . .	Mauritius .	Clare Castle .	1825	.		Greenwood
Rifle B. 1st bat.	N. Brunswick	Dover . . .	1825			Greenwood
2d bat.	Malta . . .	Dover . . .	1826	.		Greenwood
Rl. Staff Corps	Hythe . . .	. . . . .	Detachments various periods			Greenwood
1st West India Regiment	Trinidad .	Colonial Corps.				Agents. Greenwood
2d ditto . .	N. Providence	Colonial Corps.				Greenwood
Ceylon Rifle Regiment .	Ceylon . .	Colonial Corps.				Kirkland
Cape Mounted Riflemen	Cape . . .	Colonial Corps.				Kirkland
Royal African Colon. Corps	Sierra Leone	Colonial Corps.				Baillie
Rl. Newfoundland Veteran Companies	Newfoundland	Colonial Corps.				Morland
Rl. New South Wales Vet. Companies	N. S. Wales	Colonial Corps.				Kirkland
Royal Malta Fencibles	Malta . .	Colonial Corps.				Kirkland

ARMY AGENTS.

Armit, Borough, & Co. Leinster St. Dub.
Ashley, James, 135, Regent Street.
Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin.
Baillie, G. Colonial Office.
Brent, Timothy, 10, St. James's Place.
Cane, Richard, and Co. Dawson St. Dublin.
Collyer, Geo. Sam. Park Place, St. James's.
Fitter, Godfrey, 34, Welbeck Street.
Greenwood, Cox, Hammersley, and Cox, Craig's Court.
Hopkinson, Barton, and Knyvett, 3, Regent Street.
Kirkland, John, (Gen. Agent,) 6, Whitehall
Lawrie and M'Gregor, Robert St. Adelphi.
Morland, Sir F. B.
Price, Wm. F. Craven St. Strand.
Watson, William, 63, Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

N. B. Abbreviations are used only where Regiments have, from the Service Companies being abroad, English and Irish Agents. A reference to the List of Agents also given, will explain the abbreviations.

* Ordered to this Country.

TABULAR VIEW

Of Fees, Pay, Allowances, Pensions, &c. of Officers in the British Army, Royal Navy,* and Honourable East India Company's Forces.

ARMY REGULATION PRICES OF COMMISSIONS. — RANK.	Full Price of Commissions.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.	Difference in value between Full and Half-pay.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.
LIFE GUARDS.			
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250 0	1900 0	
Major	5350 0	1850 0	
Captain	3500 0	1715 0	
Lieutenant	1785 0	525 0	
Cornet	1260 0		
ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.			
Lieutenant-Colonel	7250 0	1900 0	
Major	5350 0	1850 0	
Captain	3500 0	1900 0	
Lieutenant	1600 0	400 0	
Cornet	1200 0		
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.			
Lieutenant-Colonel	6175 0	1600 0	1533 0 0
Major	4575 0	1350 0	1352 0 0
Captain	3225 0	2035 0	1034 3 4
Lieutenant	1190 0	350 0	632 13 4
Cornet	840 0		300 0 0
FOOT GUARDS.			
Lieutenant-Colonel	9000 0	700 0	
Major, with Rank of Colonel	8300 0	3500 0	
Captain, ——— Lieut.-Col.	4800 0	2750 0	
Lieutenant, ——— Capt.	2050 0	850 0	
Ensign, ——— Lieut.	1200 0		
REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.			
Lieutenant-Colonel	4500 0	1300 0	1314 0 0
Major	3200 0	1400 0	949 0 0
Captain	1800 0	1100 0	511 0 0
Lieutenant	700 0	250 0	365 0 0
Ensign	450 0		150 0 0
FUSILIERS AND RIFLE CORPS.			
1st Lieutenant	700 0	200 0	365 0 0
2d Lieutenant	500 0		200 0 0

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED.

	£ s. d.
General	1 18 0 per diem.
Lieutenant-General	1 12 6 per diem.
Major-General	1 5 0 per diem.

N.B. By a Regulation, dated 18th Feb. 1818, the establishment of General Officers receiving Unattached Pay, is to be gradually reduced to 120, at 25s. per diem; and Officers subsequently promoted to the rank of General Officers, receive the rate of Pay only of their last Regimental Commission.

* The Navy and East India Company will follow in due order.

REGIMENTAL PAY.

RANKS.	Life Guards. Subsistence per Diem nett.	Life Guards. Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.	Horse Guards. Subsistence per Diem nett.	Horse Guards. Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.	Foot Guards. Subsistence per Diem nett.	Foot Guards. Gross Pay and allowance per Diem as borne on the Establishment.	Dr. Gds. Hussars, Lancers, and Drags.	Rl. Wag. Train.	Foot.	Rl. Staff Corps.	Royal Artillery. Marching and Invalid Battalion.	Royal Artillery. Horse Brigade.	Royal Eng.	Royal Marines	Militia and Fencib.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel Commandant											2 14 9½	3 0 0	2 14 9½	2 5 0	
Colonel	1 7 0	1 16 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 19 0	1 12 10	——	1 2 6	1 12 10	1 6 3	1 12 0	1 6 3	1 17 10	1 2 6
Lieutenant Colonel	1 3 3	1 11 0	1 2 6	1 9 6	1 1 6	1 8 6	1 3 0	1 12 10	0 17 0	1 3 0	0 18 1	1 7 1	{ 16 1 / 18 1	{ / 17 0	0 15 11
Major	0 19 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	1 7 0	0 18 6	1 4 6	0 19 3	0*18 0	0 16 0	0 19 3	0 16 11	1 2 11	——	0 16 0	0 14 1
Captain	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 16 6	1 1 6	0 12 6	0 16 6	0 14 7	0*12 0	0 11 7	0 15 8	0 11 1	0 16 1	0 11 1	0 10 6	0 10 6
Do. having higher Rank by Brevet								0*14 6	0 13 7	——	0 13 1	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 12 6	——
Lieutenant	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 11 6	0 15 0	0 6 0	0 7 10	0 9 0	0*8 6	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 6 10	0 9 10	0 6 10	0 6 6	0 6 6
Do. above 7 years' standing								0*9 6	0 7 6	——	0 7 10	0 10 10	0 7 10	0 7 6	——
Cornet, Ensign, and Second-Lieutenant	0 7 3	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 4 6	0 5 10	0 8 0	0*7 3	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 7	——	0 5 7	0 5 3	0 5 3
Paymaster							0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	——	——	——	——	0§15 0
Adjutant	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 8 †6	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 †6 6	0 8 6
Quarter-Master	0 4 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0*8 0	——	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 7 10	0 10 10	0 6 0	0 †4 8	0 6 6
Surgeon-Major					0 16 8	1 0 0									
Battalion-Surgeon					0 10 0	0 12 0									
Surgeon	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	——	——	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 11 4	——	——	——	0 11 4
Assistant-Surgeon	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 6	——	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	——	——	——	——
Surgeon's-Mate															0 ‖3 6
Veterinary-Surgeon	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	——	——	0 8 0	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

The difference between the Subsistence and Gross Pay of Officers of these Regiments, after deducting Poundage, Hospital, and Agency, is paid as "Arrears."

* These rates include 2s. a day for a horse. † If 2d Captain, 12s. 6d.
‡ In addition to pay as First-Lieutenants.
§ Including Pay as a Subaltern.
‖ If holding another appointment in the Regt.; if otherwise, 5s. per diem.

RANKS.	After 25 years' actual service.	After 20, but under 25 years' actual service.	After 10, but under 20 years' actual service.	Under 10 years' actual service.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Assistant-Surgeon	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 6
Regimental-Surgeon	1 2 0	0 19 0	0 15 0	0 13 0
Staff-Surgeon	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 14 0
Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	. . .
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	. . .
Inspector-General of Hospitals	2 0 0	1 18 0	1 16 0	. . .
Paymasters	. . .	1 0 0	. . .	. . .
Veterinary Surgeons	. . .	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

N. B. In addition to the pay of their ranks, the officers at the head of the medical department on foreign stations, receive allowances at the undermentioned rates when serving under the following circumstances, viz :—

If with an army in the field of 10,000 men or upwards, 20s. a day.
If with an army in the field of 5000 men, or upwards, 15s. a day.
Ditto Ditto any less number, 10s. a day.
If serving in a colony, where the forces consist of 1500 men, or upwards, 5s. a day.

MILITARY STAFF PAY ON THE HOME STATIONS

		Net pay per diem £. s.
General Officer Commanding in Chief	If a Field Marshal	16 8 0
	If below that rank	9 9 0
General		5 13 0
Lieutenant-General		3 15 10
Major-General		1 17 11
Brigadier-General		1 8 6
Colonel		1 2 9
Adjutant-General (besides an allowance of 500*l.* per annum)		3 15 10
Deputy-Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-quarters	1 17 11
	If serving elsewhere	0 19 0
Assistant-Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-quarters on the half-pay of his regimental rank	0 19 0
	Ditto ditto full pay ditto	0 14 3
	If serving elsewhere	0 14 3
Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-quarters	0 14 3
	If serving elsewhere	0 9 6
Quarter-Master-General (besides an allowance of 500*l.* per annum)		3 15 10
Deputy-Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-quarters	1 17 11
	If serving elsewhere	0 19 0
Assistant-Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head quarters on the half-pay of his regimental rank	0 19 0
	Ditto ditto full-pay ditto	0 14 3
	If serving elsewhere	0 14 3
Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-quarters	0 14 3
	If serving elsewhere	0 9 6
Permanent District Assistant-Quarter-Master-General	Including an allowance of 1s. 6*d.* per diem in lieu of a servant. If ranking as a Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry	1 4 6
	If ranking as a Major of Cavalry	1 0 9
Aid-de-Camp	To the King	0 10 0
	To a General Officer	0 9 6
Major of Brigade		0 9 6
Chaplain to the Forces, if commissioned	On first appointment	0 16 0
	After 15 years' actual service	1 0 9
	After 20 ditto	1 2 6
Inspector-General of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1 16 9
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1 18 0
	Above 25 ditto	2 0 0
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1 4 0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1 8 0
	Above 25 ditto	1 10 0
Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	0 19 0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1 2 0
	Above 25 ditto	1 4 0

		Net pay per diem. £.	s.	d.
Surgeon	Under 10 years' service on full-pay	0	14	0
	Above 10, but under 20 ditto	0	16	0
	Above 20, and under 25 ditto	1	0	0
	Above 25 ditto	1	3	0
Assistant-Surgeon	Under 10 years' service on full-pay	0	7	6
	Above 10, but under 20 ditto	0	10	0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	0	10	0
	Above 25 ditto	0	10	0
Purveyor of Hospitals		0	19	0
Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals		0	9	6
Medical Clerk, Purveyor's Clerk, or Dispenser of Medicines	Under 2 years' service, If at home	0	5	0
	Above ditto, If at home	0	6	0
	If abroad	0	7	0
Principal Veterinary Surgeon		0	9	6

STAFF PAY ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Commander of the Forces, Commissioned as such	If a Field Marshal	16	8	9
	If below that rank	9	9	6
General		5	13	9
Lieutenant-General		3	15	10
Major-General		1	17	11
Brigadier-General		1	8	6
Colonel		1	2	9
Adjutant-General		1	17	11
Deputy-Adjutant-General		0	19	0
Assistant-Adjutant-General		0	14	3
Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General		0	9	6
Quarter-Master-General		1	17	11
Deputy-Quarter-Master-General		0	19	0
Assistant-Quarter-Master-General		0	14	3
Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General		0	9	6
Military Secretary		0	19	0
Assistant-Military-Secretary		0	9	6
Aide-de-Camp		0	9	6
Major of Brigade		0	9	6
Chaplain to the Forces, (if commissioned)	on first appointment	0	16	0
	after 15 years' actual service	1	0	0
	after 20 ditto ditto	1	2	6
Deputy-Judge-Advocate	ditto	0	19	0
Provost-Marshal	ditto	0	9	6
Deputy-Provost-Marshal		0	4	9
Inspector-General of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1	16	0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1	18	0
	Above 25 ditto	2	0	0
Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1	4	0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1	8	0
	Above 25 ditto	1	10	0
Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals	Under 20 years' service on full-pay	0	19	0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	1	2	0
	Above 25 ditto	1	4	0
Surgeon	Under 10 years' service on full-pay	0	14	0
	Above 10, but under 20 ditto	0	16	0
	Above 20, and under 25 ditto	1	0	0
	Above 25 ditto	1	3	0
Assistant-Surgeon	Under 10 years' service on full-pay	0	7	6
	Above 10, but under 20 ditto	0	10	0
	Above 20, but under 25 ditto	0	10	0
	Above 25 ditto	0	10	0
Purveyor of Hospitals		0	19	0
Deputy-Purveyor of Hospitals		0	9	6
Medical Clerk, Purveyor's Clerk, or Dispenser of Medicines		0	7	0

FIELD ALLOWANCES ON HOME SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding	£30	Captain	£15
Field Officer	20	Subaltern	10

N. B. These Allowances are only paid once in one and the same year.

FIELD ALLOWANCES TO STAFF AND GARRISON OFFICERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

RANKS.	DAILY RATES. £ s. d.
General Officer, if commissioned as Commander of the Forces, or serving in the Chief Command of an Army in the Field	2 10 0
General, not being so commissioned or commanding	2 0 0
Lieutenant-General, ditto	1 10 0
Major-General, ditto	1 0 0
Brigadier-General	0 15 0
Colonel on the Staff	0 10 0
Adjutant-General	0 10 0
Deputy Adjutant-General	0 7 6
Assistant Adjutant-General	0 5 0
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	0 3 0
Quarter-Master-General	0 10 0
Deputy Quarter-Master-General	0 7 6
Assistant Quarter-Master-General	0 5 0
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General	0 3 0
Military Secretary to General Officer, if officially sanctioned as such	0 5 0
Assistant Military Secretary	0 3 0
Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Major, Deputy Judge Advocate, if commissioned — each	0 5 0

RANKS.	DAILY RATES. £ s. d.
Bridge Master, if commis., Captain of Guides ditto, Baggage-Master-General ditto, Provost-Marshal ditto — each	0 5 0
Deputy Provost-Marshal	0 1 6
Commissary-General	1 0 0
Deputy Commissary-General	0 7 6
Assistant Commissary-General	0 5 0
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General	0 3 0
Inspecting Commissary	0 5 0
Commissary of Prisoners	0 7 6
Deputy Commissary of Prisoners	0 3 0
Inspector-General of Hospitals	0 15 0
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	0 7 6
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals	0 6 0
Surgeon	0 4 0
Assistant Surgeon	0 1 0
Purveyor of Hospitals	0 7 0
Depnty Purveyor	0 3 0
Chaplain to the Forces	0 5 0
Inspector of Foreign Corps	0 5 0
Town or Fort-Major	0 5 0
Town or Fort-Adjutant	0 1 6
Garrison Quarter-Master	0 1 6

FIELD ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTAL OFFICERS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

	£ s. d.
Colonel commanding a Regiment or Battalion	0 6 6
Colonel not commanding ditto ditto	0 5 6
Lieut.-Colonel commanding ditto ditto	0 6 0
Lieut.-Colonel not commanding ditto ditto	0 5 0
Major commanding ditto ditto	0 5 6
Major not commanding ditto ditto	0 4 6
Captain commanding ditto ditto	0 4 6
Captain, with Troop or Company	0 3 6
Captain, without Troop or Company	0 2 0
Troop or Company, Captain Absent	0 1 6
Subalterns (each)	0 0 9
Adjutant	0 0 10

	£ s. d.
Regimental Quarter-Master	0 0 10
Surgeon (personal)	0 2 0
Ditto, for the conveyance of the Medicine Chest	0 1 6
Assistant Surgeon	0 0 9
Paymaster (personal)	0 2 0
Ditto, for the conveyance of the Regimental Books	0 1 6
Veterinary Surgeon. As Subaltern, if under 20 Years' Service	0 0 9
Veterinary Surgeon. If above that period of Service, as Captain	0 2 0

MILITARY HALF-PAY.

	Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	New Rate. Per Diem. s. d.	Old Rate. Per Diem. s. d.	New Rate. Per Diem. s. d.	Old Rate. Per Diem. s. d.
Colonel	15 6	13 0	14 6	12 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	12 6	10 0	11 0	8 6
Major	10 0	8 0	9 6	7 6
Captain	7 6	5 6	7 0	5 0
Lieutenant	4 8	3 0	4 0	2 4
Ditto of Infantry, if commissioned seven years as a Lieutenant in the regular army, at the date of being placed upon Half-Pay	. .	. .	4 6	. .
Ditto of Cavalry of five years' standing, if entitled to reckon two years for the battle of Waterloo	5 2	. .	. .	. .
Cornet	3 6	2 6	. .	. .
Second-Lieutenant and Ensign	. .	. .	3 0	1 10
Adjutant, if not commissioned as Lieutenant	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0

PAYMASTERS.

If of less than six years' actual service as Paymaster	The half-pay of their former commission.
If of more than six years' service and less than twenty years' service as Paymaster	7s. 6d. a day.
If of twenty years' service or upwards as Paymaster, having been regular in his accounts	10s. a day.

CHAPLAINS.

Under 15 years' service on Full-pay	5s. 0d. Rate of Half-pay per diem.
Above 15 and under 20 years	7s. 6d.
Above 20 and under 30 years	10s. 0d.
Above 30 years	16s. 0d.

RANK OF REDUCED MEDICAL OFFICER.	Rates of Half-Pay After a Service on Full Pay of				
	30 Years.	25 but under 30 Years.	20 but under 25 Years.	10 but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 10 6	0 8 0
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 7 6
Staff Surgeon	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 6	0 7 0
Regimental Surgeon	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 6 0
Assistant Surgeon	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

If a Medical Officer shall be placed upon Half-Pay from any other cause than reduction of establishment, he shall be allowed the Half-Pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule, viz.:—

RANK OF RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICER.	Rates of Half-Pay After a Service on Full Pay of				
	30 Years.	25 but under 30 Years.	20 but under 25 Years.	10 but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.	Per Diem. £ s. d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	.. ..	.. ..
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	0 18 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 9 6	0 7 6	0 6 6
Staff Surgeon	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 0
Regimental Surgeon	0 15 0	0 11 6	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 6
Assistant Surgeon	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

If above 3 and under 10 years' service, a day, 4s. 6d.—If above 10 and under 20 years' service, 5s. 6d.—If above 20 and under 25 years' service, 7s.—If above 25 and under 30 years' service, 8s.—If above 30 years' service, 12s.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO RELATIVES OF OFFICERS.*

Rank of the Officers.	Widows' Pension.	Special Pensions in cases of Officers Killed in Action.		Compassionate Allowances to Legitimate Children.		Aggregate Amount of Allowances to the Family of any one Officer not to exceed,	
		To the Widow in lieu of the Ordinary Pension.	To the Mothers or Sisters.	If the Officer was killed in Action.	If the Officer was not killed in Action.	If killed in Action.	If not killed in Action.
General Officers	£120	According to the circumstances of the case.	£120	£25 to £40 each per Annum.	£16 to £20 each per Annum.	£500	£300
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.							
Colonels, not being also General Officers	90	£200	90	18 to 25	14 to 16	350	Not exceeding the Annual Amount of the Half-Pay attached to the Rank of the Officer.
Lieutenant-Colonels	80	200	80				
Majors	70	120	70	16 — 20	12 — 14	250	
Captains	50	70	50	12 — 16	9 — 12	150	
Paymasters							
Lieutenants	40	60	40	8 — 14	5 — 10	100	
Adjutants							
Second Lieutenants	36	46	36	8 — 14	5 — 10	80	
Cornets							
Ensigns							
Quarter-Masters							
Regimental Chaplains married prior to 1796, and in the receipt of the reduced Allowance of 4s. a-day at the time of their deaths	30	—	—	—	5 — 10	—	
Veterinary Surgeons	30	40	30	8 — 14	5 — 10	65	
MEDICAL OFFICERS.†							
Inspectors General of Hospitals	80	200	80	16 — 20	12 — 14	350	
Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals	60	90	60	12 — 16	9 — 12	200	
Assistant Inspectors of Hospitals	50	70	50	12 — 16	9 — 12	150	
Surgeon Majors of the Regiments of Foot Guards							
Surgeons (Staff or Regimental	45	55	45	12 — 16	9 — 12	125	
Purveyors							
Assistant Surgeons	40	50	40	8 — 14	5 — 10	100	
Deputy Purveyors	30	40	30	8 — 14	5 — 10	65	
STAFF AND GARRISON OFFICERS.							
Chaplains to the Forces	50	—	—	—	9 — 12	—	
District Paymasters							
Provost Marshals, commissioned as such							
Other Staff or Garrison Officers	According to the Regimental Commissions which they held when placed on Half-Pay.						

N. B. The Payments are made Quarterly, at the Pay-Office, Whitehall, except for the Commissariat Department, which are made at the Treasury Chambers.

* The Warrant regulating these Pensions is given in our last Volume, page 619.

† The Widows of half-pay Medical Officers holding any Commission, giving a rank not included in the above Scale, shall, if eligible, have the Rates of Pension specified in the Scale annexed to the Warrant of 13th June, 1826.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

RANKS.	Rates of Pension.
Field Marshal, General, or Lieutenant-General, Commanding in Chief at the time	To be specially considered.
Lieutenant-General	£400
Major-General, or Brigadier-General Commanding a Brigade	350
Colonel	300
Lieutenant-Colonel	
*Adjutant-General	
*Quarter-Master-General	
*Deputy Adjutant-General if Chief of the Department	
*Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto	
Inspector of Hospitals	
Major Commanding	250
Major	200
*Deputy Adjutant-General	
*Deputy Quarter-Master-General	
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	
Captain	100
*Assistant Adjutant-General	
*Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	
*Assistant Quarter-Master-General	

RANKS.	Rates of Pensions.
*Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General	£100
*Secretary to the Commander of the Forces	
*Aide-de-Camp	
*Major of Brigade	
Surgeon, Staff or Regimental	
Paymaster	
*Judge Advocate	
Physician	
Purveyor	
Chaplain	
Lieutenant	70
Adjutant	
Assistant Surgeon	
Cornet	50
Ensign	
Second-Lieutenant	
Volunteer, classing as Cornet or Ensign	
Regimental Quarter-Master	
Apothecary	
Hospital Assistant	
Veterinary Surgeon	
Deputy Purveyor	

* The Officers marked thus *, have the Allowance according to their Army Rank, if they prefer it.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 29th. At Sydney, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. James Allen, 57th Regiment of a daughter.

At Batheaston, the Lady of Capt. Carroll, C.B. Royal Navy, of a daughter.

Dec. 4th. In Cavendish-Square, London, Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond, of a daughter.

In Dublin, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Saunders, of a son.

Dec. 9th. At Carisbrooke, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Hewett, R. N. of a daughter.

Dec. 13th. At Rose Bank, near Fowey, the Lady of Lieut. Mein, R. N. of a son.

Dec. 14th. At Reading, the Lady of Capt. Andrew King, R. N. of a daughter.

Dec. 14th. The Lady of Lieut. Burnaby, R.A. of a son.

Dec. 15th. At Stonehouse, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Wolrige, R. N. of a son.

At Southsea, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Davis, Royal Marines, of a son.

Dec. 18th. At Stubbington, the Lady of Commander A. Anderson, R. N. of a daughter.

Dec. 18th. At Darnhall, Peebles-shire, the Lady of Capt. Loch, R. N. of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of July last, at Ellichpoor, Capt. J. B. Puget, Hon. East India Company's Madras European Regiment, son of the late Admiral Puget, to Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Hon. William Erskine, Lord Kinedder, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Sept. 18th. At Rio de Janeiro, by the Chaplain to the British Embassy at the Court of Rio, Mr. Edward Davies, Assistant-Surgeon of H. M. Packet Frolic, to Jane Perry, daughter of the late John Kendall, Esq. of the Bank of England.

Oct. 18th, by the Chaplain of H. M. S. Warspite, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly Surgeon of the Lady Chichester Packet, to Miss Harriet Catherine Perry, formerly of Falmouth.

Nov. 24th. At Downpatrick, Ireland, John Mc Kittrick, Esq. R. N. to Dorothea Ann, second daughter of John Caldow, Esq. Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Nov. 25th. Capt. Robert Deans, of H. M. S. Childers, to Miss Sophia Stewart, daughter of Capt. Stewart, of Limecraigs, Argyleshire.

Nov. 26th. At Jersey, Lieut. Davis, R. N. Commanding H. M. Steam-Vessel, Albion, to Arabella, daughter of the late Lieut. Anstruther, R. N.

At the British Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, by Bishop Luscombe, Capt. John Campbell, 60th Royal Rifles, to Catherine Grace, daughter of William Gore, Esq.

Nov. 30th. In London, Commander J. F. Lascelles, R. N. to Henrietta, second daughter of Samuel Higham, Esq.

Dec. 2nd. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Mr. Robert Simmons, Purser of his Majesty's Brig Britomart, to Miss Jane Glasson, sister of Dr. Glasson, of that town.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Thomas, R. N. to Miss Jane Pedder, daughter of Mr. James Pedder.

At Patcham, Lieut. J. W. Purcell, Commanding the Snipe Cutter, Tender to the Flag Ship at Portsmouth, to Catherine, second daughter of the late J. Monkhouse, Esq. New Shoreham, Sussex.

At Kingsbridge, Capt. Slade, R. N. to Ann,

youngest daughter of Benjamin Cowling, Esq. of Kingsbridge.

Dec. 4th. At Bath, Capt. Hamilton Blair Avarne, Hon. East India Company's Ship Warren Hastings, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Avarne, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, to Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Hill, Esq. of Pulteney-street, in that city.

At North Sholbury, Essex, Capt. Oakley, 20th Regiment, to Lydia Ann, only daughter of Thomas Commins, Esq. of Bodmin, Cornwall.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Lieut. Forrester, R. N. to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Edward Horton, Esq. of Montague-street, Russel-square, London.

Dec. 6th. At Kingston Church, Lieut. John Tancock Hooper, R. N. to Miss Ann Chapman, second daughter of Mr. T. S. Herring, Linguist, &c. of Portsea.

Dec. 9th. At St. Paneras, New Church, Capt. Pennefather, 22nd Regiment, to Margaret, relict of the late William Bartley, Esq. Paymaster 22nd Regiment.

Dec. 9th. At Wyke Regis Church, Lieut. W. Mansell, R. N. son of the late Walter Mansell, Esq. of Woodbury House, Oxfordshire, to Phillis, daughter of Joseph Horsford, Esq. Weymouth.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Mc Hardy, late of his Majesty's Ship Pickle, to Miss Pascoe, daughter of Capt. Pascoe, R. N.

At Stoke Church, Plymouth, Dr. King, late of his Majesty's Ship Undaunted, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Townshend, of the London Inn.

Lately at Rome, Dr. Cook, R. N. to Mrs. Elliott, widow of the late Lieut. Elliott, R. N.

At Stoke Church, Plymouth, Lieut. Edward Youel, R. N. Preventive Station at Yealm, to Miss Goodridge, of Devonport.

At Bodmin, Capt. D. King, R. M. to Mary Ann, daughter of W. Johns, Esq. of Bodmin.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Capt. Augustus Wathen, of the 15th, or King's Hussars, only son of Major Wathen, of Cadogan-place, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Jane Leslie, youngest daughter of George William, late Earl, and of Charlotte Julia, Countess of Rothes.

At Gillingham, Kent, Capt. Caulfield, 17th Regiment, to Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Hardinge, 99th Regiment.

In London, Lieut.-Colonel Bisshopp, 14th Regiment, to Clarissa Phillippa Logan, fourth daughter of the Rev. T. F. Davison, Treasurer and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.

Dec. 15th. At Teignmouth, Devon, Lieut. George Webbe Tobin, of the 2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, only son of Capt. Tobin, C.B. Commanding his Majesty's Yacht Prince Regent, to Susanna Christian, daughter of the late John Cobham, Esq. of the Island of Barbadoes.

Dec. 16th. At Bath, Capt. W. J. Thompson Hood, R. N. to Sophia Janet, daughter of the late R. Henderson, Esq. Physician and Inspector to the Forces.

At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Lieut. Edward F. Wills, of his Majesty's Ship Hyperion, to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Charles W. Bampfylde, Bart.

Dec. 18th. At Carrigrohan Church, county of Cork, Lieut. Robert Morgan, R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late P. Corry, Esq. of Lurrug, in that county.

At St. George's, Hanover-square. Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B. and K.C.H. Aide-de-camp to his Majesty, and Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, to Mrs. Medows, relict of E. Medows, Esq. of Conholt Park, Hants.

Dec. 20th. At Tavistock, Lieut. Richard Darke, R. N. of Exeter, to Emily, second daughter of the late Geronimo Greco, Esq. of Dublin.

DEATHS.

Lieut.-Gen. Charles Count Linsingen, K.C.B. and G.C.H whose death we lately recorded, was a veteran officer of very long and meritorious service. From the age of fourteen, he had been present in all the Continental wars, including the "Seven Years' War," when he was on the Duke of Brunswick's Staff, and twice severely wounded. In 1794, although only a Lieutenant-Colonel, he commanded a considerable corps of British and Hanoverian troops: he defended Menin in Flanders for eight weeks: he was severely wounded in 1794, and afterwards taken prisoner. When the French, in 1803, occupied Hanover, and the Hanoverian army was disbanded, he declined signing the convention, and was one of the first who came over to this country to reform his regiment, the 1st Hussars of the German Legion, which corps served in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and upon every occasion obtained the Commanding-General's warmest praise. Gen. Linsingen served with all the expeditions sent from Great Britain during the late war, except to Spain, to which country his age and other circumstances did not permit him to go; and during the absence from England of the Duke of Cambridge, he had the command and the immediate superintendence of the whole of the corps, denominated the King's German Legion. In 1804, he obtained the rank of Major-General in the British Service, and was appointed Colonel Commandant of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion; and in 1811, he became a Lieutenant-General in the service. The Order of the Bath and the Hanoverian Guelphic were conferred on him by his late Majesty, with whom he was most deservedly a great favourite.

Among the casualties which it is too often our province to record, few have awakened more sympathy amongst a numerous circle of friends, than the recent death of Capt. Henry Dallas, of the 37th Regiment. This accomplished officer, who expired in Dublin on the 10th of August last, in the 28th year of his age, was the eldest surviving son of Sir George Dallas, Bart. and nephew of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas, and of Lord Dufferin and Claneboye. Having at an early age been amongst those candidates recommended for a commission at the public examinations of the Royal Military College, he was soon afterwards gazetted as an Ensign without purchase in the 71st Highland Light Infantry. This appointment to that celebrated corps, was accompanied by a letter expressing the satisfaction of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in making a nomination which was due to the honourable certificates of his talent, conduct, and acquirements. Shortly before the embarkation of the

71st for Canada in the summer of 1823, Mr. Dallas was promoted in the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Lygon, under whom he maintained, as an officer of cavalry, the promise held out by his previous service in the infantry. Having served for three years in that distinguished regiment, he obtained an unattached company of infantry, from which he afterwards exchanged to the full-pay of the 37th. In that Regiment, as well as in those to which he formerly belonged, he engaged in a superior degree the friendship and esteem of his brother officers, endearing himself as well to the privates under his command, by his considerate kindness and humanity, while he exacted a strict observance of the discipline, of which, on all occasions, he was accustomed to set them the example. Attached to his profession by taste and education, he was encouraged to qualify himself for all its duties by the most favourable prospects of advancement; but the destinies to which he aspired were not permitted to be accomplished. In the month of July, while on detachment with his company in the neighbourhood of Enniskillen, he was attacked by a fever, which baffling all medical assistance, terminated fatally, on the 10th of the ensuing month. His death has deprived the service of an officer distinguished by superior talents, cultivation of mind, and personal address, and qualified by his zeal and acquirements to have attained eminence in his profession.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

May 12th, 1829. Adams, h. p. 85th Foot.

Oct. 25th, 1830. Chapman, h. p. 63rd Foot.

CAPTAINS.

July 27th, 1829. Barnes, h. p. 16th Foot.

Nov. 8th. Ravenhill, h. p. 91st Foot.

Jan. 27th, 1830. Armstrong, h. p. Nova Scotia Fencibles.

April 17th. At Bombay, Dawson, 6th Foot, Akenside, 14th Foot.

June 30th. At Edinburgh, Henderson, h. p. 27th Foot.

9th July. Morrison, h. p. 43rd Foot.

Oct. 29th. At Southampton, James, h. p. 4th Ceylon Regiment.

May 12th, 1829. Capt.-Lieut. Adams, h. p. 85th Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

Boyes, 30th Foot.

Nagel, 82nd Foot.

Jan. 16th, 1830. Blood, h. p. 11th Dragoons.

April 7th. Copson, h. p. Unattached.

August 29th. At Jamaica, Brampton, 84th Foot.

Sept. 9th. Moore, h. p. 3rd Foot.

Pennefather, h. p. 85th Foot.

Sept. 22nd. Pope, h. p. 34th Foot.

Oct. 27th. At Leamington, Rogers, 90th Foot.

Oct. 30th. At Greenock, Reid, h. p. 57th Foot.

Jones, h. p. Royal Garrison Battalion.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS AND ENSIGNS.

George, (Adj.) 24th Foot.

June, 1830. Bowles, h. p. 99th Foot.

Sept. 5th. Le Boutillier, h. p. 100th Foot.

Oct. 30th. Smith, h. p. 9th Foot.

Nov. 17th. At Woolwich, Drew, Royal Invincible Artillery.

Nov. 3rd. Paymaster Brereton, h. p. 54th Foot.

Adjutant Quin, h. p. Bourbon Regiment.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Oct. 3rd, 1829. Smith, h. p. 18th Dragoons.

Feb. 6th, 1830. King, h. p. 4th Garrison Battalion.

Sept. 10th. At Lambeth, Sutherland, h. p. 4th Dragoons.

March 30th. Deputy Inspector General Evans (late Surgeon of the 57th Foot,) on passage to England.

July 1st. Physician Roberts.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

July 6th. Richmond, 4th Dragoons, on board the ship Boyne, on passage from Bombay to England.

At the Rideau Canal, Canada, Robinson, Royal Artillery.

March 8th. Deputy-Purveyor Cook.

Nov. 4th. Captain the Hon. Sir Robert Spencer, R.N. K.C.H. a memoir of whose services will be found in our present number.

Nov. 6th. Capt. W. M. Godfrey, R. N.

At Paignton, Devon, Lieut. Yard Eastley, R.N.

At Jersey, Retired Commander Charles Woodger, aged 67.

At Calais, Lieut. W. Mounier, R. N. aged 57. (1795.)

At Portobello, Lieut. D. Gilchrist. (1816.)

Nov. 27th. At Cheltenham, Admiral Robert Montague. This officer was made a Post Captain fifty years ago, for in 1782, we find he commanded the Exeter of 64 guns, in an action between Sir Edward Hughes and M. de Suffrein, off Negapatram. He was descended from the celebrated Admiral Montague, who on Charles the Second's Restoration, induced the fleet to declare for that monarch, for which he was rewarded with the earldom of Sandwich.

At Stonehouse, Devon, Lieut.-Col. John Macdonald, late of His Majesty's 64th regiment, aged 67.

Nov. 28th. Drowned, on the coast of Suffolk, Lieut. James Robertson, R.N. Mr. Robertson was on his passage from Hamburgh to London, when his vessel, the Elizabeth of Leith, was driven at night on the sand called the Sizewell Gap. The weather being boisterous, and the vessel threatening to break up, the crew took to the long-boat as a last resource, and unfortunately perished. Mr. Robertson's dog, which remained on board, was saved a few hours afterwards by a life-boat; and had the crew stuck to the vessel, they might all have been similarly rescued.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Lieut.-Colonel H. Abraham Lane. He served during the Continental campaigns in the 12th Lancers, from which he was promoted to a Majority in the 76th Infantry, and had but lately attained his unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

On his voyage from Bombay, Lieut.-Colonel David Campbell, East India Company's service.

At Cork, in the 70th year of his age, Francis Walsh, Esq. M.D. the oldest practising Physician in that city. Dr. Walsh was Surgeon on board Admiral Rodney's ship, and was present at the celebrated battle with Count de Grasse, in the West Indies, on the 12th of April 1782.

Dec. 2nd. At Barnard Castle, Capt. Robert Kipling, late of the 43rd Regiment, Light Infan-

try, into which regiment he enlisted in 1772, and served in upwards of thirty-five years, in the different ranks of Private, Corporal, Serjeant, Serjeant-Major, Adjutant, Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain; he was allowed to sell his commission, but was appointed, at his wish, an extra recruiting officer, which service he performed for many years. Previous to his enlistment, he served three years in the Durham Militia, and at the time of his being an extra recruiting officer, he actively employed himself in the training of Volunteers and Local Militia. He was with the regiment at the battle of Bunker's-hill [the 43rd was the first regiment that landed in America on the breaking out of the war,] and through the whole of the ten years' American war, in the Light Brigade. On retiring from the service, his brother officers presented him a valuable sword, with the following inscription on the blade, and on the scabbard—"To Capt. Robert Kipling, this sword is presented by his brother officers as a small token of their sincere regard, and of the high sense they entertain of his meritorious services during a period of thirty-five years in the different ranks of Private, Corporal, Serjeant, Serjeant-Major, Adjutant, Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain, in His Majesty's 43rd Light Infantry Regiment."

Dec. 6th. At his house at Southampton, Rear-Admiral Stiles, aged 79. He was made a Lieutenant 12th September 1781, and served as such in the boats of the Windsor Castle, a second rate, at the destruction of the French ships and Arsenal at Toulon, October 18th, 1793. In the following year he assisted at the reduction of Bastia. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1797, and was posted from the Camelion sloop-of-war into the Theseus, 74, on the Mediterranean station, June 14th, 1799. During part of the late war, he commanded the Alcmene frigate, and Adamant of 50 guns. In the latter ship he captured, May 6th, 1806, the Nostra Senora de los Dolorea, of 30 guns and 315 men. Previous to his quitting the Adamant, he received a piece of plate value 500 guineas, as a present from the East India Company, for his care and attention to two of their fleets which had been put under his protection. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral of the White, 22nd of July 1830.

Dec. 16th. At Cossey, Norfolk, Capt. Sir William Bolton, R.N. Capt. Bolton was promoted to the rank of Post Captain April 10th 1805, and subsequently commanded the Eurydice, Druid, Endymion, and Forth frigates, on the Mediterranean, Irish Channel, and North American stations. Among the captures made by him in those ships were La Basque, French national brig, of 16 guns and 112 men, laden with flour, &c. for the relief of Guadaloupe; Le Milan, privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men; and the Regent, American letter-of-marque, of 5 guns and 35 men. In May 1803, Capt. Bolton acted as proxy for Lord Nelson at his installation as a K.B. and on that occasion received the honour of Knighthood. He married his first cousin, Catherine, second daughter of Thomas Bolton, Esq. of Cranwich, Norfolk, (whose eldest son is presumptive heir to the Nelson earldom.)

Dec. 17th. Suddenly, at his residence, No. 2, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, Colonel Francis Williams, late of the Royal Marines.

At Woolwich, John Percivall, Esq. late Senior Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Artillery.

Dec. 17th. In Kenton Street, Brunswick Square, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Twigg. After serving as an Ensign in the Suffolk Fencibles, this officer was appointed, in 1795, to a Lieutenancy in the 6th West India Regiment; he removed to the 4th Foot in 1798, in which corps he obtained a company in 1800, and thence removed to the 60th Foot, and afterwards to the 54th. He received the Brevet of Major in 1812, and was appointed Major in the 6th West India Regiment in the same year, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1816; he thence removed to the York Chasseurs, and in 1819 to the 9th Veteran Battalion. In 1795, he embarked with the skeleton of the 6th West India Regiment, to be filled up in the West India Islands, and proceeded to Martinique and St. Domingo. At the latter place, in consequence of a great mortality among the officers of the corps there stationed, the officers of the 6th West India Regiment were appointed to do duty with those regiments. After several months of severe service, and repeated attacks of fever, Lieut. Twigg was obliged to be sent home with invalids. In 1800 he was appointed to the Staff of the Lieut. Governor of Plymouth, where he remained till the peace of 1802, and, to avoid reduction, exchanged into the 60th, then at Jamaica. He joined the latter corps and did duty with it as a Captain till 1805, when he was appointed to the Staff, as Major of Brigade to the Forces, and attached to Major-Gen. Carmichael; and shortly after Military Secretary, in which double capacity he accompanied the Major-General in the expedition to St. Domingo in June 1809. He was the bearer of the summons, and had to settle the basis of capitulation. Upon the reduction of the island, he was sent home with the dispatch, in which the Major-General mentioned him "as an officer highly deserving of some mark of His Majesty's Favour." In 1810 he returned to Jamaica, served, and did duty with his regiment until 1811, when it was ordered to England, at which period he was selected by Lieut.-Gen. Morrison to remain, and to take the command of the 5th West India Regiment, in consequence of the illness of its Major, and upon whose death he succeeded to the vacant Majority. He continued in the West Indies until obliged from ill-health to return home. In 1814, he embarked with the expedition to New Orleans, and commanded his regiment in the attack of the 8th January, 1815, on the American lines. He then returned with his regiment to Jamaica, and after some farther service proceeded to England.

Dec. 27th. In London, Capt. John Richards, R.N. aged 70 years.

In Nobes Lane, Portsmouth, aged 96 years, Mr. Mackay. This veteran soldier served in the German war of George the Second, as a drummer, being then eight or nine years of age. Up to the time of his death his intellects were perfectly clear, and a short time before his decease he called around him all the members of his family, including children, grand-children, and their descendants, to take leave of him. There were six brothers, who went into the army, one of whom lived to become Governor of Tilbury Fort.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

At the commencement of our Third Year, we are enabled to look back with satisfaction at the character and reception of our labours, —to contemplate with just pride the influential station we have fairly attained,—and to anticipate, from the earnest of the past, and the consciousness of unwearied zeal and still-improving means, the future confidence and support of the United Service.

The enlargement of our space, and some modification of our arrangements, commencing with the present year, will enable us, we trust, to do more justice to our numerous contributors, and the various topics suggested, than our limits have hitherto admitted. It will be more in our power to accumulate Historical Records; and to present a concise series of Official Tables, Regulations, and other Professional Documents, now so scattered and multiplied as to be wholly beyond the reach of individuals. We shall also note passing events more in detail, and collect under a general head such miscellaneous intelligence as may possess professional interest, or be otherwise worthy of record.

Notices and Announcements of Books shall also have more of our attention than, from the pressure of original matter, we have been able, in our confined space, to bestow upon this department.

From the extent of our Correspondence, it is found impossible to insert more than a small proportion of the Letters we receive: we shall, however, as far as possible, give brief abstracts of those containing any features claiming note.

In our present Number we give, together with the actual Distribution of the whole Army, a Tabular View of Pay, Allowances, Prices of Commissions, Pensions, &c. in that branch of the Service, which, being composed of official documents, thus forms an accurate and ready manual for reference. In February we propose giving similar Tables connected with the Navy, together with the Stations of the Fleet in commission: those of the East India Company will follow.

We hope to continue on the best terms with "One of the People:" we do not differ so much after all on the main point—the public good,—though our views as to its attainment may vary. We like his manly mode of grappling with us, and shall be always open to the expression of *honest* opinion from any quarter. We object, however, to our Correspondent's signature. There is no phrase in the language so abused as "The People;" we are ALL the People in the true sense of the term,—but not, as usually implied, *the Populace*, or the lowest in the scale of *morals* rather than station.

We do not question the motives of "G. P. T." and his friends—quite the contrary. We feel, therefore, persuaded, that did he *know* as much as we happen to do of the *grounds* for the measure in question, he might incline to our view.

We refer Mr. N—e to the notice of the late Capt. Sir William Bolton in our Obituary of this month.

Our good friend in Dublin (W. G.) has a *carte blanche* upon the subjects proposed. We shall be happy to hear from him respecting local matters.

"Sarnia" is informed that we shall probably bring forward the subject of a "Military Fund" next month.

We refer "T. T. T." to the design for a badge of service in our present Number.

The discrepancy pointed out by "J. B. C." shall be inquired into and explained.

If an authenticated Memoir of the late Gen. Spry be furnished us, we shall be happy to insert it. The death of that officer not having been of recent date, our attention has not been attracted to the subject.

We thank "A. T. T." for the "extract."

Capt. G——, R.M. may be assured we will put him on the books, when a berth offers. "Luff" is in print—but no stowage till next cruize.

"G. H. R.'s" Projectile, though correct in theory, does not appear to us a *practical* improvement.

We shall do what we can for "Tom Bowline."

Our Christmas greetings to "D. D.:" we hope to receive his in return. He may imagine that our hands are full enough to plead an apology on the score of correspondence.

Communications from "X.," "A Friend to my Country," &c., "A Traveller," "W. C. C.," "Unattached," "A. D.," "A Naval Officer," "Lieut. H. W. D.," "A Friend to the U. S. J.," and a vast number of other Correspondents, have been received.

ON DUELLING.

"Se conduire en homme d'honneur, c'est agir avec justice, franchise, et générosité."—VOLTAIRE.

Add—"loyauté et vaillance," and the definition is complete.

DUELS must, from their very nature, have been the oldest species of combats, and it is a mistake to suppose that they were not known to the ancients; for we find in Plutarch that on one occasion, during the Indian expedition, Hephæstion and Craterus drew their swords on each other and fought till separated by Alexander himself: a duel is also described in the 7th Book of Curtius, to which, without resorting to the Iliad, others might no doubt be added. But, as a practice sanctioned by law and custom, duelling can be traced no farther back than the judicial combats of the Germans. The laws of those nations ordained, that, in all doubtful cases, when the judges were unable to decide and pass sentence, the parties themselves should be allowed the trial by battle, in order to settle their difference sword in hand, as it was argued that God, from being the ruler of the Universe, would take the innocent under his especial protection, and bring the cause of truth to light; thus forgetting, in the justness of the first part of the proposition, the erroneous conclusion which supposed that men had at all times a right to demand such a manifestation of divine interposition. These combats were, therefore, only another and a later species of ordeal; they were unknown in Germany at the time of Tacitus, who makes no mention of the practice; but, owing to the total absence of all just and efficient laws, they appear to have spread with great rapidity over the least barbarous part of Europe soon after the fall of the western empire. These appeals to the judgment of God, as the combats were termed, were conducted according to very positive rules that were always most strictly enforced. It rested, for instance, either with the judge to tender to the parties the trial by battle, or with the accused or offended party to demand it, and whoever declined the combat was immediately declared guilty; even witnesses were, when called upon, forced to maintain their evidence by force of arms. Umpires of the list were established, whose duty it was to inspect the arms, to post the champions, so that neither sun nor wind might affect the one more than the other, and to see that no unfair advantage was possessed by either of the parties. Whoever submitted or avowed himself vanquished was dishonoured, outlawed, and had his property confiscated; not so those who fell, their fame was unsullied, and they were allowed the rites of sepulture: the conqueror was also allowed to kill a wounded or disarmed adversary who did not beg his life, &c. &c. This privilege of trial by battle was not confined to nobles, but extended to all persons free by birth: even women, ecclesiastics, and those who, from age and infirmity, were incapable of personally entering the lists, had the right of appearing by champion. The Emperors of Germany even established courts (Kamph-gerichte) purposely empowered to preside and to take cognizance of all matters connected with the trials by battle. The most celebrated of these courts, and the one that remained longest in existence, was held at Halle in Suabia.

If the Papal Decretals, particularly those of 1235, and the improve-

ment and better administration of the laws led, on one hand, to the gradual abolition of the ordeals and regular trials by battle, the spirit of chivalry, which had begun to extend itself about the eleventh century, gave rise, on the other hand, to extra-judicial combats, fought before judges selected only for the occasion, and often intended to settle mere points of honour. These combats, as long as they were exclusively confined to knights and nobles, were generally fought

> " On foaming steed in full career,
> With brand to aid when as the spear
> Should shiver in the course ;"

but this mode of settling private quarrels did not long survive the flourishing period of the institution that gave rise to it; and in the middle ages we already find duels fought with every description of arms, and in every imaginable manner. Entire parties called each other to the field, as in the case of the thirty English and thirty French knights, and the combat between the clan Chattan and the M'Phersons. The office of second was highly esteemed and courted, as they generally took a part in the fight; and when hostile armies lay inactive near each other, it was not unfrequent for officers of the contending parties to meet by appointment, each attended by a certain number of friends, in order to settle some private feud, or merely to fight, as they termed it, to "to keep their arms from rust." Thus the French Capt. Briauté was challenged by a Belgian officer of the name of Gerhard, to meet him and twenty of his friends with an equal number. The parties met accordingly on the heath near Furnes, all armed in proof, and each combatant provided with a sword and a brace of pistols: Capt. Briauté and fourteen of his countrymen were killed on one side, and Lieut. Gerhard, together with his brother, and three Belgians on the other. Soon after the invention of fire-arms, pistols became a favourite weapon for deciding private quarrels, till the Emperor Maximilian put a stop to the practice, by directing that such arms were to be employed only against the enemy. Fronsberg tells us, in consequence, that all duelling with *fire-arms*, lances, or halberts, was strictly prohibited in the Imperial army; with side arms, however, gentlemen might cut and thrust at each other as much as they pleased, provided always that the encounter took place at a decent hour in the morning, and beyond the precincts of the camp. But, though long allowed in Germany, the practice was nominally prohibited by law both in France and Spain, particularly in the former country, where Henry the Fourth issued some severe decrees against it, and certainly not without good reason; for if Lomenie may be believed, no less than 4000 persons were killed in duels in that country alone, from the accession of Henry in 1594, down to the year 1607. No one ever carried the mania of duelling to a greater degree of extravagance than the celebrated Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, who, when a very young man, was in the habit of sallying out at night in disguise, and challenging to single combat all those whom he met in the streets. It was his practice, on such occasions, to look out for those who were distinguished for strength or courage, and if any man enjoyed a particular reputation as a fencer, the Prince never rested till he had measured swords with him. He proceeded with strange good fortune in this manner, till, happening one night to engage Count Adrian Tourel, the latter recognized him by

the light of a torch that was accidentally carried past, and immediately kneeled down and surrendered his sword, an adventure that of course put an end to the nightly rambles. These were the faulty outbreakings of that noble aspiration for military fame, which the Prince's mother strove with such mistaken, though perhaps, in a mother, natural zeal, to repress during the early days of one destined in after life to perform so many great actions.

All these wild practices yielded however, in the end, to modern manners, and very generally made way for the simplicity of our present duels, that partake more of the original trial by battle and knightly combats, than of the extravagances of the middle ages: being generally fought to decide cases which the law cannot reach in a satisfactory manner, or for the purpose of settling mere points of honour. Of these in their present form a few words must here be said.

Without pretending to uphold the theory of duelling in any point of view whatever, I shall merely attempt to state the circumstances that seem to force the practice on society, as society is now constituted, and to add a few remarks on the mode of conducting what are (sometimes very unjustly) termed affairs of honour. There is certainly nothing very novel in what is here about to be stated, but we are sufficiently aware that a knowledge of right is not always sufficient to ensure a right line of conduct; there must also be sufficient firmness and strength of character to enable us to act up even to our own consciousness of what is right, or some known and acknowledged rules to which the weak and the wavering, who form by far the greater portion of mankind, may in such cases appeal with confidence. And it is with a view to obtain a general sanction for a few principles of salutary tendency that I here venture to bring them forward.

Society very justly expects from all who move in a certain rank, an amenity of manners, and fair, manly, and upright line of conduct in the general intercourse and transactions of life, that no law can enforce; it farther demands from all such persons, a character for honour unblemished to a degree far beyond the protection afforded by the laws of the land; and inflicts the severest punishment (loss of caste) that can befall a high-minded man, on all those who submit to conduct or treatment not sanctioned by the rules of polite society, or who allow the least stain or reflection to rest on what is generally termed their character, or on the honour and reputation of those dependant on them for protection. These rules, as far as they go, are exceedingly just, but they are, after all, found applicable only to exterior manner, so that society can be said to insist only on the strict observance of certain conventional rules, requiring indeed that the evil passions of the human breast should be varnished over, and in the higher ranks highly varnished, if you please, but pretending by no means to insist on their entire abolition. The consequence is, that the passions and feelings of the worthless are constantly breaking through these slight and artificial trammels; and, provided the offender only keeps beyond the reach of the criminal law, for the civil law is hardly allowed to settle a point of honour, the offended party, however much injured or aggrieved, has not only no legal redress whatever, but is himself severely punished if he leave the wrong unredressed. The consequence naturally is, that where the law ceases to afford protection, men do the best to protect

themselves, and appeal to arms, or the laws of honour, as a matter of course; and society, or the community at large, conscious of the dilemma in which men may be placed by this contradictory rule of manners, naturally refrain from punishing with severity such appeals to arms, except in cases where some glaring deviation from what is deemed fair practice, can be made out. The object of these unconnected remarks is to prevent, as much as possible, any such deviation from sanctioned practice.

Considering how much depends on the conduct of seconds, it should be fairly understood that no person ought to undertake such an office, unless possessing the entire confidence of his principal, and having full powers to settle the matter in dispute in whatever manner he may deem honourable and satisfactory. In return for such confidence, the second becomes responsible for the conduct and character of his principal: he must be prepared to show, and if necessary to maintain even by arms, that no insufficient satisfaction or apology inadequate to the injury has been accepted; and no submission, or concession derogatory to character, tendered. And he is, besides, answerable to God and his country for any loss of life that, by temperate, judicious, and conciliatory conduct, might have been averted. It is an office, therefore, that should not be undertaken without due reflection. As to attending a friend merely in order to see fair play, it is entirely out of the question; for no gentleman can so far make himself a party to such a transaction if he does not approve of the principle that brings his friend to the field; there is no such thing as halving matters of honour. On the other hand, there can be no duel without two seconds; for no person can possibly be allowed to act for both parties (as has sometimes been proposed in bravado), because, where the life and character of others are at stake, fallible man must not presume himself infallibly impartial. It is besides due to the forbearance of the law, that, in case of fatal termination, there should be as much evidence as possible, to prove the entire fairness of the transaction. Fighting without seconds ought not to be considered a fair duel. It may be said, that by laying so heavy a responsibility upon seconds, persons may at times be unable to find a friend willing to undertake the office. It would not, in general, argue well for the person so situated; and a gentleman having a fair cause to defend is never likely to be placed in such a dilemma, unless where he might happen to be an entire stranger, and then it would, no doubt, be a case of hardship: but a just principle must not be sacrificed, merely because accident may bring about a situation in which it is no longer applicable. Military men are called upon, under such circumstances, to assist each other, in order to uphold the character of their profession, which demands that the conduct and bearing of all its individual members should be even above suspicion.

A book termed the British Code of Duel, of which I have, however, only seen a newspaper extract, having assisted to promulgate a very mistaken and mischievous opinion as to the best distance to be observed between the combatants, I think it here necessary to say a few words on the subject. The author asserts, that owing to what he is pleased to term the parabola described by the ball, there is less danger to the parties if placed only eight or ten paces asunder, than if placed at twelve or fifteen paces from each other. Nothing can possibly

be more erroneous, for a ball that could miss a man at eight paces, and wound him at twelve or fifteen paces, would naturally have to perform a complete curve round the space occupied at eight paces, and come back into the regular line of aim at twelve or fifteen paces: an ingenious idea certainly, and exceedingly congenial to the fashionable practice of giving a poor friend, a powerful enemy, a difficult point in argument, or a pledged promise the *go by*, tipping them, as we might scientifically say, the parabola. But, unfortunately, pistols are not yet constructed on such scientific principles, and the error, here pointed out, arises from the circumstance that, with arms of ordinary construction, the ball rises in the first instance above the line of aim, and again intersects the same line in its fall; because, though the ball itself never rises above the line of the bore, the line of aim by following the exterior line of the barrel, obliques from the breech downwards, so as to intersect the line of fire. In firing with duelling pistols or rifles that have the line of aim parallel to the line of the bore, this apparent rising does not take place, and the only deviation of the ball from the right line of aim, is occasioned by its gradual declination, which commences in fact from the very moment it leaves the piece, though when the arms are properly loaded, it must at twelve or fifteen paces be far too trifling to be within the power of ordinary calculation. On the other hand, the least angular deviation of the pistol from the just line of aim, gives the ball so great and such an increasing deviation from the same line, that a shot may be harmless at fifteen that would have proved mortal at eight yards, whereas there is no possibility of a man being missed at the latter distance who would have been hit at the former.

Though it is perfectly evident, therefore, that the farther the parties are asunder, the less will be their danger, yet the actual distance to be observed must depend on circumstances, and be left, like many other points, to the decision of the seconds: and as custom seems to have limited the utmost distance at which the combatants can be placed apart to fifteen yards, and hardly even to tolerate that, it might, I think, on the other hand, be fairly understood, that nothing should warrant their being placed at less than ten yards from each other. As to advancing a step after firing, resting the pistol over the left arm, in order to take aim, or reserving the fire after the word is given, these are things which cannot be tolerated for a moment, and call for the immediate interference and severest reprehension on the part of the seconds. When once on the ground, any meddling on the part of the principals about arms or distances, is both improper and indelicate. Fighting over a handkerchief, across a table, or breast to breast after drawing lots for the choice of pistols, when one only is loaded,* are modes of duelling that should now be considered as completely exploded, and placed *hors la loi;* and any person acting as second on such an occasion, should be handed over to justice, in order to be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of the law. A gentleman, when aggrieved, has a right to demand the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another, but he has no right to point out the mode in which it is to be granted, and *gentlemanlike satisfaction* can never consist in a brutal toss up for human life.

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* See Dibdin's Tour for the account of such a duel.

In countries where duels are as often fought with swords as with pistols, the challenged has the choice of arms, though that choice is of course limited to pistols or small swords, the use of broad swords being entirely confined to German students and *Corps de Garde* brawls. All gentlemen should, therefore, be familiar with the use of swords and the rules of arms; for it was lamentable on a late occasion to see a young English nobleman so ignorant of these matters, as to be drawn in to fight with broad swords, and so unskilful in their use as to be unable to avenge an insult publicly offered to himself and his country.

Objection has been taken to either of the combatants using spectacles, I think unjustly; for any person accustomed to glasses would, if deprived of them, be placed to great disadvantage against an antagonist requiring no such aid; and any person not used to glasses, would rather find them an inconvenience than otherwise. All that can be said is, that if one party chooses to wear them, the other has of course a right to do the same.

Different modes of giving the signal to fire have also been practised; the best is to fire by word of command. The parties being posted, and the pistols ready cocked being placed in their hands, one of the seconds asks, "Gentlemen, are you ready," and as silence may be presumed to give assent, he then, in a steady and distinct voice, without hurry, but allowing only sufficient time for the pistol to be brought fairly up to the level, gives the words "Present, fire." In ordinary cases, even when neither of the parties is hit, a single exchange of shots is deemed sufficient, and when one of the parties fires in the air, it is, I think, the greatest atonement that can be offered, life being freely exposed to make good the offence committed: no second fire can possibly take place under such circumstances. To present and fire on the dropping of a handkerchief is faulty, because it is only one signal for two actions; and to make use of the words "One, two, three," instead of those stated above, is, in fact, only to substitute a verbal signal that may be, and has been misunderstood, for words that are perfectly intelligible to every one. I state these apparently trivial matters, because, in fatal cases, any deviation from the usual line of practice has afterwards occasioned much unavailing regret, under an impression that a different mode of proceeding might have led to less unfortunate results.

We generally hear it said when challenges are sent or received, that "the sooner the unpleasant business is settled the better," and so it is, provided it can be amicably settled; but to hurry on, or to sanction a hurried meeting is decidedly wrong: and though there is no rule on the subject, no duel ought, I think, to take place till twenty-four hours after the delivery of the challenge: for it is better to give time a chance of dissipating the mist that passion too often casts around our errors, than to have their consequences afterwards painfully forced upon us by suffering experience. Nor ought any duel to take place between sunset and sunrise; because it gives to a combat, that should never be fought except on due reflection, and as the last sad alternative of injured honour, the appearance of a hasty brawl, resulting from debauch or intemperance: if it is a fair and honourable transaction, let the light of day fairly shine upon it.

An erroneous distinction is constantly attempted to be drawn between a written and a verbal apology, which has more than once occasioned serious mischief. A gentleman's word should, at all times, be

considered as good as his signature; nor should a written apology ever be required, unless where there exists an avowed necessity for sending it to a distance for the satisfaction of some absent party concerned; and in that case it should not be refused, because no gentleman can object to state in writing what he is verbally willing to avouch.

There have been instances where a person, after having with a trembling hand perhaps, shot in single combat the antagonist whom he hardly dared to look in the face, has on the strength of such an accidental achievement thought himself entitled to register a vow in heaven never again to fight a duel. When such a resolution is made in sorrow and contrition, and acted up to with the humility becoming one anxious to atone by prayer, penitence, and humbled pride, for the blood which, instigated by passion or blinded by error, he may in evil hour have shed, then it becomes not only laudable but sacred, and entitles the individual to universal commiseration and respect. But when, on the other hand, such a vow is merely made to screen the offender from the chastisement which a continued course of violence, slander, and the overbearing arrogance so congenial to the exultation of cowardly impunity would otherwise draw down upon him, it must then be considered as an act of the lowest hypocrisy only, as offensive to Heaven, as insulting to men, and demanding the opprobrious expulsion of the offender from all honourable and gentlemanlike society. Such a man sinks even below the vulgar ruffian who notches his pistol after every successful encounter, and who, incapable of attaining any honourable distinction, seeks a despicable notoriety by at least risking his worthless life in defence of his worthless conduct.

Let us here try, *en passant*, the value of that reputation for courage, often sought for by the duellist; a simple matter of comparison will settle the point. We need only picture to ourselves an officer in the darkest hour of battle, who, disregarding death, without despising it, looks cheerfully around, orders and directs every thing within his charge, and electrifies his subordinates with the noble spirit that animates him; who, for hours together, performs this constantly returning duty under the murderous fire of musketry, or in open day leads his men up the steep and narrow breach, where destruction, from every engine of death devised by human ingenuity, is ready to burst in thunder over him, or to spring, with treacherous explosion, from the mine beneath his feet. Taking this, or a gallant bearing during the long and manifold dangers and privations of war, generally as a fair criterion of courage, let us ask how the sort of resolution that the bravo screws to the sticking-place, merely in order to behave with exterior composure, during the few seconds necessary for an exchange of pistol-shots, can by any possibility bear proofs of such a quality. Many brave men have no doubt fought duels, and many must do so again, but the fighting of fifty duels is no proof of one particle of true and genuine courage. Nor should society ever receive the mere standing of a shot as an atonement for low and worthless conduct:—would any meanness be forgiven in a military man, because he had mounted even the breach of St. Sebastian?

But it may be asked, cannot the practice of duelling, a practice avowedly derived only from the barbarism of our Gothic ancestors, be entirely abolished as unworthy of an enlightened and refined age?—Certainly not, as long as the age of refinement retains under a slightly

gilded exterior, all the evil passions against which the age of barbarism, whose manliness of feeling we entirely want, instituted the practice. *It is only by raising the standard of politeness and of moral conduct, and by insisting on its being acted up to by all ranks,* that such an abolition can be effected—Till then, all legal enactments are vain; for no high-minded man will consent to lose his station, and to bring disgrace on himself, his friends, and kindred, by submitting to insult or injury from the base and the insolent. Nor can it ever be the object of a sound system of morality or just legislation to render man impassible to shame, and indifferent to the opinion of his fellow-men.—"Ready, aye ready!" must therefore be our motto; for, let a man be only suspected of timidity, and all the world immediately seek to become heroes at his expense, whilst society, with the cowardice for which, as a body, it is distinguished, fawns on the bully and caresses the professed duellist, terming such characters "d—d fine," or "d—sh pleasant fellows;" "privileged men, owing to their free-spoken and open-hearted frankness," &c. &c. though in reality such persons are invariably vulgar, ignorant, and presuming, just as unpleasant as they are unsafe in company. Having purposely made use of the word *privileged,* I must add, that no person is privileged in society; that it is ill-breeding to seek for such privilege, and cowardice to grant it.

The Greeks and the Romans, it may be urged, had no higher standard of politeness and moral conduct than our own, but did not on that account fight duels; there are also ill-behaved men amongst the Turks, yet since Mahomet preached and conquered, no turban has ever challenged another to single combat; why then should we who are far more civilized than those nations, suffer another shot to be fired in such an encounter? Simply because our more artificial state of society leaves openings for the commission of more extra-judicial offences, the repression of which renders some extra-judicial law of very general application indispensable; and also because with no more virtues than the nations above named, (though having from our greater knowledge perhaps, fewer gross vices,) we have in point of manners acquired a higher degree of exterior polish, which the respect due to female delicacy and purity of feeling forces us to keep up, since women have taken their proper station in society. And it may be added, that the protection to which they are entitled, gives rise to the most legitimate causes for which duels can be fought; not only because women are unable to protect themselves from insult, but because the least aspersion, however false, thrown upon their character, acts as a corrosive poison, the effects of which no atonement can entirely remove. The rose over which the pestiferous breath of the simoom has passed, lifts not its head with the return of the healthful breeze; the particles of poison adhere immoveably to the fibres of life, and the flower withers in its bloom. Even so has many a kindly heart been crushed, and many a lonely head been bowed down in sorrow by the baneful effects of slander, long after the slanderer's voice had been put to shame and silence. No law, with its paltry shilling damages, can redress such injuries, and high-minded men cannot let them pass unavenged.

To conclude.

Let politeness bear proof of springing from the just feelings of the heart,

instead of being the result merely of a few ill-taught and worse practised lessons; let falsehood, meanness, coarseness, and ignorance be as easily detected, and as severely punished, in the wealthy and the powerful, as they are in the poor and unprotected; let gamblers be consigned to the worthy fraternity of blacklegs, as men whose minds are of so low a cast as to attach all the interest they are capable of feeling to the turning up of a card or the roll of a die; let the drunkard, who, by destroying the reason that God has given him for his guidance and conduct, debases himself beneath the very brute of the field that retains its natural instinct, be pitied, prayed for—but avoided: and above all, let the least breach of faith or word to a woman, even of the humblest rank, be branded with the heaviest stigma that society can inflict. When this is done, and it may be done without the aid of legislative enactments, then, and not till then, will the world have a right to call for the abolition of the modern trial by battle. The court of honour, that has at times been proposed as a substitute for the pistol, will then be needless, as society itself will constitute a court, whose nobler feelings and juster views of honour must necessarily protect it from the contamination of such men as only maintain their station by the influence of wealth, power, or arms, thus acting, in fact, on the cowardice, or the baser cupidity of their contemporaries.

I. M.

THOUGHTS ON THE QUALIFICATIONS OF NAVAL OFFICERS, AND THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the number of the United Service Journal for September last, I observe an essay on the State of Education in the Naval Profession. Although I approve most highly of the laudable desire of the author to improve the mass of intelligence and information possessed by the officers at large of the British Navy, and agree most heartily with him in his views on this subject, yet there are many observations and assertions contained in the article I allude to, which are directly in opposition to my ideas. Discussion of a temperate and moderate kind will, however, always tend to the developement of truth, and I have not hesitated to express my thoughts on these points, now offering them to you for insertion in your next number, if you conceive them of sufficient value.

I think from internal evidence, and from other circumstances, I can discover the author of the article in question. If I am right, it is an estimable officer, to whom the Navy and the public at large have been indebted for the exertions of his talent, and the use of his time in the productions of his pen; and I am fully capable of estimating the value of the efforts he makes for the improvement of any part of the component whole of the most important profession of the country in relation to its external defence.

I agree with the author generally in those propositions which are immediately in relation to the prominent subject of his essay. I find, first of all, an implied deficiency in the manner in which midshipmen are educated on board the ships of the Navy; and the first proposal is, that the chaplains of the ships now allowed, shall also do the duty of schoolmaster. Secondly, that they shall receive the pay of the latter. Thirdly, that the Captains shall have no voice in their nomination. Fourthly, that they shall undergo an examination in the science of navigation, by the professor of the Naval College at Portsmouth. Fifthly, that the Chaplains so employed should be regularly educated to perform the joint offices referred to, and should be chosen, for the most part, from the sons and relations of naval and dock-yard

officers. Sixthly, that they should be acquainted with mathematics, mechanics, modern languages, and other studies, there pointed out. Seventhly, to be educated in the London Universities; and Eightly, that the sums usually gratuitously allowed by the Midshipmen who now take advantage of the instruction the Chaplains can afford them, should be considered as a fixed emolument to be added to the Chaplain's and Schoolmaster's pay.

This is all I can gather from the essay which immediately relates to the prominent subject, and with some exceptions, I enter entirely into the views of the author.

The appointment or selection of the Chaplain does not of right, or by courtesy belong to the Captains of his Majesty's ships; for even Sir Thomas Foley was recently refused the power of nominating his Chaplain to his own flag ship, the St. Vincent, by the Admiralty. However, if this right existed, I do not see why the author should be desirous of taking it away on any grounds; as the confining his choice to those candidates who had passed the proposed examination, would remedy the abuses which he conceives exist. I cannot consider it wise to diminish the privileges and patronage of the commander of a ship-of-war; the official importance has been already too much lowered and depreciated, and one privilege after another has been taken from them. I wish to see their authority raised, and to separate the dignity due to the office from that due to the individual. The rank is now only respected according to the person who holds it, and privileges are given to private influence which should be the property only of public authority. Hence, the importance of every officer would be equalized, and more unity established in the discipline of the Navy at large.

I find all explanatory matter has been omitted necessary to form a fixed system of education for the future. I consider, then, the article as a mere suggestion, or hint to draw attention to the subject; and for my disappointment now, in this particular, I shall expect at a future time to be rewarded with a farther developement of the author's plan. He has entitled it "The State of Education in the British Navy," but he does not give any direct description of the same. There is certainly an implied opinion of a general prevalent ignorance as to essential points. I am not exactly of that opinion: on the contrary, I think there is much talent, and much useful information amongst the old officers of the profession; their situation and the customs of the service fail to draw it forth. Ability is not the passport to office, and an expression of dissent from the opinions of the naval administration, even in moderate discussion, is followed by the brand of imputed disrespect, if not of actual mutiny against superior power.

It perhaps, however, required a longer acquaintance with the officers of his Majesty's Navy, who have passed long lives in arduous services, and who now fill the higher classes of our lists, to have ascertained the amount of talent, of information, and of mature judgment, which exist in the body at large. I look back to this personal acquaintance with a melancholy delight; and frequently call to mind the interesting hours I have passed with a "Philip Beaver," and the edifying conversations I have had with Sir Philip Broke: the former so marked by an extraordinary developement of information; the latter so replete with professional ideas, so new, so original; and like his system, so complete in nautical appropriation. How much do I not owe, on the score of acquired information, to these gallant officers! How much do I not lament that they were not longer spared to the active duties of the profession they ornamented! Acquainted as I have been through life with many talented, well-informed, and clear-judging individuals in society at large, I must confess I have found many men in the naval service fully equal on these points to any I have seen out of it. I decidedly believe this, with the single exception of being well versed in the Greek and Latin classics; and this portion of an English education is generally confessed to be unimportant in our profession, as compared with other more essential studies.

At any rate I disclaim with disdain the imputation which has been made, as the author observes, by some public men, of the ignorance and stupidity of the present officers of the Navy, in order to serve as an excuse for excluding them from responsible employments. I deprecate, most decidedly, the slight perpetually held forth to the British Navy, in having a Major-General of the Army (much as I respect the sister force of the empire,) placed at the head of that board, so peculiarly attached to the naval department, because, forsooth, it is said that no naval officer can be found fitted for it! It must be remembered how ably naval officers have presided over the civil boards of their service, in preceding years. How well Sir Rupert George conducted the transactions of the Transport Board through a long and turbulent series of war; how efficient that service was under his presidency; and his abilities were not either of the bright cast of those which now grace many talented men of our corps. But the fact is, that imposing talent is not wanted: it must be veiled by subserviency, or gilded with overwhelming influence. This latter appendage, unfortunately, few of the officers of the Navy possess; and those who hold it employ it narrowly, more for their private interest than for professional advantage. Why, in this country, do we see no naval officers in public situations apart from their profession? In France, during the last several years, we have observed naval officers generally selected as Governors of Colonies, and filling their appointments with honour to themselves and credit to their country. Why should not the same indulgence be extended to them in England? Why are general officers almost exclusively chosen? One of the reasons for doing so, is stated to be the inconvenience which arises from the assumption of the command of the military by a civilian as Governor; which is customary when no general officer is found; and the additional expense of maintaining a general officer and a civil governor in one colony. Then why has Sir George Hill, a civilian, been recently appointed to the Government of St. Vincent? It may not be too far wrong to imagine the following circumstances:—The Island of St. Vincent had been governed, and I think I may say well-governed too, by a gallant naval officer, Sir Charles Brisbane, who won his government with his sword, and by one of those gallant feats of arms which carry us back to our Henrys and Edwards of old; to the days of Talbot, Chandos, Bayard and Duguesclin. With the exception of Newfoundland, it was the only government which I can just now remember in naval hands. Every thing served to show the propriety of leaving it as a feather in the cap of the naval corps; and as one naval officer had shown himself so good an administrator, it was but just to suppose that another might have been as successful. But no; this must fall into the general system. Malta was won to the British crown by naval vigilance, exertion, and perseverance. It was permitted to the officer who won the honour, to wear it; Sir Alexander Ball was rewarded as he deserved. But this favour shown to one of this neglected corps was not to continue; and a general officer presiding at the Admiralty gave up to his own cloth again, what the Navy, their brothers in arms had won. So St. Vincent also was doomed to fall away.

In stating these circumstances, I would not have it thought that I look to the better fortunes of my military brother officers with jealous or envious feelings. On the contrary, I love the Army as I do the Navy, as individuals: some of my best friends are in the profession: I have served with them in seven conjoint expeditions with the most unqualified harmony, and with the most pleasing remembrances. Still, in rejoicing at the good fortune of our friends, we may be permitted to regret our own grievances.

The advantages of education were certainly appreciated during the late war by a large portion of naval officers; and I never heard of one who had the good sense to promote such a spirit, and to aid in its execution, who ever considered it a stigma to be known amongst the thoughtless or facetious by the name of "Schoolmaster." Time was then wanting, in the activity of

war, for much attention to be spared for this object; and the older midshipmen were too useful in their duties to be permitted to continue long amongst the circle of the adopted children of their chief. But there are many who now exist to bless the kindness and the precepts of many more who are cold in the grave, or who yet linger on its threshold, to enjoy the gratification of having disinterestedly trained the young idea, and directed it into the path of honour, glory, and useful research. And these were uneducated children from the cradle, who under the parental surveillance of old officers, now passed by, attained that degree of perfection, which it is now justly desired may be extended to all by a fixed system of instruction.

I must stop in these observations, but must nevertheless proceed in making others, relating to the contingent remarks introduced into the essay, and which if I were to pass over, I might be considered to coincide in opinion with. Unhappily, as I think, for my profession, I cannot then agree. I have all my life kept an observant eye on each movement of our Navy; its state, its condition, its improvements, its deteriorations, as far as an individual could do unconnected with office, and according to the best information I could obtain. This information has flown on me most rapidly in the last two months since my return to England; and although I think the Navy of this country might be considered at this moment to be in a most efficient state, as compared with what it may have been at most periods of the late war, as to the classes and qualities of the ships then and now existing; and farther, that if the navies of the world were now in the same state and condition they were in formerly, in the proudest part of the last twenty or thirty years' struggle, I should still be of a similar opinion, in comparing our Navy with the opposing fleets; yet I do not hesitate to differ decidedly in such opinion when I consider the changes and ameliorations that time and talent have made in the fleets of our old opponents.

So far then from conceiving "That the military, scientific, and mechanical departments of the service have advanced to a state which may be said with confidence to border on perfection," and "That ship-building has made rapid strides," I think there never was a time when some grand and decided change was more called for than the present. It appears to me, in all that refers to the most material feature in a naval force, the architectural part of it, the magnitude, the form, and the material qualities of the various classes of vessels, we are not only most lamentably deficient, but it would also seem most ignorant as to the means of remedying the same, and most obstinate in refusing to take advantage of the abilities of others.

As a proof of the first opinion, I give the whole of the effective British ships to compare with those which are known to exist in the ports and harbours of France, Russia, and North America. In such a comparison, although one may easily imagine what would be the result with British hearts and British swords in a struggle on the aggregate, yet it would be difficult to say how, in the approaching shock of arms which appears almost unavoidable, battles of detail are to be conducted; or how in single combat, zeal, spirit, and devotion are to be brought into exercise with a chance of victory on their side, excepting by being assisted by some of those unlooked-for instances of good fortune which sometimes mark the fate of battles.

In proof of the second observation, I give you the case of the Caledonia of 120 guns, the particulars of which I will pass over. And for the third, I will only say, that the excellent memoir of Tupinier, the celebrated French engineer, with many broad facts in support of it, have been in the possession of those who might have benefited by it for the last three years by my direct communication.

In saying this, I cannot mean to impute any of these failures to the want of zeal and anxiety on the part of the prominent Naval members of the administration, for whom I have the highest respect, yet do I believe they are

badly supported where they have most need; that is, in all that species of professional information in which naval officers are generally wanting. Whence springs the necessity which existed once in the French Navy, that every naval officer should be well versed in the general principles of naval architecture, as well as in various other studies necessary to his profession?

On diagonal framing, and the filling up the frames of ships' bodies, I have lately made particular observations, assisted materially by the close inspection I had made in some of the French arsenals, where the most unbounded liberality gave every opportunity of seeing and examining on all occasions for three years, all that was so well worth examining in a marine, so high in perfection in theory, although hitherto not so successful in practice. And I made it my business, in passing by Plymouth, to see the various formations of round sterns which the inventive faculty has produced.

I will not enter here on any remarks as to the former; but as to the latter, I will observe, that however it may be lamented that we, an attacking nation, should have taken the lead in so great an improvement in the art of defence, yet no one can deny that the ship with a stern which admits of pointing artillery in every direction is better fitted for battle than one which possesses the defect known by being termed "a point of impunity." And farther, that a ship whose stern is timbered up, and whose planking within and without is in continuity entirely round, must be stronger in its construction than one which has not these advantages. But there are other considerations to be weighed. Discipline is to be supported. And as a ship in the British navy is not only a stage for the day of battle, but the "home on the deep" of the civilized, the polished, and the talented individual, and that decorum is to be observed there, as in his residence on shore, it was assuredly necessary to study other points than those of battle or of strength.

How then are discipline and decorum affected by the change? Why, the decorum part of the history I will pass over. Some persons have a more nice and delicate temperament, and more acute olfactory nerves than others. But every good disciplinarian knows that much of the licence of disobedience is prevented, and prompt compliance insured, by placing a halo of respect around a chief. A too great familiarity with the person and the voice of a commandant, too frequently takes from his influence, as all have not the happy talent of indulging in the former without losing the latter. Elasticity, we know, if called into action on all little occasions, loses its force on being summoned into use on great ones. For this reason, a captain should not be always on his quarter-deck. It is, however, necessary he should be constantly aware of the situation and state of his ship. The quarter galleries of the square sterns were adapted to this purpose. At each moment, by repairing to one or the other, he swept the whole horizon, and with the exception of a small number of the sails, he saw the state of his ship aloft. This advantage is lost by the miserable and indecorous sentry turrets attached to almost all the vessels I saw at Plymouth; and a captain must be content to remain isolated in his apartment from all he ought to know, or be at every instant at the elbow of the officer of the watch, to embarrass or to neutralize.

Luckily for the general adoption of the round stern, these disadvantages may be done away with; and I am happy to say that I saw a stern at Plymouth which I consider to be nearly all that can be desired, combining, as it does, all the advantages of the square stern with those of the round. At the same time, in the plan I speak of, the rudder-head was protected, and the whole of the useless, expensive, ornamental work dispensed with. I could not learn from the officers on board the name of the author of this plan of arranging the sterns of ships-of-war, but I have since compared it with the representations of bows and sterns given in Admiral Ekin's first edition of his valuable work on Naval Tactics, and I should be inclined to

attribute this admirable arrangement to the able naval architect Mr. Roberts, who has recently been removed to the Plymouth Dockyard. However, to whomsoever the invention may be due, I conceive the Dublin razéed seventy-four at Plymouth, is as near perfection as possible in this particular. Nevertheless, a razéed seventy-four and, I think, two frigates are now building on the old plan in the Plymouth Dockyard, with this model existing, although it is yet adopted in two others.

I have only one more remark to make as to the apparent absence of the system in the instance of round sterns; for surely if round sterns are necessary in frigates and ships-of-the-line, they are essential in corvettes and brigs; yet I inspected the Racehorse, a new corvette, built upon the new model of one of the experimental sloops, whose stern was square, and whose stern-ports were so narrow, that it would be impossible to fire the stern guns otherwise than immediately aft.

It is also said, "That the vast advance since the peace [illegible] has produced the most advantageous practical results; and diffused throughout the navy a spirit of confidence in the administration and zeal for the advantages of the service."

If this is really the case, I should be delighted to hear it. There can be no doubt of many important ameliorations having been made, and I am much inclined to believe, that a vast deal more would have been accomplished, if the influence of State policy and Parliamentary interest could have been neutralized. But I am sorry to say, that the conversations I have had with my brother officers, of long-standing experience, lead to other conclusions; and the pamphlet attributed to Sir Charles Penrose, the truths of a greater portion of which I have heard no individual gainsay, confirms my belief. I can, however, vouch for my profession, that whatever opinions may be as to past transactions; whatever may be the tools we have given us to work with; whether they are [illegible] after models of the first American war, and suited to those remote days, or after those which the superior architectural talent of France and the United States of America have in our time produced; whatever may have been the bitter neglect with which we have been treated; let the clarion of war be once sounded, and zeal, courage, and devotion will be as they shone at the Nile, at Camperdown, or at Trafalgar, where their flame burnt brightest.

It is remarked, "That the recent regulations, which order that no young gentleman is to be admitted into the service except through the Admiralty, are likely to do much good." "Boys are now placed on a different footing; as public servants, their education is become no longer matter of caprice, but of imperative duty."

I must say I question the propriety of this regulation* with the information I possess; and I am strengthened in this opinion by a perusal, formerly, of a letter from an officer I have above alluded to, deprecating the taking young midshipmen from under the complete surveillance and protection of the captain. With all my old recollections fresh about me, I agree fully with that officer in such ideas. I have in my contemplation the situation of midshipmen as it existed under the able and parental school of Lord Hugh Seymour, with whom Sir Charles Penrose, the officer I allude to, had the happiness to serve, and under a hundred other such commanders. The abuses under officers of a different stamp I consider only as exceptions to a general rule.

How, then, can I subscribe to the independence of nursing children, when I remember that captains were formerly, certainly like "heads of families," but under another aspect than that in which they have been presented in the article I am observing on. They placed themselves at the head of the young gentlemen whom they entered on their ships' books as their own

* Modified since the above was written. *Vide* Register of this Number.

particular protegés; or whom they more generally found serving on board the vessel they were appointed to command. They there presided as a father at his parental circle; they checked, they caressed, they consoled them in their chagrin, they encouraged them in their zealous exertions: and when the time and opportunity came for advancement, they gave them their interest for their advantage, as to a son or a brother; most frequently from mere community of service, or, according to technical language, from being a mere follower. If some unruly spirit transgressed all sufferable bounds of insubordination, deeply impressed with the unthinking indiscretion of youth, and its frequent changing from good to evil, these parental captains, at the same time that they gave way to the stern sentence of just discipline, refrained from precluding the young offender from all the advantages of a transition from evil to good principles of conduct; a change which a dear-bought experience at the early stages of life may effect, and which I know to be no uncommon occurrence in youthful life. By the regulations referred to, these infant children are made as it is stated, "public servants" of the state, officers under the protection of the Admiralty. There the failings and the merits of these young children from the nursery governess are to be carried, and where a boyish frolic may be the cause of annihilation of future professional hope for ever. I am aware that some arguments may be used in favour, as far as they relate to midshipmen of more advanced age, but the objections to the new system are greater than to the old.

The next extract relates more particularly to seamanship—"At the end of six years," (it is observed,) "he" (the midshipman) "undergoes two examinations; one in seamanship, and the other in navigation. The first, the most moderate abilities, and the slightest degree of attention, will insure the passing of."

It is certainly most true, that any examination into seamanship which can take place in theory, may be gone through, with tolerable accuracy, with very little attention. But it is no less certain that the passing such examination, is not necessarily a proof that the *élève* is able to go through all the multiplicity of duties, where the tact, the talent, the resource, the decision, the readiness of the tried seaman, will be called into action, and to show itself under multiplied forms.

With all my attachment to literary acquirements, and to the acquisition of all those which are required and are necessary in naval officers, I consider the science of seamanship to be the most important, and I also believe it to be the most difficult part of a naval officer's education. So necessary I consider it, and so difficult do I conceive it of attainment, in the naval profession, where the duties of the officer are by most considered paramount to those of the seaman; that I think I should wave the strong prejudice I entertain for an education exclusively formed on board His Majesty's ships, and readily consent to a midshipman's serving a part of his regulated time in making one voyage to India in one of the superior Company's ships. I conceive seamanship to be most important; as without it all other knowledge is ineffective; and with it, a very slight acquaintance with all other branches will carry an officer through all those duties in his profession more peculiarly his own; and which relate to his conduct in the day of battle, to the due preservation of his ship in an efficient state on the high seas, and to its skilful management on all occasions. I conceive it also to be the most difficult; as I remember, during a long or sufficiently long course of service, how lamentably deficient naval officers were, during even the most active part of the late war, and how seldom lieutenants could be procured sufficiently versed in seamanship to perform at that time the common duties of the quarter-deck. I have been recently told that such deficiency of knowledge of seamanship exists at this moment. But *malheur* to him who conceives that battles are to be fought in future with the blind headlong courageous blundering of the last war! We have taken the lead in giving a

"*stern*" defence, and nautical skill and superior seamanship will give the talent, and the means necessary to bring its powers into play.

I believe I have now gone through most of the prominent points treated of in the essay in question, and much obliged am I to the author for giving me an opportunity of indulging in the communication of some of the crude thoughts passing through my brain to my brother officers, through the medium of your interesting Journal. Let me pray him to proceed in the public developement of his ideas; I wish for discussion. It may be political death to those who differ with the authorities, but if so dying we can give one advantageous impulse to the welfare of the profession, the most important for the salvation of the country from foreign molestation, it is as well as if we died the death of glory at Trafalgar. Sir Charles Penrose's pamphlet, they tell me, has done much good. Some less deserving and less experienced officer may do his share of good also. In the mean time I hope education will go on improving. Then naval officers will not only be able to preside and give weight to their knowledge and opinions on the quarter-deck, but also in any department where they may be called to preside. And it is to be remembered that these departments and situations are many.

The Navy is not instituted solely for the day of combat; its essential duty is to protect the national commerce in time of peace as in war; and in peace this is more particularly its duty. It is frequently the necessary agent of negotiations which tend to multiply relations with foreign countries, and to assure advantages with people of distant lands, which are more easily obtained as the officers so employed at the same moment inspire confidence and respect. The officers of the navy have a higher destiny than the mere commanding the quarter-deck on the day of battle, or the presiding in the gale, or the counteracting the effects of the storm. Familiar as he ought to be with all the sciences, a finished naval officer should not only be a geographer, a tactician, and an astronomer and hydrographer, he should also be well versed in the duties of a purveyor, to possess the knowledge of acquiring in distant places those supplies for the force intrusted to his charge, which, as it is necessarily moveable, are sometimes with difficulty recruited from the uncertainty of the localities he may be forced to frequent. He should also understand the elements of finance; and must by necessity be able to act as a negotiator and diplomatist. Occasionally acting on shore, he ought also to be acquainted with military movements and strategy. He should study the languages, the manners, and the customs of different people, and the interests, political and commercial, of the countries he visits. He should learn the theory of all industrious arts, and amongst other studies, the peculiar and difficult study of man in all his social situations, in all the various changes of his fitful mind, that he may be able to command his physical powers by influencing his feelings.

All these acquirements require superior faculties, an exercised tact, and continued industry, to become conversant with them in the hour of need. Few can attain or possess the whole, but each should strive to do so.

I must now bid adieu to the Author of the Essay on Naval Education, praying him to accept my hearty thanks as a brother officer and a friend, for having boldly given his thoughts publicity on points which he conceives advantageous for an almost forgotten profession. Discussion, calm, temperate discussion, will do much good. He and I may differ in ideas, but our intentions are the same, and time will do the rest. We have been a favoured nation. The trident of Neptune has been carried by us wherever blue water could be found: the good we have done has been immense; but we have sometimes dealt harshly; and superiority begets jealousy, and jealousy hatred. Let us remember the consequence, if this sceptre falls from our hands, for my motto reminds me of the fate of the vanquished.

November 1st, 1830. VÆ VICTIS.

A MORNING'S RIDE IN AN INDIAN CAMP.

To your tents, O Israel!

ENCAMPED in 1817 in the Province of Bundlecund during my period of service in India, I was one morning returning from my constitutional ride, guiding my horse carefully through the crowds of followers of the army, when their apparent bustle and confusion brought to my recollection Kotzebue's lively description of the Quais and Boulevards of Paris. This was accompanied by a feeling of envy for his talent in painting so justly what passes in the capital of France, and I regretted my not being equally gifted, in order that I might depict the scenes around me of a *capitale orientale ambulante.*

A half-formed, yet barely defined *projet*, that suddenly shot through my mind, of attempting such a description, was quickly damped, by reflecting that the German had a brilliancy of imagination I never could boast, and the advantage in description, from a freshness of feeling, which my sojourn in India had been long enough to destroy. These disagreeable self-admissions, particularly the first, did not improve my temper, which I found I had transferred, like an electric shock, through a novel and unpleasant conductor, a sharp hussar spur, to poor Mootee, my white Arab charger. Mootee's dissatisfaction at the success of my experiment broke my chain of thought time enough to direct his increasing pace through a dense mass of moving palanquins, led horses, ruminating camels, and recumbent hackarry buffaloes.

While reclining on my bed (here called a *cot*), to recover from the heat of exercise under an increasing sun, before the change of habiliment necessary to appear at breakfast, the enlivening scenes I had just passed through again presented themselves to my mind's eye, and which neither the fatigue of dressing, nor the ablution or half-drowning of two mussucks, or leather-sacks of water, could wash away. Duty alone abstracted me from the spell that had made me its own; but after receiving, with manifest and due attention, the instructions of the general officer to whom I was attached, and received the good things of his breakfast with at least an equal zeal, the same returned when alone, my letters and orders finished, and I had become lulled by my tranquillizing hookah.

I am blessed or cursed, (it would require the Speaker to give a casting vote which of the two is most appropriate,) with what in the world is called a sanguine disposition, and if circumstances do not allow time for evaporation, follow up with an unconquerable and earnest avidity any favourable *projet, coute qui coute*, till I am satisfied of its impracticability, and sometimes continue in full chase long subsequent to my better judgment having come to that conclusion. Persons who do not think of me as I could wish, or, perhaps, as I deserve, call this pertinacity and obstinacy; though my well-wishers, in attempting to control my anxious temperament, have employed language free from such hard-sounding epithets. They have, nevertheless, kindly assured me, that it is a pity I am, according to their different modes of expression, so strong-headed (not wrong-headed), pig and bull-headed; while some have even gone so far as to insinuate that I ever take the bull by the horns. Neither, thank Heaven! have had any effect upon me, or

have convinced me that I cannot succeed in impossibilities, or have yet persuaded me that I have a worse head, or that I see less deep into a mill-stone, than my neighbours.

On the occasion I am now relating, (whether on others my friends are right or wrong, I leave to any umpire, chosen by both parties, to decide,) I certainly felt a strong excitation to follow my own bent, and, after a short deliberation, I determined to make a trial of my abilities. I considered, although I might not prove quite so gifted as Kotzebue, that the manners of the people around me were so different from those of our own country, that my remarks and comments, if ever I returned to England *a nabob*, might amuse the tarry-at-home traveller at—my fireside; and on this idea I seized my pen, with a warmth worthy of a better cause; of the heat of the fire in perspective in the western, and of the tropical sun in the eastern hemisphere, which raised the quicksilver in the glass hanging at the tent-pole, many, far too many degrees, above zero.

With my pen wet with ink, I trembled with anxiety to commence my first essay in authorship, and considered how Kotzebue, whose genius I invoked, would have brought his descriptive talents into action. The pen became dry, and was again replenished—several times and oft; but the images that I intended to pourtray came either too fast or too slow, were either overwhelming in the details or not sufficiently defined, and I found myself, at the end of a long half hour, cruelly entangled in a maze of doubt, disappointment, and tribulation, and my paper as immaculate as the most liberal *carte blanche*. While in this dilemma, a sudden suggestion came to my relief, and though it made me descend from the high flight I had meditated, and cut short my career for the day, it promised by the postponement such permanent advantage, that I at once determined to "rest upon my oars." I found my observations were not sufficiently matured to write with the freedom I desired, and in order to *con* a better lesson, I resolved to sally forth the next morning at daybreak, brave the sun a hour or two later, and condense my remarks under the head of "A Morning's Ride in an Indian Camp." But, like many other good intentions and resolutions, they were nipped in the bud by a sudden order to march, which, in process of time, conducted us to a halting-place near Erij, on the banks of the Betwar.

Our staff was here joined by a youth fresh from England, and as full of health and spirits as replete with hope and sanguine expectation; anticipating, from the air-built castles of his cajoling relations, the career and wealth of another Clive, and who, in order not to lose a moment on entering on the first, with a view to the last, had come up *dâk*, or post, to join the army. His transition from the quadrangles of Eton in six months to our head-quarters in the centre of Hindostan, could not have been more different if he had dropped from one of the planets, and his questions concerning the new world would not have been more anxious or inquisitive, or, from their quick repetition, more hopeless to illustrate. A mark of interrogation, implied by a due raising his voice, marked the end of every sentence, and my brother officers, worn out, fled the Griffin as they would the plague. His constant appeals reminded me of my former and postponed intentions, and partly to please the new-comer, and to carry into effect my own views,

I tendered my services of explaining to him our camp, hoping also that his mind would suggest observations from his novelty of feeling, which would fill up the *lacunes* I felt in my own.

——————————— We anticipated the coming day, by being on horseback long before the first streaks of light, and passing between the facing lines of the head-quarter tents, sought the nearest route to "obtain the brow of some high-climbing hill"—the summit of an elevated site I had reconnoitred the night before, beyond the outskirts of the camp. Crossing the rear of the bazaars, we occasionally and unintentionally approached, in "the darkness visible," the outstretched neck of the camel, or on the "lithe proboscis" of the "mountain of flesh," the elephant, tending not less to the alarm of our horses than of my noviciate, who, more than once in our peregrination across the camp, thought himself in the like jeopardy he would have had to face, on being turned loose with the inmates of Exeter-Change.

But it is next both riders' turn to wonder, if not stand alarmed! On the edge of the camp, an apparition of a tree presents itself, under the semblance of a very Golgotha of hangmen. From every branch suspended, what in the obscurity resembles the bodies of children, if not of men—a just representation of that fatal tree thus bedecked by the corpses of the Green Knight's fallen foes, in that true and faithful history, so dear to our younger days, of Valentine and Orson. We pause to gaze, and the bleating of sheep, before drowned in the sounds of our horses' hoofs, solves at once our doubts, and proves it the butchery of the camp.

The drums and bugles, "the tongues of war," sounded as we passed the limits of the population, the most fitting expression for the innumerable inmates of this countless host, and we urged our horses to their utmost across the deep fissures of the ground, or the equally dangerous projecting ant-hills, to reach the foot of our *Pisgah*.

Alighting, we delivered our horses to the breathless syces, and began our scrambling ascent among the vast globular masses of stone, gigantic pebbles, which are dispersed over Bundlecund in antediluvian cairns. It was difficult to repress the eagerness of my companion, which threatened to interfere with the enjoyment I had promised myself for at least a few minutes at this tranquil hour of sun-rise, of musing with melancholy satisfaction over the past, of attempted consolation over the present, and of sanguine hopes for the future. The freshness of the air of that hour ever gives new life to the sensations, and the reflection that the active time allotted to us during the earth's diurnal revolution is about to commence, gives an exhilarating impetus to our actions; an idea that makes us (as in youth, that hour of hope and delusion, when we mark out life's future career,) sketch projects for the ensuing day,—seldom, perhaps, in either case to be commenced, much less realized.

It is painful to reflect at this early hour on the uncertainty of human life; to know that in the few succeeding hours of day, ere all again is wrapped in night, that to yourself it may, and will to thousands, produce the crisis of their happiness or misery, and in this brief space stamp their future fate for ever. Although its career be so short, a speck to a year, to life but as nought, it is capable of comprising great events, and of thus stamping the fate of many of our fellow creatures. To me this hour and its dim light brings with it

associations of ideas, of vigils which have left on my memory, though long past, a deep reminiscent interest; vigils which have preceded events decisive, not only of the fate of individuals, but of armies and nations. For I have thus mused—after a long feverish night, passed on the cold ground, which the deeds of the succeeding day have since made classical, when our fires were reflected back by the hostile blaze of England's foes, and the approaching morn brought anxious thoughts for Britain's name and glory. I have known the night when I have slept, ay slept, side by side, on the parched and hard earth, with thousands of my brave countrymen, their hands grasping their arms, and the dread silence alone broken by an occasional shot from the front, the whistling ball flying harmless over our heads; or ever and anon roused by the awful whisper passed down the line, making the very flesh creep on the bones, "Stand up; they are advancing!" When chilled alike by the cold of break of day, and the uncertainty of the approaching appeal to arms, I have thought of home and friends, and the scenes of youth have danced for a moment before the imagination with all the painful detail of well-known haunts, hundreds of miles off, resting in peace,—and have scarce dared to think the question, Have I not seen them for the last time?

Who has not felt all this, and more, if his heart be not cast in a savage mould, or he be not insensible to worth and beauty? Overwhelming as these, other more powerful considerations have been added; recollections of early, scarcely doubted, yet unbetrothed love, of conviction that another's eye would moisten besides those impelled by ties of kin, if stretched ere the morrow's morn a lifeless corpse; while Hope has whispered safety and return, to receive—alas! how fallacious—the reward of attachment and constancy, which neither absence, distance, nor time, could efface. All these have pressed upon the heart at such moments, and of which the recollections are now all that is left; while the disappointed and withered hopes can only be looked back upon as an ignis-fatuus, leading to the edge of a precipice, alone tending to make the hereafter all despair and regret. Sweet as are the waking dreams and expectations of youth, who has been so fortunate as not to have lived to bewail the after harvest they entail of bitter pangs and inconsolable regret?

All this has passed through the mind and made me sad; yet, for world's wealth, I would not have been a hair's-breadth from the spot on which I rested. But these powerful emotions, conjured up by such reflections, were not to be retained, but all, all to be hurried over, gulped, though not forgotten, in a sigh; suppressed for fear of scorn from those around, or lost in a cheerful resolution to meet, with calm determination, the trying moment coming with the dawn.

But the prospect about to open at our feet, though replete with war's dread note of preparation, was too distant from an enemy to give rise to anxiety for the coming day, alone creating a desire to amuse and satisfy curiosity.

Although nothing was to be discerned through the "poring dark" that filled "the wide vessel of the universe," creeping murmurs ascended from the plain below, at times verging on the "hum of voices." Though looking on an Indian camp, our ears were not wounded by the noisy patrol exclamations of "Allah, Allah!" and "Kubur-

dar!"—the vociferations of the usual night guards of the eastern nations having given way to our more quiet and more certain sentries. Here nought but the occasional lowing of cattle, roaring of camels, and "steed threatening steed in boastful neighings, pierced the night's dull ear."

Here the climate does not require that "fire should answer fire;" and the eye used to the bivouac of Europe, would have doubted the neighbourhood or existence of the host, so completely wrapped within the "foul womb of night." Yet nearer to our vicinity, loud cries, partaking of the roar of a wild beast, and of a "shriek of agony," arose occasionally from a small wood at our feet, drawing the attention of my companion, whose anxious inquiries as to its cause, proved him acquainted with the fact of the largest of the feline race being indigenous to India. The quick transition from dark to light of the tropics, did not pass unnoticed by my young friend, as the blood-red sky bespoke the rising orb. The gradually, yet faintly illumined space beneath, now disclosed white columns of wreathing smoke, from the hastily ignited fires, issuing from an undefined mass of objects, in deep shade, yet distinguishable from the surrounding plain, pointing out the station of the camp.

Mark that flash! that burst for an instant on the sight;—the sound now strikes the ear; it is the morning-gun. How it echoes in the tall groves, and reverberates on the distant knolls of granite; it seems well-timed, and is the harbinger of returning light. The nearest advanced-posts were now visible, and the men seen standing to their arms, while, at each succeeding moment, every object of the former doubtful chaos began to take its proper shape. The large white tents of the European regiments mark their post, and the enormous Durbar tent, towering in the centre, points out the position of head-quarters.

The distant hills and the summits of the woods were now gilded, and the long-stretching shadows of the isolated hills appear, but to shorten and then to vanish, marking the sun's early horizontal rays, and his rapid ascent towards the zenith. Night's sable mantle rapidly withdraws, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand, displaying the animated multitudes assembled around India's Chief, and the main forces of Bengal's Presidency. My companion doubts, from the camp's vast extent, its containing but 12,000 combatants! Why the plain's alive with numbers as numerous as ants, and the distance makes them as diminutive! They hide the ground within the precincts of the camp, and appear as busy as their humble prototype! The majority of an Indian camp may rather be compared to bees, the smaller number being the military drones, who are alone called by active danger to play their part. The larger proportion of the vast assembled crowd are followers, necessary or unnecessary, for the support, service, amusement, or luxury of the smaller number bearing arms.

It is interesting to reflect that on this subject the wonted obscurity of antiquity is unveiled, and permits the proof, from the earliest historic records, of these tents and encampments of Asia never having varied. Neither Arabia nor Tartary, though their tribes sojourned in tents, have to boast such extent of comfort as intermediate Persia, whose luxurious monarchs have perfected these moving palaces. The rulers

of Western Asia have rather evinced their magnificence in their camps than even in their palaces, and their established order and regularity have often surpassed the *police* of the regular capitals. The sovereigns of the Kykanian, Parthian, and Sassanian dynasties of Persia, the conquerors from Arabia and Tartary, and the minor states originating from the Khalefat, from the Nile to the Ganges, have ever used these splendid tents and extensive encampments, which at this day are employed by the descendants of that once powerful Mohammedan race, still feebly ruling midway between Delhi and the world's metropolis, while the Christian lords of India prove by constant use their just convenience.

Thus stood Sohrab in Persia's heroic poem, learning from his captive, Hujeer, the name and station of each chief of Iran's army, vainly hoping to avoid combating his Herculean father. The scene is the same Ferdowzie sung, if we but change the chiefs of Iran's land for those of Britain's Isle, and forget the want of chequered tents of many-colours, and the curtailed useless pomp and pageantry of the Kykanian kings:—forget the standards displaying golden suns and full golden moons, waving in the air above the heads of satraps and courtiers surrounding the imperial throne, resplendent with turquoise, gold, and blue, gaudy as the peacock's feather:—if we gaze without remembering the elephant standards of Toos, pointing out his exalted origin, who, seated on the right hand of royalty, and surrounded by horsemen in crowds and troops in lines, is described by the poet as the Father of Wounds, the Army Slayer, and the Strife Desirer! Here, it is true, we should be disappointed to let slip the imagination, and fancy ourselves overlooking these temporary habitations of the "great king;" as, besides these gaudy descriptions, we should have to picture to ourselves the court of the monarch, in the centre or heart of his army, his numerous connecting suites of tents, within an extensive castellated enclosure of many-coloured cloths, and we should look in vain for the elephants and lions chained outside the leader's tents. But still the camp beneath is the prototype of that entered by Alexander after Arbela, and is replete with interest, though it cannot boast a Xerxes or a Darius.

It is a canvass city that changes its site, and neighbourhood, and prospects at the will of the enchanter; at times on the richly cultivated banks of a flowing river, with boats discharging merchandize at the very threshold of the tents; the succeeding day on an arid stony plain, or amidst deep ravines, and (for the sins of the citizens) distant from supply of water; now again in a pleasing country, diversified by undulating ground, studded with wood, and surrounded by villages, become its suburbs; but may be in the next few hours, distant from the haunts of men, on the verge of a forest, or buried in its shade, and requiring but a short excursion into its fastnesses to rouse the roaming monster of the wild. Beyond the necessity of water, it contains within itself all requisite for life, much that is superfluous, and seems intended for perpetuity rather than contrivance for passing expediency.

But out of such encampments (and it is not their least striking characteristic) many great and celebrated cities of the East owe their existence. Perhaps even the foundation of Babylon and Nineveh were tent pens, and the temporary residences of the various races of Persia

became stone and brick, instead of cotton, when their followers and armies learned the sovereign had become attached to a particular spot; while at a later period, under the Khalefat, many of the principal cities, if not capitals, were of similar origin; and that portion of Bagdad west of the Euphrates, is still called "the Camp." The ground on which now stands Mausourah, was first peopled by the brave descendants of Saladin, whose army encamped on its site, opposed, checked, and captured St. Louis and his army in his ill-fated expedition to Egypt; while Karacorum, the capital of Ghingis Khan's successors, was of the like nature.

Such a camp the natives call a Burra Lushkur—the Hindostanee, in common with several Eastern languages, using the same expression for both camp and army, as did the English of the sixteenth century, call both indiscriminately the "host." Lushkur has passed into Hindostan, with many other words from the western and northern conquerors, and spread into all the various dialects of India; and even the Mahrattas apply some of these expressions to their military subjects. The collective tents of the Mahratta Princes bear a sound of Arabic origin; and the same root has given the appellation to the circle of eastern gorgeous display of silk and cotton, as for the humble round of hair tents of the needy Bedouin; the park of artillery is as often designated the Kellah, a citadel, as by the Mahratta expression Jinse.

But let us observe the whole in detail. The shape is well defined; it consists of an equilateral triangle truncated, of which the newly created side is the extent of the front of the park, containing the artillery and its *matériel.* The infantry tents are thrown back at large obtuse angles on each side, joining to the cavalry lines on their flanks. The base or rear is nearly shut in by another line of infantry at right angles with the cavalry, leaving, however, large vacant spaces on each side as sorties. This brigade faces in a reverse direction from head-quarters, completing the disposition of the camp, nearly shutting it in on all sides, and offering defence in every direction; a customary precaution in the East, from the time of the Hebrews; its use acknowledged by the approving experience of Saladin, by the warlike and successful Osmanli, and here corroborated by British intelligence. Its shape is remarkably comformable to the disposition of the camp of the Grand Vizier Soleman Pascha, before the battle of Arslan, in Hungary, at the end of the seventeenth century. Indeed, no difference presents itself, if the angles formed by the infantry and the sides of the park were rounded off, and the lines of both cavalry and infantry continued in a semicircle. The guns and Janissaries were in the front, the tents of the Vizier to their immediate rear, and along the chord of the arc, with similar spaces as in the camp beneath us, a corps, like our rear brigade, was posted, and which they denominated by the Arabic word for rear-guard.

See, rising from the centre of the crowd of tents, on its gigantic reed, the Union flag, marking the presence of the great statesman who wields the arms and resources that once obeyed the descendants of Timour, now sunk into insignificance and comparative obscurity. The centre of their camps was pointed out at night by a lantern, on the summit of a similar bamboo, and called, in the language of Turan, the light of heaven. To the right, left, and to the rear are dotted,

with indication of a just arrangement, the less elevated flags of the other general officers. The streamer to the rear of head-quarters, is that of the Sudder, or chief Bazar, which used to be known at the time of the omnipotence of the Timour dynasty, by a red flag and a pendant tail of the Thibet cow. The centres of the other Bazars attached to each brigade of infantry or regiment of cavalry are distinguished in a like manner. They are the great landmarks, after a march, on which the crowds of itinerants guide their little caravans of frail wares and merchandize. That enclosure, dotted with dark spots in front of the standard, is the receptacle for the most powerful of war engines and their iron provender. Those black objects, small as they appear, will overturn the stoutest bastion, and lately have proved all places of strength (once the boast of India) as nought before the science of Europe. The ponderous piece of ordnance on the right, bears on its carriage, lost in the distance, a small flag, similar to each cannon of the Emperor Aurungzebe's light body train, called of the Rekaub, or styrrup. The Union thus marking the first gun of those destined from their size to break Gualior's walls, should its master prefer war to submission.

See thrown back, on either side in array—how their arms sparkle!—two lines of infantry, surely of one nation, complexion, and religion? They are natives of the east and of the west, born at a distance of a quarter of the earth's circumference from each other, and their sacred codes are as different as the colours of their skin, and each thinking and calling his neighbour *Infidel!* Yet all are bound in the same interest, by the same military law, and eagerly obey the same command. Here, marshalled under the same banner, are men of very different climes, from the red-haired sons of Scotia's Highlands, to the copper-coloured Tartar of the Nepaul and Yarrow Hills.

The descendants of the *Sasnach* of the lowlands leads the stout Hindoos of Chunar's plains, and the heterogeneous *true-born* Englishman, and the warm-hearted thoughtless child of Erin, overrule the bold Mohammedan Sowar, whose ancestors once reigned supreme in India. Extend your view to each separate flank, and it will light on squadrons of horse, like the soldiery of the sister arm, formed of the same seeming discordant materials. The native horsemen are easily distinguished from those borrowed from our native country, being in light blue. These native legions, horse and foot, will emulate in conduct in the active field, and compare in appearance at the more tame review, those by their side, whose appointments are graced with the badge of England's crown. For although their distinguished service has long obtained for them the honour of carrying the standard of the United Isles, they wear the crest of their Associated Masters. But the cavalry move; all is lost in clouds of dust; passing like a hurricane over the camp, and obscuring all from sight. Their ground for evolution is distant, and while the overwhelming dust rolls off, let us direct our attention from the tented field.

Surely the population emigrate? See, strings of living objects, men and animals, diverge towards all points of the compass! The eye traces one of these contiguous wreathing crowds till it arrives beneath us, passing the foot of the hill. Their voices are distinctly heard, and now they continue their route, till lost by the winding of the road at its base;—they are foragers. The elephants, camels, ponies, bullocks,

and horses, are free from burthen, and long cords and empty sacks hang from their sides. Free from burthen! observe that elephant, encumbered with five, six, nay seven men, yet he walks with the same facility as his companion, whose neck is alone begirt by the legs of his guide. They divide not the weight or numbers, as the latter has left his *pad* in camp.

What myriads of camels! They leave the host but to graze, as their ruminating qualities render unnecessary their bringing home their food but in the first of their nine stomachs. Hideous monsters! how ugly their gait, and see, with their long necks and open mouths, how fiercely they attack each other. No; that little fellow, the young one, is like an antelope. He redeems the whole race, and never can become so uncouth as those of a maturer age.

Those groups of almost naked men and thinly clad women, with the numerous ponies, are grass-cutters to the regiments of cavalry: their occupation that of grubbing up the root of the grass, and by beating and washing, make it into a coarse forage. These people will not return till long after the sun has passed the meridian. The others and more distant columns of stragglers are of the same class, or villagers, bringing in the produce of their industry for sale, furnishing the bazars as plentifully with fish, and flesh, and fowl, and vegetables, as the markets of any city.

Far different would be the scene around the army of a native Prince. The worthless and distressed soldiery, as often driven by starvation, as desire of rapine, to robbery, would have seized on all within reach of the camp; while the wretched country people would have quitted their houses and fled to the jungle, and rather trusted to the mercy of the savage beasts of the forest, than to their worse enemy, their unrestrained and lawless fellow-creatures.

But observe, the dust has passed away, and the Burra Lushkur is as distinct as before the cavalry moved off their ground. Lest they should return from beyond the distant wood that shields them from our view, let us complete our notice of the camp. Besides the two lines of infantry on each side the park, and at right angles with the flanks of the cavalry lines, see the rear line of tents and infantry. In the vacant spaces, between the flanks of this last brigade and the cavalry, are bivouacked at night the innumerable sumpter elephants and camels: of the former animals there are more than four hundred, of the latter upwards of ten thousand. Your surprise will not prove their numbers overrated; nor do many, when the army marches, "go empty away." That large tent, immediately behind the Union flag, is the Hall of Audience, called the Durbar, or Court. It is a load for six elephants, and was chosen on account of its being more portable and less unwieldy than others at Cawnpore, belonging to the Governor-General's field equipment. It is larger than the finest room. The sun's powerful rays are excluded by the cloths being of many folds, and the ground on which it is pitched, being first duly levelled, is spread with carpets. The tent-poles support brackets for holding glass shades for candles, and the cooling punkah, a gigantic horizontal fan, hangs between them, to refresh by constant motion the heated atmosphere. The doorways are closed by fine green trellis mats of split bamboo, ornamented with tasty devices, shutting out the dazzling glare.

Along the front, extending beyond the tent's width, is a canvass

portico, supported on lofty columns, making a delightful promenade, even for a Peripatetic. These tents have ever drawn the wonder and admiration of Europe. The Greeks of all ages were struck with their splendour and convenience, and Alexander's generous conduct to Darab's fallen kindred was shown within a similar covering. They were considered as presents worthy of the greatest monarchs, and not only is the Arabian hero, Antar, represented as returning with one from the Persian Court, but Haroun Arrachîd astonished the Court of Charlemagne with another, containing one hundred chambers; and the Emperor Frederick the Second received a similar gift, in the thirteenth century, from the sovereign of Egypt. The fallen Tippoo's tents were put aside, as worthy of the acceptance of the King of England, and have more than once shielded the Royal banquet from the vulgar gaze.

Opposite to this flimsy palace are the sleeping habitations of the Governor-General, forming a suite of tents, surrounded by an upright enclosure, or wall, of canvass, five to eight feet high, supported by poles and lines. These are called khenauts, implying shade or cover; and in the native camps surround the whole of the dwelling of the chiefs, occasionally enclosing above a mile. They are even formed with the upper edge resembling battlements, or divided into panels, of different colours, and those of the Imperial Aurungzebe, were ornamented with vases of flowers in each compartment. These screens were reserved exclusively to surround the individuals of Royal descent, or, as amongst the Hebrews, as described in Holy Writ, to secure in privacy the Tabernacle containing the Ark of the Covenant.

The tents to the right and left of the durbar and of the sleeping tents, facing each other, with a wide open street between, are the staff, civil and military; the whole forming head-quarters; each boasting, though on a smaller scale, the comforts described in the citadel of canvass dwellings. Those tents, at the back of the two lines, are for servants, baggage, and horses, for even the latter, belonging to officers, are in this country under cover.

Splendid as these tents and encampments may appear, they sink before us when compared with the field equipage of the brilliant period of Indian history during the reigns of Akbar, Jehanguir, Shahjehan, and Aurungzebe. During the reign of the last of these princes, to remove one set of tents used on common occasions, required 100 elephants, 500 camels, 100 mules, and 100 porters, and these numbers, as His Majesty never marched without a double set, one being sent on to his next *munzel*, or day's halting-place, must be doubled. To these were to be added 1000 tent-pitchers, 500 pioneers, 100 water-carriers, 50 tent-makers, 30 link-men, 30 workers in leather, and 150 sweepers.

Within the precincts of the imperial apartments were 120 tents of different sizes, of which the great public durbar tent, called the Aumkhass, appeared towering above the rest. It was of red, (as were exclusively all those belonging to the Royal family,) and could contain 3000 men. Behind this was the private audience or levée tent, called the Ghosle-Khana, or bathing-house, to the *entrée* of which was attached much honour, and considered as a reward of service. The private apartments, connecting with the Haram-Serai, or quarter of the ladies, joined the Ghosle-Khana.

In the Haram-Serai were the different suites of tents, containing several apartments of the Begums and favourites, each having with them distinct establishments. All these tents, within their red outward covering, were lined with printed muslin and chintz, and supported by poles, gilt and painted. These hallowed sanctuaries, even in the last century, were guarded by a corps of women, called the Ordu-beegean, principally natives of Abyssinia, Georgia, and some Kalmucs, armed with sabre and target, while others had sword, spear, and musket. Suradjah ul Dowlah, the conqueror of Calcutta in 1759, had, and the Nisam at this day has, a guard of this nature. The ground was levelled and filled in, before the tents were pitched, and embankments of earth, in the shape of low terraces and sofas were formed, and, covered with cotton mattresses, carpets, embroidered stuffs, and shawls, and white cushions of gold brocade, received the wearied and heated chief, or indolent lady. The floors, in like manner, were covered with rich carpets and shawls, resting on soft mattresses of coarser materials, stuffed several inches thick with cotton. Beyond these comforts, there was little other furniture, except *charpaes*, or the simplest beds, as the trays on which they serve dinner, and their habits of sitting on the ground, preclude the necessity of chairs and tables. All ingenuity and invention was racked to add luxury to convenience, and the King of Delhi was lodged in a more truly regal manner when making shift in the field, than in his palace. But so greatly pleased were the sovereigns of India with this mode of life, that six months in each year they were under canvass, roaming to the northward, as the heats increased, in search of a cooler atmosphere.

The state and etiquette was carried to the camp, and as much attended to as in the palace. The Ameer Atush, who held the joint appointments of Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Household with that of Master of the Ordnance, carried his authorities and duties from the Dur ul Khalefat (as the palaces were called, after that at Bagdat,) to the field, and posted all the guards within and around the enclosure, as he would have done at Agra or Delhi. The etiquette was carried to the extent of defining the shape and size of each tent according to rank, and inferiors were strictly forbidden to use those belonging to a higher grade. The Osmanli princes had a sentry at each tent-rope, a necessary guard, as treachery could and did occasionally overwhelm all the inmates, by cutting these supports; and this was so well understood, that a discontent among these Pretorians of Byzantium, was notified by cutting one or more ropes, as a gentle hint for some desired reform. Within the Indus and the Ganges, there have been several instances within the last century of thus entrapping an enemy.

A vast quadrangular space was left open in front of the imperial tents, the two sides formed by the tents of the great omrahs or nobles, and on the fourth side, facing the royal habitation, was the Nagara-Khana, or the Great Drum House, containing the royal music,—a privilege of royalty, and a mark of command; this band being ever stationed in the palace of the sovereign, sounds at each of the periods of prayer, and when the Sultan mounts or dismounts from his horse. To the right and left were the Choke-Khanah, or guard-houses, containing, at the best of times of the family of Timour, a Hindoo Rajapoot Rajah, and his devoted followers; for however well defended

may have been the Timour descendants by their Valla Shahes and Alla Shahes, the Soorj Posht (or Red Coats), the Khass (or Household Guard), the Collars (or purchased slaves), the Gorz-Burdars or mace-bearers, the Yessouls, or the Ahedees, or the Ambaries (different kinds of guards), they, like other despots, sought strangers to their kindred, and even religion, upon whom they might rest their hope.

No description, however vivid or gorgeous, can equal the spectacle of the Sovereign in those proud days, mounting his horse or elephant. His reception from his tents was like that of an idol, or of a saint, and there were no eyes but for the object of the hopes and fears of all within the camp. The innumerable running footmen in splendid liveries, bearing gold and silver sticks, maces of gold, silver, and iron, silver spears and rockets, or the spare arms for the sovereign;—the camel herkarrahs at a distance, ready to head the procession, or to start with messages;—the falconers, with their hooded birds, the dog-keepers, and the men attached to the hunting-tigers, each animal covered with cloths of brocade;—outside the various horse-guards awaiting in silence and on foot the royal appearance;—the chiefs in chain or plate armour, with their weapons studded with jewels, ready to mount their horses or elephants, their various standards and marks of dignity floating on high, mixed with the Mahee, or gilt fish, and other emblems of honour, of Tartar origin,—made a *coup d'œil* that never passed the Indus. Conceive all this, repeated not once, but a hundred times, and in the midst of scores of elephants, crowned with seats of silver, and even gilt, with canopies of the richest stuffs, the bodies of these vast creatures, where not hid by gilded trappings, painted in various colours, and their teeth encircled with massy rings of the precious metals. One larger and more conspicuous than the rest, was seen kneeling at the entrance of the tents, distinguished by the umbrella shining in the sun with precious stones, (the most ancient token of royalty throughout the East,) awaiting the Sultan, whose approach is proclaimed alike by the acclamations of his attendants, the cry of the elephants, the clangour of the drums, and the salutes of the household artillery, while the Tartar word *Atlan*, be mounted, is passed round to the troops in every direction. Conceive all this, and with the red imperial tents as a back ground, and you have but a faint idea of the daily scene around the Court of Aurungzebe.

You have already thought me borrowing from the unedited Nights, beyond the thousandth and one, of Arab story, but I must yet detail the splendour of a tent, formed by command of Nader Shah on his return from, and with the plunder of, Delhi; and intended as a means of exposing his wealth, rather than for habitation. The Moabah Bashee was ordered to construct it, and to ornament it with all the richest stuffs and precious stones; it required several months for its completion, and was shown the Shah at Herat. Though lined with green satin, a profusion of jewels, and containing all the horse furniture, sword and quiver sheaths, shields, spear cases, and maces, inlaid with precious stones, Nader was dissatisfied, and considering the jewels were not seen to advantage, ordered its demolition, and that another should be made by his return from an expedition across the Gehon. It was finally approved at Meshed in Khorissan; the outside being of scarlet cloth, and the lining of violet-coloured silk, upon

which were represented all kinds of birds and beasts, trees and flowers embroidered in pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and other precious stones. The tent poles were encrusted with gems, and the pins for extending the silken cords, and to be driven into the earth, were of gold.

Let us take one more hasty view, and see in the distance dust raised by a detachment joining the army; two officers gallop across the plain to welcome their expected friends, and to, no doubt, invite, in this true country of hospitality, to partake their fare. Yet stay and remark those myriads of cattle, in detached herds, covering the country as far as the eye can reach. They are bullocks belonging to the Brinjarries, venders of grain, but from their important occupation, the native armies depending nearly wholly on them for food, of the greatest consequence, thus securing to themselves and their drovers the utmost respect. That herd of cattle, within the pickets, is not, as you suppose, belonging to Brinjarries. They are the draft cattle for the artillery, for in India, with the exception of a few troops of horse artillery, all the eastern trains are drawn by bullocks.

We have ever been opposed to guns in a similar primitive state; but it is nevertheless strange that we have not introduced and employed horses as in Europe, though we should then have only copied from the last great sovereign of the house of Timour, who had light guns attached to horses.

Come, let us descend and regain our homes—But as we passed the small wood we had seen from above, the cries before noticed assailed afresh the ear, and we learned they came from a mad male elephant, chained to some trees, of whose branches he had torn all down within his reach. See how he blows through his trunk, strikes it forcibly against the ground, and moves angrily and rapidly his ponderous ears! Observe, his Mehout sits wistfully beside him, scarce out of reach, with his spear planted in the ground, looking forward for severity and starvation to bring once again the monster under his control.

Having thus filled the space of time, free from the sun's endangering power, we retraced our steps, pondering on what had thus wiled away our time, and imperceptibly approaching the camp, proceeded to notice, by closer observation, the manners of its inmates.

Let us ride along the front of the cavalry lines. The tents of the native troops are only long cotton cloths, (pals) stretched over a support resting on two upright poles. How ancient is their mode of tethering the horses! The Persian cavalry that daily threatened Xenophon's retreat, drew off at night to a distant resting-place, fearing to be surprised, their chargers being thus in trammels; there is much space lost, but habit proves it necessary, as these vicious horses would destroy each other unless thus separated. Some are not less dangerous than carnivorous animals, with the small satisfaction, that they will not devour their prey. In their worst examples, they have never been known to injure those naked fellows, occasionally passing among them encumbered with vast skins hanging from their necks. They are water-carriers, and the necessary and grateful element they supply in this burning climate, extorts the kindly feeling of gratitude, if not attachment, from the most wicked troop horse.

The native cavalry regiments are not, in Bengal, so well mounted as

you have no doubt heard in England. The best horses are selected for *sale*, with a true mercantile feeling, to cover the portion of the expense; and the next best are chosen for the King's regiments, who are considered as the *élite* and reserve, like the cuirassier of Europe. The King's cavalry regiment, whose lines we now enter, has been many years in India. You conceive it a native regiment, from the copper-coloured grooms cleaning the horses. But here the European soldier is not expected to exert himself in this sort of duty, or at farthest but to wipe the dust off his horse's coat at evening stables. Those are the Syces, or grooms, of whom there are as many as horses. Let us pass through the tents, and walk our horses along the rear; that long narrow tent is for the social mess, replete with every luxury. Here officers enjoy a better table while in the field, than those in Europe when in quarters. We have passed the cavalry posted on this flank, and these next tents are those of the Sepoy's battalions, and it is only considerate to return again to the front in order not to pry too closely, and to show respect to their prejudices. Avoid that enclosure, three feet square, marked out with a little bank, an inch high, and so carefully swept,—it is the sacred cooking-place of some high caste soldier. Had you placed your foot, nay, if its master be devout, had your shadow passed its verge, he would have undergone the trouble of perfecting a new kitchen. How strangely, not to say absurdly, are the ideas of moral impurity thus perverted by ignorance into outward and visible signs of idle ceremony; idolatry itself is of the same growth, being but a personification of what is too abstract for the ignorant to reflect upon. Its origin is from the priest giving an object for minds to rest upon that cannot soar to things above. The privates of this King's regiment can boast tents as convenient as those of their officers. You may judge the number of cloths of which they consist, to intercept the sun's rays, by three of them being a sufficient load for an elephant.

It is necessary to be careful of the health of men, if it were not on the score of humanity, who are brought at an immense expense so many thousand miles. They will soon be confined during the heat of the day to their tents, or they would otherwise brave the sun, and soon fall victims to its deadly influence.

You cannot but be amused at the novelty around, or surprised at the just adaptment of each and every thing to its purpose. The order and regulation are equally complete in the bazars, although the apparent crowded confusion argues the reverse: the interior police is closely watched by a provost called a cotoal. The tents and hovels are distributed in streets, which, after giving our horses to the syces, we will now walk through on the way to our tents. There are but few of these temporary habitations to be distinguished from the miserable commonalty, and you might suppose that all the gipsies in the world have congregated, and each rivalled the other, and exhausted their fancy and inventive genius in creating means for shelter.

We may exclaim in allusion to the miserable materials, as Shakspeare does of the English standards before Agincourt—

> "Their ragged curtains are let loose
> "And" the "air shakes them passing scornfully."

I grant, that during the most inclement season of the rains, the army is seldom in the field, and that while the sun does not incom-

mode the natives, their only object is a sheet for privacy and to keep off the dew; but these truths do not better their appearance, or remove their resemblance to the coverings of the meanest hedge tramp in England.

By proceeding down this street, between two rows of what are honoured with the names of doghans, or shops, we shall see "the humours" of this "eternal fair." Our advance is greatly retarded by the dense crowd, which would lead us to call some cities comparatively deserted. Make way for that string of buffaloes, bearing on each side skins of water. They belong to the numerous fraternity of water-carriers. Have a care, that in avoiding Sylla you do not fall upon Charybdis, in the shape of that snorting, vicious, "white Surrey:"—Out on the execrable taste of his master, who has disfigured his flowing tail by dying the lower half with red!

In the booths around us is to be procured every necessary and luxury that is offered for sale in the stationary cities of Hindostan. It is not as in Europe, where the arrival of a solitary sutler becomes an event; but here each trade has its own vender, and the *shops* are as numerous as in walled towns. What savoury odours arise from that booth on the left! It is a cook-shop. How excellent are those little pies! those *croquets* appear as good as those at Verey's in the Palais Royal! Try them; I doubt if they would please so well the taste as sight. How carefully that fellow, with the long white beard, holds out his right hand to receive in that flat baked cake those hot balls of meat which are poured into it. Though what they are dressed in looks like oil, it is really clarified buffaloe's butter. Here is a *boutique* of grain to draw our attention from cookery, not to be looked on at any time, much less before breakfast. What a number of different kinds of grain are piled in receiving baskets, one above the other! Here the Hindoos may purchase, as their lawgiver, to prevent their absolutely starving, had the sense to construe all pure from their shops. The Bramins or their wives will grind it themselves in a little simple hand-mill. Here is to be had turmerick and spices for their curries; believe me not the mawkish dish so miscalled in Europe. Leave free passage for these black beauties with jars of water balanced on their heads, or less gracefully on their hips. They are, "God save the mark!" except the colour, so many Rebekahs of the old masters. Listen to the bangles on their ankles, how they jingle as they move. They have been enjoying an ablution as well as procuring water: the thin drapery of the last is scarce dry, and still clings to her, and pourtrays her exact symmetry. Notice that tent with the gable end almost filled with vast jars: they are full of ghee, and large enough to transport the stoutest of the Forty Thieves. This is an ingredient for the kitchen, in the most general demand by both Hindoos and Mahomedans. The jars are made of skins, and carried on the march on bullocks and buffaloes; a greasy trade, almost as disgusting as the cook-shop.

Those recumbent gentlemen, whose blanched habiliments contrast so strongly with their sable visages, resting in their palanquins, are instructors or translators, or stewards of establishments, or clerks to the public departments. That better-looking hovel, with little to draw notice, is for the sale of opium. Observe that blear-eyed, emaciated wretch, crawling away, and carrying some of the infatuating drug in a plantain-leaf. Misery to him who becomes its slave! it is,

with daily instances of its overwhelming and destructive power, in constant and universal use, particularly among the Mohammedans, though as strictly forbidden by their lawgiver as wine.

Those splendidly-dressed fellows, in scarlet robes, and white and gold turbans and sashes, are Khedmutgars, or footmen, belonging to head-quarters. Those in white, with white and red turbans and sashes, are servants of the Adjutant-General to the King's troops. Whence arise those sounds of music? they are to entice the unwary to that residence of Nautch girls; types of the Sirens of old, whose warbling and wiles lead honest men, not now-a-days to absolute destruction, but to any thing but good. They are numerous in every Indian camp, and at the call of the dissolute and thoughtless soldiery, —an universal accompaniment and characteristic of mercenary valour. That strong little covered carriage, drawn by bullocks, and enclosed with curtains, is the travelling equipage of a frail, if not fair one. Those without musical recommendations, are still more numerous than their warbling sisters. The hackarry is occupied: its inhabitant has too returned from her morning ride. See her little delicate hand, the palm and nails tinged with red, raises gradually the semi-transparent bamboo trellis.—Come, my young friend, we had better proceed.

These innumerable people passing to and fro, and who are only prevented from jostling us by our complexions and uniforms, are what may be described as the working population, who live by the daily sweat of their brow, ever looking out for accidental and itinerant labour. On marching days they are all in requisition, to transport most of the goods, and different descriptions of articles around us. To describe every class, and each specific trade, would require not only more patience than either of us can boast, under the increasing heat of the sun, but more minute knowledge of the native customs than is usually gained by Europeans; and I hope enough has been explained to throw light on the character of the camp, and to satisfy observation.

But this wheedling beggar reminds me, that the mendicants in camp bear a just proportion to their usual numbers in other situations. They consider themselves as much belonging to the *Burra Lushkur*, as the proudest sepoy, and obey the Commander-in-Chief's orders of halting and moving, as though they were solely directed by them, and as if they held official military situations. Let us draw near this strange-dressed creature, whose loud cries are only drowned by his constant blows on the small round drum before him. He is also an itinerant mendicant, but boasts a sacred calling. He sits on a little carpet, and has planted a gaudy flag behind him, which waves gaily from its staff, to which he has fastened his pony; for, however strange it may appear, it is not the less true, that the Indian beggars are often mounted, without proving the truth of a Western proverb, however they may deserve its denunciation. He is one of the fakers, whose fame has spread to Europe, and has here planted himself on the side of the route, by which the detachment arriving must pass. He utters prayers for their common benefit, and calls down blessings on the heads of officers and men, and if we had time to wait, should see his carpet covered with pice and cowries. Come, let us away to our tents, as the worthless cheat observes us, and will *en attendant* make an attack upon our good-nature, charity, or weakness.

ALGIERS IN 1816.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF LORD EXMOUTH'S FLEET.

London, Dec. 1830.

My Dear A——. It was in the beautiful summer of 1816, that H. M. Ship Hebrus was lying at the Cove of Cork, in company with the Tonnant, bearing the flag of Sir Benjamin Hallowell. Both ships were fitted for the peace establishment; all thoughts of war were at an end, and we passed our time pleasantly, if not profitably, by undertaking small sailing excursions with the ship's boats, in conjunction with the gentlemen's hookers, or pleasure yachts; occasionally forming cricket-matches on shore; in fact, pursuing any occupation that served to dissipate the *ennui* consequent on a life of inactivity and repose. Our officers were beginning to be enamoured of the "Passage" balls, not only for the amusement of dancing, but for the sake of the fair ladies whom they occasionally danced with, and several incipient attachments were on the tapis, when, doubtless to the great disappointment of the Irish belles, and to their general surprise and astonishment, on the noon of Monday, 8th July, our Captain came on board with the intelligence that orders had arrived for us to proceed immediately to Plymouth, in order that we might form one of the squadron destined to attack Algiers, under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth. What a contrast did one short fleeting hour present on board of our vessel; all was now life, soul, and activity! Capt. Palmer went on board the Tonnant for volunteers to complete our war complement; all her ship's company were eager for the expected service, and one hundred fine fellows were selected and came on board forthwith. Our officers, you may rest assured, were on the *qui vive* for their "washed clothes," which were on shore under the surveillance of a pretty nymph, yclept a bumboat woman,—too good-looking to be honest in her station, and that our gentlemen found to their sorrow; for no sooner did the pretty Peggy hear that the good ship Hebrus was to sail at daylight on the morrow, than she and the clothes made sail on an opposite tack; and for the sake of our honourable destination, the majority of us had to put up quietly with the loss of sundry articles, most essential to a sailor's comfort on a cruise. Thenceforward I have ever most especially guarded against the fascinations of a handsome laundress, scrupulously selecting the ugliest, having at least purchased that dear-bought experience.

At daylight, Tuesday 9th July, we weighed and made all sail for Plymouth, where we found a great portion of the squadron fitting with the utmost expedition. On our arrival, the Eridanus frigate was put *hors de combat;* the dock-yard was kept open all night, and stores of every description furnished at all hours. By dint of incredible exertion, working both day and night, actually clearing six lighters at one period, in the short space of thirty-six hours we were reported ready for sea, having completed provisions, water, guns, powder, and stores in this limited time. So eager and elate were our ship's company for the expected service, that it was with difficulty one watch could be prevailed upon to quit the deck when they were relieved at night. This humble tribute of praise is due to our noble crew, the majority of whom were sons of Hibernia, men who ever gallantly shared

in the dangers of the day, both by "flood and field," in the splendid series of battles that have raised our country to the pinnacle of glory it occupies midst surrounding nations:—but of this enough. Placards were posted all over the town, offering a gratuity of two months' pay for volunteers to man the squadron; but at this period our ships experienced the greatest difficulty in getting men, notwithstanding the utmost diligence and perseverance were used to effect it; in fact, a general mistrust pervaded the minds of our seamen, many of whom had gone over to America, full of the idea of Yankee liberty and independence. However, on Saturday, the 27th of July, Lord Exmouth arrived from Portsmouth in the Queen Charlotte, and the whole squadron being manned and ready for sea, the next day at noon we weighed and stood down Channel, with a fair wind, and hearts elate at the idea of once more being led to victory, and another laurel being added to the national wreath. Off Falmouth, the Minden, 74, was despatched to Gibraltar, to make preparation for the fleet, and both our frigate and the Granicus took each a transport in tow, laden with naval stores and ammunition. We encountered a tedious passage, the monotony of which was in some measure relieved by constant and unremitting exercise at the great guns.

On Saturday, 9th August, we arrived at Gibraltar, and were joined by a Dutch squadron of five frigates and a sloop-of-war, under the command of Vice-Admiral Capellan, who volunteered his services to co-operate with the British commander. The squadron was here employed in sending on shore the spare stores, spars, &c. and in completing the ammunition that had been expended on the passage. We likewise exercised the flat-bottomed boats, with which each frigate and line-of-battle ship was supplied to fire the Congreve rockets.

On the 14th of August, at 8 30 A.M. we weighed and made all sail to the eastward, having fitted up a Government lighter as an explosion vessel: we were also accompanied by a small flotilla of gun-boats, which were placed under the command of Lieut. Frederick Thomas Michell, who was an old follower of the Admiral's, and had the reputation of being a most daring and gallant officer. The wind, although light, continued favourable, and we had every probability of making a rapid passage. On the afternoon of the 15th, we observed the Island of Alboram: the weather was beautiful in the extreme, and the wind continued fair until the 17th, when, to our great mortification, it veered round to the eastward, in which quarter it remained several days. During the passage we were joined by the Prometheus (corvette), which imparted the intelligence that both the Consul's wife and sister had escaped, each dressed in a midshipman's uniform, and were then on board; but the Consul, Mr. M'Donnel, and two boats' crews belonging to the Prometheus, that had been sent on shore to bring him off, had been thrown into a dungeon, and considerable fears were entertained for their safety, in consequence of the fury of the populace having been excited by the news of the threatened attack of the British fleet. It was some alleviation to the wounded feelings of the Consul's wife, that her infant, (which had been seized by the guards when on the point of embarkation,) had been sent off to the Prometheus by the express orders of the Dey, who, in this instance, appears to have been governed by the feelings of humanity and justice. As may be supposed, the

treachery displayed in the incarceration of our countrymen, before any declaration of war had taken place, only tended to increase the anxiety of all hands; and, believe me, many a fervent prayer was offered up for a fair wind; but, in spite of prayer or petition, Æolus continued inexorable; calm succeeded to calm, but still an easterly breeze arose to damp our spirits, and depress the hopes in which we had fondly indulged. By dint, however, of continued perseverance and incredible exertion, in taking advantage of the slightest slant of wind, on the 26th we succeeded in gaining sight of the land, situated a few miles to the westward of Algiers; and at daylight on Tuesday, 27th August, we indistinctly observed the high land of Algiers to the southward. Need I paint to you, my dear A——, the highly-wrought excitement of curiosity and delight which pervaded every mind, when the haze cleared away, and the sun burst forth with a brilliancy known only to a southern clime? Every telescope was put in requisition to view the bristling and tremendous fortifications which defend the city. I perceived at once these Algerines were not ignorant of the enjoyments of life. What delicious romantic scenery bursts upon the eye in every direction! and the town itself, which is built upon a steep acclivity, is surrounded by the most enchanting villas the imagination can picture! The adjoining country appeared a perfect Elysium.

I need not inform you that the great strength of the city lay in the batteries at its base, the principal part of which are built upon the Mole, and extend in a south-easterly direction; they had hitherto been considered impregnable to a naval attack. The land defences were notoriously weak, for with the exception of the Emperor's fort, which was built upon a hill, and commands the town, they could offer little resistance in that quarter, depending for security upon the great difficulty of transporting an army to the shores of Africa. However, to return from this digression, I must state to you that the Admiral despatched one of his lieutenants in the Queen Charlotte's cutter, with a flag of truce, offering certain terms, which if acceded to, the Dey of Algiers would escape the threatened attack. Between eight and nine o'clock, the boat was towed in shore by the Severn frigate: about eleven we observed her communicate with a flag of truce from the shore, having previously cast off from the frigate, in consequence of the light variable winds which prevailed.

The Admiral now took advantage of the sea breeze from the southward, to run the squadron closer in: we beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action by signal. Need I tell you, my dear fellow, how many anxious doubts and fears were hazarded as to the result of the negotiation now pending? You will readily believe me when I say, that with the characteristic thoughtlessness of the British tar, reckless of consequences, the most ardent wishes were breathed that the Dey might be obstinate, in order that the barbarians might receive their due meed of punishment for having given Jack the trouble of coming so far to demand satisfaction. A small French frigate was observed standing out of the Mole, under a salute of a few guns from the batteries; and her Captain proceeded on board the Queen Charlotte, it was believed for the purpose of endeavouring to dissuade the gallant Admiral from attacking the city, stating, that the fortifications were impregnable, that the result would be failure and unnecessary effusion of blood. Our

Chief desired him to "top his boom," and mind his own business, which he did most speedily, standing out and lying-to in the offing, a silent spectator of the passing scene.

At 11. 50, we hove to, and at noon Algiers bore north-west four miles; the weather beautiful in the extreme, and the wind blowing a moderate breeze from the southward. The Admiral now telegraphed to the fleet, that the ship's companies would have time to go to dinner. Many a proud and gallant heart sat down this day to eat his last allowance of salt-junk and plum-duff; the panikin of grog was handed round; the flowing jest, the merry laugh, and then the friendly grasp exchanged between messmates, with an affectionate commission in the event of death, were the only preparations considered necessary by our gallant seamen for entering into "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." In the Middies' berth we were all mirth and hilarity, careless to a degree; the sole conversation was the coming action, and believe me, dear A——, to my shame be it spoken, so little did the dictates of humanity plead in my bosom, that with the rest of my gay thoughtless companions, I earnestly invoked the Supreme Being to grant us the chance of battle, and that no unforeseen casualty might intervene to prevent the fulfilment of our wishes. I dare say you will shake your head at this avowal, but you must remember the majority of us were unfledged boys, and sighing ardently for that distinction in the service which we thought would be awarded to each individual sharing in a general action:—But a truce to moralizing, and let me inform you that all the bombs took their stations about ten o'clock, abreast of the town and Mole batteries; the whole of them, with the exception of the Infernal, out of point blank range. The Captain of this vessel, (erring on the side of gallantry,) was, however, the cause of much unnecessary effusion of blood; in consequence of his temerity, the ship suffered severely, and was the only small craft that received a shot. We now observed the Severn standing out, (no answer having been given to the Admiral's requisition,) and our men having had their dinner, we beat to quarters.

At 1. 30, the Admiral annulled the truce, and made the general signal to the fleet, "Are you ready?" which was instantly answered in the affirmative. Then up went the joyous flags, "Bear up and prepare for battle." The fleet accordingly stood in with a fine southerly breeze in the following order—Queen Charlotte, Leander, Severn, Glasgow, Hebrus, Superb, Impregnable, Albion, the Minden and Granicus in reserve, in order to remedy any defect that might occur in the ships of the squadron taking their position, and the Prometheus, Heron, Mutine, Cordelia and Britomart sloops, keeping out of gun-shot until the action had commenced, together with the Dutch squadron, to avoid the confusion that might otherwise have arisen. You will readily believe this was a most trying and critical moment—it was yet doubtful whether the Dey would not come to terms, as he had done the preceding summer. The town and fortifications displayed the *bloody flag*, and whole troops of men and camels were seen in motion to the westward. Our gallant fellows, with the ropes in their hands ready to shorten sail, breathless anxiety depicted in each countenance, offered a fine study for the pencil of a Salvator Rosa.

2. 30, The Queen Charlotte has reached the Mole-Head batteries. She is now anchored within forty or fifty yards—a gun is fired from the shore—the report of another is heard—our brave Admiral is distinctly seen on the poop to waive his hat—and then the thrilling pause that follows!—'Tis past—a vivid flash of fire is seen to envelope his ship, and the roar of a thousand pieces of artillery succeeds;—what mortal can describe the feelings of each individual at this dread moment of excitement! Showers of shot whistling past him in every direction, while imperative discipline fixes him to the spot, a living statue of suspense and anxiety; as the gallant vessel flies to the goal of honourable distinction, how tardily the fleeting moments pass, until the orders are given to clew up and shorten sail; from that period the scene changes as it were by magical illusion, glowing animation pervades each group of hardy tars; while our Captain, decorated with the glittering insignia he had honourably won in former days, gives his orders in the same cool and deliberate manner as if we were bringing up at Spithead.

About forty minutes after two o'clock, having previously lashed our top-chains along the cable to guard it from being shot away, we let go our stern anchor with a spring upon each bow, at the distance of a cable and a quarter from the light-house battery, our position bearing upon the Admiral's larboard quarter; and we instantly relieved the suspense of our gallant crew, by commencing a vigorous and well-directed cannonade against the foe. At this period I was standing by our wheel, and could distinctly perceive each ship that followed us anchor in succession. The Impregnable, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Milne, appeared to occupy a situation that was terribly exposed, being open to the whole range of the light-house batteries, and from the circumstance of being anchored very far out, offered a most imposing and unerring mark to the guns of the enemy. At the close of the action, she had to regret the loss of upwards of two hundred officers and seamen who were killed and wounded.

In about the space of half an hour, we had to suspend our fire, and view with admiration the gallant little Granicus run boldly in between our ship and the batteries, when she anchored on our starboard bow, close under the muzzle of their guns; she suffered very severely, and it was only wonderful that she was not literally blown to atoms; after the Leander, I should say this daring little frigate occupied the post of honour in this day's battle. The Superb, 74, being anchored on our starboard quarter, we had a very small space left to fire our broadside, but thanks to constant exercise, it made little or no difference; the concentrated fire of our guns was rapidly thrown between the narrow confines of the two last mentioned vessels, and as the smoke cleared away occasionally, we could observe fragments of the light-house falling, which was hailed with repeated cheers by our seamen, who regarded the circumstance as an omen of the impression which their guns made upon the batteries. I should remark to you, that the Dutch squadron came-to about three quarters of an hour after the action had commenced. The Dutch Admiral, in the Melampus, anchored right athwart our bows, and took off the fire of a battery right a-head of us, which at intervals would otherwise have raked us

severely. The Dutch frigate Diana was opposed to a very strong fortification to the westward of the town, and which stood in a raking position to our fleet; but as for the rest of their squadron, they might at this moment as well have been at Jerusalem: in the first position they occupied, I could distinctly perceive the shot from the batteries fall short of them; they however weighed again and stood closer in.

About twenty minutes past three, our rocket flat-boat was ordered away, under the command of two gallant Midshipmen, Symes and Pocock. As the latter went down the side, I shook hands with him, as he exultingly exclaimed—"To-day, my dear fellow, mind, I will have death or promotion,"—as you will learn hereafter, his anticipation was too fatally verified. At this period the Admiral made the general signal "Infallible," which was received with hearty cheers, as we observed the town and various store-houses blaze up in several places, and likewise saw a frigate in flames within the Mole. Do you know this daring feat was partly performed by our two gallant Mids in the flat, who, without orders, had pulled inside the Mole, exposed to a tremendous fire of musketry, notwithstanding which they succeeded in following Major Gossett, (of the Marine Artillery,) in the Queen Charlotte's boat, and getting alongside one of the frigates and firing several rockets; but nearly the whole crew fell victims to their temerity, only three escaped being either killed or wounded. Perceiving the frigate in a blaze, our flat cast off, and was drifting fast on shore, in the face of a thousand muskets; a few moments and their fate would have been irrevocably sealed; poor Pocock had received a shot through the head, which instantly terminated his earthly career, and Symes was lying in the bottom of the boat nearly senseless, having the tip of his tongue shot off, great part of his lower jaw carried away, with several of his teeth, and the knuckles of one hand severely wounded. One of the men exclaimed—"For God's sake, Mr. Symes, what's to be done, we shall all be murdered!" At this critical moment, he rose up, stuffed a handkerchief in his mouth, to staunch the blood, wrapped another round his hand, and in this miserable condition the gallant fellow pulled the stroke oar until the flat reached the Queen Charlotte, when he fainted from loss of blood, and with the rest of the wounded crew, was taken on board. Poor fellow, the Admiral made honourable mention of him in his despatches; of course he was promoted and received a pension for life, but he will never be able to serve again. What a pity such heroic acts in our service do not receive some honourable distinction! you see they are known only to a few circumscribed individuals, and are soon consigned to unmerited oblivion.

I suppose you will very naturally wish to know how I came to have leisure to make all these remarks and observations, in the hurry and confusion attending an action: you shall hear. A few days previously, we rounded to at the call of a man overboard; your humble servant jumped into the jolly boat, which was let down by the run, and the tips of his fingers on the right hand were genteelly carried away; so with my right arm in a sling, after having pointed and fired one of our carronades some thirty or forty times, I became weary of such occupation, and commenced star-gazing, and taking notes of the sublime and imposing spectacle which presented itself around me.

When the sun shed his parting rays upon the western hills, and the lengthened shades of night were rapidly succeeding, it was a glorious and resplendent sight to behold the enemies' frigates successively drifting out in a blaze of liquid flame, their masts and yards burning like a fiery cross, the hemisphere one lurid mass of fire and smoke, occasionally relieved by an explosion from the batteries. The Congreve rockets hissing through the air—the fiery shells, like thunderbolts, spreading retribution on the barbarians—the roar, the shouts, the cheers, the incessant cannonade for hours—the men covered and begrimed with powder-smoke and dirt, many of whom with nought save a pair of canvass trowsers and a handkerchief bound round the head,—altogether seemed like Milton's scene of Pandemonium, and the surrounding devastation the destruction of Jerusalem.

The Impregnable had suffered so severely, that the Rear-Admiral had been obliged to apprise Lord Exmouth of the fact. The Glasgow was ordered to make a diversion in her favour, but while weighing her anchor for that purpose, she suffered tremendously from several raking shots; and in consequence of the calm that succeeded the cannonade, was again obliged to come to, without being able to render the Impregnable any assistance whatever. Perhaps I should not omit to inform you, that during the afternoon, the Granicus sent twice on board of us, to say that we were firing into them, and to request that we would cease altogether. To this Capt. Palmer positively objected, and desired the officer to go round the main-deck and view the manner in which every gun was pointed, and if he could by any possibility say the Granicus was endangered, then he would cease firing. Subsequently, it was fully proved that not a shot had pierced her larboard side, but I dare say it was not very pleasant to her gallant crew to be exposed to such a tremendous cross-fire; our broadsides rapidly whizzing past them, left sufficient scope to the imagination for them to believe that our shot might occasionally take a wrong direction.

Let me now take a general review of the fleet with their several positions: I can honestly assure you, the Leander had quite enough upon her hands for two frigates; she most gallantly maintained her situation against the Fish-Market battery, while her after guns swept the interior of the Mole, and nearly destroyed the whole Algerine flotilla of gun-boats. This noble frigate suffered very severely, the upper guns on the Fish-Market completely commanded her spar deck, and she was anchored so close to the shore, that the enemy literally fired their muskets in at the port-holes. The Severn occupied a position a-head of the Leander, and rendered her very efficient support, and also experienced a severe loss in killed and wounded; she had one of her boat's carronades mounted in her fore-top, and lost nearly the whole of her men stationed to work it. Mr. James Foster, Midshipman, had his arm shot off, and was lowered from the top, went below, and suffered amputation, without betraying any sign of suffering. However, to proceed with my relation, the Glasgow did her best to support the Queen Charlotte, which had actually battered the Mole-Head into one vast heap of ruins. As I have before stated, the Granicus occupied a station that you would hardly have conceived it possible for a line-of-battle ship to have maintained; the Superb had an excellent berth in a line astern of her, and we occupied a position out-

side these two vessels, firing through the space left between them; it must be confessed not a very good berth, but doubtless our cannonade must have been tremendous in its effects, from the circumstance of the fire of each gun tending to the same point: generally speaking, the shot from the batteries went far over us; our awning, which was spread in lieu of a splinter netting, was cut to pieces, and although we suffered severely in the hull, very few were killed or wounded on board. Farther along, to the south-eastward, lay the Minden, Albion, and Impregnable; the latter ship at a very considerable distance from the Light-house battery, and low fortifications which extended to the eastward, and were connected to the former by an isthmus. It is almost impossible to conceive the strength of this last mentioned battery, which really from its position might almost be considered impregnable against the attack of any ship in the universe; the guns were very heavy, and just bristling above the rocks, altogether it was astonishing the Impregnable was enabled to maintain her ground; had it been in her power to have anchored two cables' length closer, she must then inevitably have battered the whole in ruins, and would have avoided at least one half the guns which bore upon her during the action, but from the light airs that prevailed when she took her position there was no alternative. The sloops, with the exception of the Mutine, continued under way, and occasionally threw in a broadside; the Heron lay athwart our stern, firing over us at a battery upon our larboard bow, which perhaps might have severely injured us. From the circumstance of the corvettes and brigs floating so low in the water, not one received any damage.

Between nine and ten our ammunition began to decrease very rapidly, and we were forced to slacken the vigorous cannonade we had hitherto maintained. Our men now began to exhibit manifest symptoms of fatigue, by actually dropping down at their quarters fast asleep, notwithstanding the incessant roar of artillery by which we were surrounded. To give you a just conception of the incessant din at this period, the explosion vessel was fired close under the batteries opposed to the Impregnable; and strange to relate, although the vessel was charged with one hundred and fifty barrels of powder, I was not sensible of the report—What do you think of that?—On shore it would have sounded like an earthquake, and have shivered half our capital to atoms.

At ten o'clock the fire of the enemy visibly abated along the Mole batteries, and the Admiral observing one of the Algerine frigates drifting towards him in one sheet of flame, he hauled out by a hawser, made fast to our ship, and we remained athwart the bows of the huge Queen Charlotte more than half an hour. Lord Exmouth hailed us, trusting Capt. Palmer was safe, which compliment was returned, and answered in the affirmative by the brave old Admiral, who, by the by, had received a severe contusion in the cheek; he informed us that the work was completed in gallant style, and nought remained but for each vessel to get out of gun-shot as speedily as possible—stating that his wishes relative to the attack were fully accomplished, and he desired us to cease firing, except we should be annoyed by any raking shots. At half past ten o'clock, having cleared the Admiral's ship, we got two guns out of the stern-ports, cut the cable, and towed out with

the assistance of our boats, in conjunction with the fleet, some of whom were in the most dangerous and trying situation, especially the Severn and Leander; the latter ship had been deplorably cut up, and nothing save a most providential light air that now sprang up off the land could have preserved the remnant of her crew from the carnage on her decks.

When the enemy observed this manœuvre, I suppose they gained fresh spirit, for showers of round and grape shot were poured from the Emperor's fort and other batteries, which cut away several of our oars. The sloops assisted the line-of-battle ships with their sweeps, and never shall I forget the grandeur and solemnity of the passing scene at this interesting moment; the hemisphere was illumined bright as noon day; every portion of the city could be distinctly discerned, the flames from which seemed to be one dense mass of lurid fire; the bombs were still throwing shells with terrible precision, and occasionally the Congreve Rockets would make you start as if you had received a shock from an electric machine, as suddenly from under the stern or quarter they were discharged into the town. We now made all sail to the land-breeze, that is to say, as well as we were able, having great portion of our gear cut away; and it was with the greatest difficulty the men could be made to comprehend the orders given; it was necessary to bawl loud in their ears, the majority of them being completely deaf from the incessant cannonade that had continued for so many hours, and many of them remained in this state for a considerable period: but unfortunately our work was yet to come; the carpenter reported that we had five feet and a half of water in the hold, and that we were making two feet and a half per hour, consequently, instead of piping the hammocks down, we had to keep all hands employed during the night at the chain-pumps; and such a tremendous night it was, the thunder roared, the lightning flashed and the rain descended in torrents! The uproar of the elements added terrific grandeur to the scene of desolation before our eyes.

At daylight when we anchored, and had time to examine our damages, we found that we had received twenty-two round shot in our hull, both our fore and main-masts were shot through, together with our main and fore-topsail-yards; notwithstanding which we had only four men killed and seventeen wounded; but in general actions this must be the result of chance, and I do not imagine it to be a fair criterion of the damage you are enabled to do your opponent; for the Albion, 74, had a very good berth, and yet she only lost three killed and fifteen wounded. Among the former was a most amiable young man, Mr. Mends, who had come out to join a surveying ship as assistant-surveyor, being a very clever draughtsman. He had formerly served as a Mid on board the Hebrus, where from fortuitous circumstances he became excessively religious, and such strong hold did the doctrine of predestination take upon the mind of this young officer, that before the action, he actually wrote a letter to his friends, in the full assurance that he should fall in the battle, and that they would never more behold him. Perhaps I should not have stated this circumstance to you, but as the life of Mr. Mends has been published by a religious society, he becomes, as it were, a public character, and be assured he fell deeply regretted by all who knew him. He stood in the relation of

nephew to the distinguished Post-Captain of the same name, who lost his arm in the service, and, I believe, fell a sacrifice to the climate while serving as Commodore on the coast of Africa. You will smile when I tell you that many Mids made reciprocal agreements that in the event of one falling, the other was to succeed to his effects, and more than one *will* was made upon the occasion; and, in one instance, on board the Superb, a young lad, who stood very much in need of it, became possessed of a splendid fit-out in consequence of the death of a gentleman, who left it to him by his will, which was not proved in Doctors' Commons.

Most of our ships had expended nearly the whole of their ammunition in the action, so that you will say it was time for us to haul out when we did. As a fair estimate, you may take the Hebrus, for I believe every vessel fired nearly in proportion. We fired away about one hundred and ten barrels of powder and three thousand round shot,—pretty well for a day's diversion, was it not? The loss in killed and wounded, of the British squadron, amounted to more than eight hundred men,—a greater number, in relation to the number of ships engaged, than was ever before recorded in any general naval action. The Dutch squadron lost between fifty and sixty in killed and wounded.

Thanks from Admiral Lord Exmouth were now read to the ship's company, for their gallantry in the late battle: and we were all actively employed in repairing damages. What a situation must it have been for the poor Consul's wife and sister, who were on board a transport during the battle! When attacked by the French, in the reign of Louis XIV. the Algerines actually fired off the French Consul in a mortar; but in this instance, humanity, or rather fear, prevailed. To have observed the order and fine appearance which our fleet presented, notwithstanding the hard rubs we had experienced, was indeed a fine sight: only two of our ships, the Severn and Impregnable, had occasion to shift a spar. It must have been a severe mortification to the Dey, to view his fortifications nearly battered to ruins, with comparative impunity, by a squadron that only numbered five ships of the line. On Thursday we were obliged to heave down and careen our vessel, which was built of fir, and had lasted her contract: the carpenter of the flag-ship surveyed us, and it was almost a matter of doubt whether we should be allowed to proceed home.

His Majesty's ship, Ister, arrived this day, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Penrose; their mortification at having arrived too late to share in the glory of the memorable 27th, may easily be conceived. It is reported, that when the ship first gained sight of the port, and ascertained that a battle had taken place, the gallant Admiral could scarce repress a tear of vexation and disappointment.

On Friday we shifted our berth close in shore, to cover the embarkation of the slaves on board the transports; a treaty of peace having been signed, by which the Dey agreed to surrender up all the Christian slaves within his dominions, to abolish Christian slavery for ever, and to indemnify the several European States for the amount of money paid by them as ransom during this year, and which amounted to nearly four hundred thousand dollars; he also consented to make a public apology to the Consul for his treatment, and afford him ample remuneration for the destruction of his property.

This afternoon the boats of the fleet were sent to embark the slaves, to the amount of fifteen hundred, and about five o'clock the two transports were towed out, having received the whole of them on board. Poor fellows! their deafening cheers as they passed each vessel of the British line, that had so gallantly redeemed them from captivity, pierced the heart of each individual present; it was impossible to repress the enthusiastic feeling that pervaded the mind whilst witnessing this cheering spectacle. I fairly wept in spite of myself.

While our ship occupied this position close in-shore, our boats were frequently employed in the most revolting office humanity can imagine: in the heat of action, as the men were killed, of course they were immediately thrown overboard; for several successive days numerous bodies would rise close to us, presenting one bloated mass of putridity, and we had to perform the revolting ceremony of fastening a double-headed shot to their neck and heels, thus consigning them to their ocean-bed. I shall never forget the horrid feeling of disgust I experienced when I witnessed the first body rise upon the surface of the sea. We were bathing, and one of the Mids called out that a large fish was close by me, I turned my head and fixed my eyes upon a corse, a loathsome spectacle of frail humanity, swollen and bloated to a tremendous size; I experienced such a revulsion of feeling that I fairly shuddered, and thought I should have sunk before I reached the boat, which I did most eagerly, resolving that this should be my last aquatic feat in Algiers' bay, and I honestly assure you that I kept my word.

On Sunday, 1st September, the public thanks of the Commander-in-Chief were again read to the ship's company, for their exertions in the late battle, as were the orders for Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the victory we had gained, when of course Divine Service was performed, and a suitable prayer read upon the solemn occasion. During the period we remained in the bay, fresh meat and vegetables of every description were furnished to the wounded, and the utmost attention was promptly and constantly afforded to those gallant fellows.

At 8 P.M. Tuesday September 3d, we observed the Admiral burn a blue-light and loose sails, at which period we weighed, in company with the fleet, and bade adieu to the shores of Africa.*

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 4th, we answered the Admiral's signal to proceed to Gibraltar, and to that effect, made all sail for that port. Perhaps I ought to inform you, that Lord Exmouth's flag-officer, Capt. James Brisbane, went home overland with the despatches, and that the Severn, with the specie, convoyed the transports to Leghorn, &c. where they were received with acclamations as the liberators

* The writer was on shore at Algiers in September 1819; they were even then repairing the batteries with constant and unremitting assiduity. Troops of Negro slaves and asses with panniers laden with stones, arrived constantly from the country. The artisans were kept at work upon the fortifications, and at this period they were excessively tenacious as to our making the slightest remark or observation upon the mole-batteries, and watched us with a most jealous eye. I had the curiosity, or perhaps imprudence, to go into one of their coffee-houses, and sat down a considerable time conversing with a Turkish renegado, who commanded one of their ships; he positively informed me, that it was not the Dey's intention to have fought the battle, and that the firing from the battery was without his orders.

of the poor slaves. We arrived at ten o'clock on the night of the 10th of Sept. having despatched both our yawls to assist in towing in the Leander, as we observed her becalmed at the back of the rock. At eleven A.M., on Thursday, 12th Sept. Lord Exmouth arrived with the squadron, and was enthusiastically received amid the joyous cheers of every soul in the garrison; and as an honourable testimonial to the gallant veteran, a *feu de joie* was fired from nearly every gun on the rock, the reverberating echoes from which were splendid and imposing in the extreme:—

"Thus should desert in arms be ever crowned."

On Friday the 13th, the gallant Admiral came on board of our ship, as he did to all the rest of the fleet: of course the hands were turned up. He first directed his attention to the seamen, impressively thanking them for their gallant support on the 27th, which he assured them never could be erased from his memory; then, turning to the officers, said, "Gentlemen, I cannot adequately express to you how gratified I feel at the noble conduct of each officer in His Majesty's fleet upon the late memorable occasion; be satisfied that your gallant exertions never shall be forgotten, at least by myself; and I beg to assure you, if ever it should fall to my lot to command another fleet against the enemies of our country, I should feel it a most imperative duty to select the brave men by whom I am surrounded, and should trust I might again have the honour of leading to victory. Capt. Palmer, good day; rely upon it that the noble manner in which you seconded my intentions, will ever be felt with respect and gratitude." The gallant old chief then cordially shook him by the hand, graciously bowed to all hands, and descended the ship's side, accompanied by the hearty cheers of as brave a ship's company as ever graced His Majesty's navy. This night we parted from our brave companions in arms, with a strong breeze, and ran into the Bay of Cadiz, where we remained several days in one of the most lovely and delicious spots on the face of the earth, in the hopes of getting a freight; but the merchants, I believe, were rather afraid of consigning their specie to the custody of our frail bark, consequently we made sail for merry England, without attaining our object. Upon our homeward passage, you may rest satisfied, our late action was fought over again and again. Algiers, with its concomitant scene of terrific splendour, of course lost nothing by constant repetition. You know this ever was, and I suppose ever will be the case; for although modesty may be the leading characteristic of a hero when dwelling upon his own merits, yet in the vast arena which a general action affords for various interesting topics and anecdotes, each individual is anxious to rescue from oblivion many heroic acts, which would otherwise be consigned irrevocably to the waters of Lethe: had it not been for this circumstance, you would never have been apprised of the fact, that the Minden, which was built of teak, had several shot sticking in her side, besides having the impress of many more that had glanced off, in consequence of the wood being so excessively hard: this ought to be borne in recollection in the event of a future war.

On Friday evening, the 4th of October, we came to an anchor in Plymouth Sound, when we learned that the first-lieutenant of each

line-of-battle ship and frigate was promoted to the rank of commander, and that a proportion of mates and midshipmen from each vessel in the squadron were to be made lieutenants. The following day the Impregnable, Superb, and Beelzebub arrived, and on Wednesday, the 9th, when we were released from quarantine, we all ran into the harbour of Hamoaze, saluted by the cheers of many thousand spectators, who were assembled to greet and welcome their victorious countrymen to the shores of Britain.

On Friday 11th, Capt. Palmer read to us letters of approbation and thanks, both from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Lords of the Admiralty. Of course this was duly estimated; but to men who have often shared in the splendid triumphs of the late war, and who have received the same form of written acknowledgment over and over again, the repetition fails to make that impression either upon the minds of the officer or seamen which it is intended to effect; in fact, they look for some more palpable mark by which they may be distinguished from those who have not risked life itself in defence of their country;—a medal, for instance, would have afforded the utmost gratification to every soul connected in this affair, and might have saved the country a large sum of money—no less than one hundred thousand pounds, which was subsequently granted and shared as prize-money. I am confident I speak the sentiments of every officer and man in the fleet, when I state to you, that for the sake of the medal, they would have most gladly resigned any claim to a grant.

When our crazy bark was taken into dock, and her lining unripped, her timbers were discovered to be in such a rotten condition, that, without the slightest exaggeration, you could crumble considerable portions of them into dust by the mere pressure of the hand. Had it been our lot to have encountered a heavy gale, I verily believe we must have foundered. I saw the first of our gallant little ship at Deptford, before she ploughed the waters of the main, and on the 2nd day of November, 1816, I was destined to see the last of her, for Commissioner Shield came on board, paid us off, and sent us in quest of some other home: it was a pity that her triumph should have been so short-lived; however, as an appropriate memento to our gallant Captain, the officers presented him with a handsome snuff-box, made from one of her timbers, and mounted with gold, in honourable testimony of their respect for him both as an officer and a gentleman. As each portion of our gallant crew left the vessel, many an honest tear was seen to start from Jack's eye, as he presssed the hand of the several officers whom he regarded with kindly and respectful feelings; then dashing down the side, gallantly waved his beaver in the air, cheering his saucy little frigate until his throat was hoarse; put ashore at Dock to spend the cash he had so honourably earned, after which, with a blithe heart and a good conscience, he would once more tempt the faithless main, and while away many a middle watch in foreign climes, by spinning yarns of the gallant frigate in which he had "seen a little sarvice" amongst the Mounseers, the Yankees, and the Algerines.

R. I. B.

CAPTAIN ——'S FAREWELL TO DEMERARA.

" E tu, chi sa se mai
Ti sovverrai di me ?"—
METAST.

FAREWELL, farewell to the land of the West,
Farewell to thee, ebony Sarah,
Farewell to the spot where I 've often been blest,
On thy green sunny banks, Demerara.

I go to the isle that 's far over the sea,
The isle of the lilies and roses ;
But mem'ry, Guiana, will dwell upon thee,
Thy woolly black heads and snub noses.

Ye nymphs of each shade chequer'd all the way down,
Whose bosoms so soft there 's no art in,
From copper, pale-grey, or a clear white-o'-brown,
To the regular hue—Day and Martin.

Mulattoes and Samboes, Mestees and Quadroons,
The motley adopted of Venus,
I fling from my harp its last dolorous tunes,
Ere the waters shall tumble between us.

Let Italy talk of her aquiline phiz,
And Greece of her forms so inspiring;
Let France boast her modes, and her rouge, and her friz,
And Albion her maids so retiring.

I care not—chill Europe for me has no charm,
My thoughts o'er the ocean will follow
The sun's glowing daughters with pulses as warm
As the rays of their father Apollo.

From Angola's shore, 'mid young graces and loves
Who fann'd her along, but ne'er said words,
In a cloud Venus came, all encircled by doves,
As we 're told by the grave Bryan Edwards.

On the land of the West, the jet goddess dropp'd down,
Where she alter'd the curve of the noses,
And made them as broad, and as flat as her own,
Since her African apotheosis.

Two ivory rows which all whiteness eclipse,
Bright pearls the poets have sung them,
She placed 'twixt a pair of fresh pouting thick lips,
That look " as a bee had just stung them."

Then lifting the tresses that flow'd to the waist,
Whence Cupids in ambush might shoot us,
The goddess declar'd they showed very bad taste,
And curled them up to a Brutus.

Thus form'd was the siren from whom I depart,
With sorrow, to cross the wide ocean,
Whose waves could as soon wash her out of my heart,
As the sea wash her white—I 've a notion.

Then fare thee well, Sally, Guiana's dark belle,—
Canes, cocoas, and lofty palmetoes,
Cock-roaches, jack-spaniards, and agues farewell—
Farewell fens, frogs, and muskitoes.

R. M.

REMINISCENCES OF A SUBALTERN.

NO. III.

The retreat of the French army from Portugal commenced on the night of the 5th of March 1811, and was marked by acts more suited to a horde of barbarians than a European army.

On the fact being ascertained at our head-quarters, we were put in their track, which, when once found, it would have been a difficult matter to lose; the whole country through which they passed being a vast extent of burning ruins. Not a town, not a village, and rarely a cottage escaped the general conflagration. The beautiful town of Leyria was left a heap of ruins; Pombal shared the same fate, and the magnificent convent of Alcobaça was burned to the ground; two of the finest organs in Europe were destroyed by this wanton act, and a century will be insufficient to repair the evils which a few months inflicted on this unfortunate country.

Some marauders, who left their respective columns to explore those parts of the country, which from their mountainous and rocky situation were impassable for an army encumbered with baggage and cannon, surprised the unfortunate peasantry in those retreats which they had hitherto considered secure, and not only plundered them of their little remnant of provisions, but massacred all those who attempted to defend their property. The whole country consequently, with but few exceptions, fell a prey to the fugitives of this ill-fated expedition, who, in their turn, suffered from the system of retaliation which was practised by the people whenever an opportunity offered itself.

Scenes of the most revolting nature were the natural attendants on such a barbarous mode of warfare, and scarcely a league was traversed by our army, in its advance, without our eyes being shocked by some frightful spectacle. The French army were doubtless much exasperated against the Portuguese nation, in consequence of the manner in which they destroyed what would have contributed to the comforts of the former, who had been half-starved for six months in consequence of this conduct on the part of the people, and now, after so many privations, having a long retreat before them, with a scanty allowance of provisions in their havresacks, it is more to be lamented than wondered at, that the march of the French troops was accompanied by many circumstances which were disgraceful to them.

On the 9th of March our advanced-guard came up with the rear of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Ney, in the neighbourhood of Pombal; the light division was warmly engaged, and some charges of cavalry took place on the high ground near the castle; but the infantry of our division (the third) arrived too late to support the light, and no decisive result was the consequence.

Massena continued his retreat that night and next day; but on the 11th we found him posted on a rising ground near the village of Redinha; our army formed in line on the plain, and an action of some consequence was expected; but the French Marshal was so pressed in front, while his left was vigorously attacked, that it was not with-

out sustaining a severe loss he effected his passage across the river Redinha.

On the 15th we surprised their covering division while in the act of cooking near the village of Foz d'Arouce; they retreated in the greatest hurry, leaving several camp kettles full of meat behind them. As we approached the town, the road leading to it was covered with a number of horses, mules, and asses, all maimed; but the most disgusting sight was about fifty of the asses floundering in the mud, some with their throats half cut, while others were barbarously houghed, or otherwise injured. What the object of this proceeding meant I never could guess; the poor brutes could have been of no use to us, or indeed any one else, as I believe they were unable to have travelled another league; the meagre appearance of those creatures, with their backbones and hips protruding through their hides, and their mangled and bleeding throats, produced a general feeling of disgust and commiseration.

The village of Foz d'Arouce was warmly contested, and more than once taken and retaken. Night put a stop to this affair, in which we sustained a loss of about four hundred men; the enemy lost nearly a thousand *hors de combat;* and, as usual, taking advantage of the night, and the numerous incidents which a retreating army possesses through such a country as Portugal — and commanded by an officer of such experience and ability as Marshal Ney—continued their retreat upon Guarda, having destroyed the bridge on the river Ceira as they retired.

The army did not lose any officer of rank in the affair of Foz d'Arouce, but the service sustained a loss in Lieut. Heppenstal,—a young man, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to a profession for which Nature seemed to have destined him. He was known to be one of the bravest men in the army, but on this occasion his usual spirits deserted him. He moved along silent, inattentive, and abstracted—a brisk firing in our front soon roused all his wonted energy, and he advanced with his men apparently cheerful as ever; turning to a brother officer he said, "You will laugh at what I am going to say; you know I am not afraid to die, but I have a certain feeling that my race is nearly run." "You jest," said his friend. "No, I don't," was his reply; they shook hands, the light troops advanced, and in a few minutes the brave Heppenstal was a corpse. His presentiment was too just, and though I had heard of instances of the kind before, this was the first that came under my immediate observation. I ran up to the spot where he lay; he was bleeding profusely; his breast was penetrated by two bullets, and a third passed through his forehead. His death was singular, and it appeared as if he was resolved to fulfil the destiny that he had marked out for himself. Our light troops were gradually retreating on their reinforcements, and were within a few paces of the columns of infantry; his men repeatedly called out to him to retire with the rest, but he, either not hearing, or not attending to what they said, remained, with his back against a pine-tree, dealing out death at every shot. Pressed as we were for time, we dug him a deep grave at the foot of the tree where he so gallantly lost his life, and we laid him in it without form or ceremony.

Nothing particular occurred after the action of Foz d'Arouce, until our arrival at Guarda; as usual, we met with groups of murdered peasantry and of French soldiers. At the entrance of a cave, amidst these rocky mountains, lay an old man, a woman, and two young men, all dead. This cave, no doubt, had served them as an asylum the preceding winter, and appearances warranted the supposition that these poor creatures, in a vain effort to save their little store of provisions, fell victims to the ferocity of their murderers. The clothes of the two young peasants were torn to atoms, and bore ample testimony that they did not lose their lives without a struggle to preserve them; the hands of one were dreadfully mangled, as if in a last effort to save his life he had grasped the sword which ultimately dispatched him: beside him lay his companion, his brother perhaps, covered with wounds; and a little to the right was the old man. He lay on his back with his breast bare; two large gashes were over his heart, and the back part of his head was beaten to pieces. Near him lay an old rusty bayonet fixed on a pole, which formerly served as a goad for oxen, and one of his hands grasped a bunch of hair, torn, no doubt, from the head of the assassin; his old woman was in all probability strangled, as no wound appeared on her body.

At some distance from this spot were two French soldiers of the 4th of the line,—their appearance was frightful. They had been wounded by our advance, and their companions either being too much occupied in providing for their own safety to think of them, or, their situation being too hopeless to entertain an idea of their surviving, they were abandoned to the fury of the peasants, who invariably dodged on the flanks or in the rear of our troops. Those poor wretches were surrounded by half a dozen Portuguese, who, after having plundered them, were taking that horrible vengeance too common during this contest. On the approach of our men they dispersed, but, as we passed on, we could perceive them returning like vultures that have been scared away from their prey for the moment, but who return to it again with redoubled voraciousness. Both the Frenchmen were alive, and entreated us to put an end to their sufferings. I thought it would have been humane to do so, but Napoleon and Jaffa flashed across me, and I turned away from the spot.

During the entire of those operations, which lasted two or three and twenty days, the events which took place, save those I mention, are not worth recording. The light division, so celebrated even at this early period of the war, was ever in advance; it had almost all the fighting as well as the fag; while ours (the third) had plenty of fag but scarcely any fighting. The army, however, soon afterwards styled us "the fighting division," a title we never forfeited, for from our first formation as a division until the peace of 1814, that is to say five years, during which period we fought six general battles, stormed two towns, and were engaged in numberless minor combats, we never sustained a reverse.

On the 30th of March, Gen. Picton arrived before Guarda; his approach to that town was not only unperceived, but seemed unexpected, having advanced to within two gun-shots of the town without meeting a vidette. Such conduct on the part of the French General was not

only culpable in the extreme, but showed the greatest presumption and confidence, because, had we a brigade of guns with us, and a few hundred cavalry, the five thousand men that occupied Guarda would have been forced to lay down their arms. Fortunately for them, we had neither the one nor the other; and instead of being in a condition to attack the town, we had the mortification to witness the French getting out of it, bag and baggage, as quick as they could. The scene of confusion that the streets presented was great; infantry, artillery, and baggage, men, women, and children, all mixed pell-mell together, hurrying to the high road leading to Sabugal. Our cavalry came up shortly after the enemy had evacuated the place, but too late to do much good. Some prisoners and baggage, and a few head of cattle, were captured; and we took up our quarters in the town for the night.

On the third of April we again, and for the last time in Portugal, encountered the enemy at Sabugal. The light division had a gallant affair with the corps of Gen. Reynier, and, though greatly outnumbered, they not only succeeded in forcing the position, but captured a howitzer and several prisoners: the third division soon after reached the ground, and its leading battalions, especially the 5th regiment, had deployed, and, having thrown in a heavy fire, were advancing with the bayonet, when a violent hail-storm came on, and completely hid the two armies from each other. Reynier hurried his divisions off the field, and this unlooked-for event snatched a brilliant exploit from us, as the total overthrow of this corps would have been in all probability the result.

The French suffered severely, but they never fought better; so rapidly did they fire, that instead of returning their ramrods, they stuck them in the ground for expedition, and continued to fight, until overpowered by our men, who are certainly better at close fighting than long shot.

The enemy fought their howitzer well, and almost all the gunners lay dead about it: a young artillery officer was the first I took notice of; his uniform was still on him, an unusual thing; he wore a blue frock-coat; across his shoulder hung his cartouche-box; and the middle of his forehead was pierced by a musket-ball. His features, which were beautiful, showed, nevertheless, a painful distortion, and it was evident that the shock which deprived him of life, though momentary, was one of excruciating agony;—beside him lay one of his gunners, whose appearance was altogether different from that of his officer. A round shot had taken off his thigh a few inches below the groin, and his death, though not as instantaneous, seemed to be void of pain. The bare stump exhibited a shocking sight,—the muscles, arteries, and flesh, all hanging in frightful confusion, presented the eye with a horrid sample of the effects of those means made use of by man for his own destruction: the ramrod of the gun was near him; his back rested against one of the wheels; and there was that placid look in his countenance which would lead you to think he had sat himself down to rest.

The wounded having been all removed, and the enemy continuing their retreat, we *bivouacked* on the ground they had occupied at the commencement of the action, and the next day we went into canton-

ments. The French re-crossed the Agueda, and Portugal was, with the exception of Almeida, freed from their presence, after having occupied it for nearly eight months, and having inflicted on the inhabitants every misery it is possible to conceive.

Four weeks had scarcely elapsed when we were again called into action. On the 2nd of May, Marshal Massena passed the river Agueda at Rodrigo, and moved upon Almeida, in order to supply it with provisions. He had left a garrison of three thousand men in that fortress, commanded by General Brennier, in whom he placed much confidence. The French Marshal stationed his army on the river Azava, in the neighbourhood of Carpio, Espeja, and Gallegos; and next day (the 3rd) made a movement on Almeida. Lord Wellington made a corresponding movement, and our army occupied a fine line of battle; its right at Nava de Aver, the centre at Fuentes de Onore, and the left resting on the ruins of the Fort de la Conception; in our front ran the little stream of Onore. Gen. Pack's brigade of Portuguese invested Almeida.

This position, though a desirable one in many respects, was not faultless; there were parts of it of difficult access; from the Fort of Conception, on our extreme left, to our centre at Fuentes de Onore, was mostly a rugged ravine, but the ground between Fuentes de Onore and Posobello, and between Posobello and Nava de Aver, was a continued flat, and afforded a fine field for the French cavalry to manœuvre upon; they were much superior to ours in number, and thither it was supposed the enemy would direct his efforts, but the contrary was the case. Without waiting to ascertain the strength or weakness of the position, Marshal Massena, with that impetuosity which had formerly characterised him, ordered the village of Fuentes de Onore to be carried; and to make his success certain, the entire of the sixth corps was employed in the attack. The town was at this time occupied by some of our first division, consisting of the Highland regiments, supported by others of the line, and the light companies of the first and third division, commanded by Major Dick, of the 42nd Highlanders, and Colonel Williams, of the 60th. The village was taken and re-taken several times, and night found both armies occupying each a part.

Massena perceiving that the obstacles opposed to his carrying this point, which he considered the key of our position, were too great for him to surmount, employed himself the entire of the 4th in reconnoitring our line, and in making preparations for the battle which was to take place the following day. On our side we were not inactive: the avenues leading to Posobello and Fuentes were barricaded in the best manner the moment would allow; temporary defences were constructed at the heads of the different streets, and trenches dug here and there, as a protection against the impetuous attacks expected from the cavalry of Gen. Mont Brun. We lay down to rest, perfectly assured that every necessary precaution had been taken by our General; and as to the result of the battle, we looked upon that as certain, a series of engagements with the enemy having taught us to estimate our own prowess; and being a good deal overcome with the heat of the weather, we lay down to rest, and slept soundly.

Day had scarcely dawned, when the roar of artillery and musketry

announced the attack of Fuentes de Onore and Posobello. Five thousand men filled the latter village, and after a desperate conflict carried it with the bayonet. Gen. Mont Brun, at the head of the French cavalry, vigorously attacked the right of our army; but he was received with much steadiness by our seventh division, which, though it fought in line, repulsed the efforts made to break it, and drove back the cavalry in confusion. The light troops, immediately in front of the first and third divisions, were in like manner charged by bodies of the enemy's horse, but by manœuvres well executed, in proper time, these attacks were rendered as fruitless as the main one against the right of our army. The officer who commanded this advance, either too much elated with his success, or holding the efforts of the enemy in too light a point of view, unfortunately extended his men once more to the distance at which light troops usually fight; the consequence was fatal. The enemy, though defeated in his principal attack, was still powerful as a minor antagonist; and seeing the impossibility of success against the main body, redoubled his efforts against those which were detached: accordingly he charged with impetuosity the troops most exposed, amongst whom were those I have been describing: the bugle sounded to close, but whether to the centre, right, or left, I know not; certain it is, however, that the men attempted to close to the right, when to the centre would have been more desirable, and before they could complete their movement, the French cavalry were *mixed with them.*

Our division was posted on the high ground just above this plain; a small rugged ravine separated us from our comrades; but although the distance between us was short, we were, in effect, as far from them as if we were placed upon the rock of Lisbon: we felt much for their situation, but could not afford them the least assistance, and we saw them rode down and cut to pieces, without being able to rescue them, or even discharge one musket in their defence.

Our heavy horse and 16th Light Dragoons executed some brilliant charges, in each of which they overthrew the French cavalry. An officer of our staff, who led on one of those attacks, unhorsed, and made prisoner Colonel La Motte, of the 16th French Chasseurs; but Don Julian Sanchez, the Guerilla chief, impelled more by valour than prudence, attacked with his Guerillas a first-rate French regiment; the consequence was the total overthrow of the Spanish hero; and as I believe this was the first attempt this species of troops ever made at a regular charge against a French regiment, so I hope, for their own sakes, it was their last.

All the avenues leading to the town of Fuentes de Onore were in a moment filled with French troops; it was occupied by our 71st and 79th Highlanders, the 83rd, the light companies of the first and third division, and some German and Portuguese battalions, supported by the 24th, 45th, 74th, and 88th British regiments, and the 9th and 21st Portuguese.

The ninth corps, which formed the centre of the French army, advanced with the characteristic impetuosity of their nation, and forcing down the barriers, which we had hastily constructed as a temporary defence, came rushing on, and torrent-like, threatened to overwhelm all that opposed them. Every street, and every angle of a street, were

the different theatres for the combatants; inch by inch was gained and lost in turn. Whenever the enemy were forced back, fresh troops, and fresh energy on the part of their officers impelled them on again, and towards mid-day the town presented a shocking sight: our Highlanders lay dead in heaps, while the other regiments, though less remarkable in dress, were scarcely so in the numbers of their slain; the French grenadiers, with their immense caps and gaudy plumes, in piles of twenty and thirty together—some dead, others wounded, with barely strength sufficient to move; their exhausted state, and the weight of their cumberous appointments, making it impossible for them to crawl out of the range of the dreadful fire of grape and round shot which the enemy poured into the town: great numbers perished in this way, and many were pressed to death in the streets.

It was now half-past twelve o'clock, and although the French troops which formed this attack had been several times reinforced, ours never had; nevertheless the town was still in dispute. Massena, aware of its importance, and mortified at the pertinacity with which it was defended, ordered a fresh column of the ninth corps to reinforce those already engaged. Such a series of attacks, constantly supported by fresh troops, required exertions more than human to withstand; every effort was made to sustain the post, but efforts, no matter how great, must have their limits. Our soldiers had been engaged in this unequal contest for upwards of eight hours, the heat was moreover excessive, and their ammunition was nearly expended. The Highlanders were driven to the church-yard at the top of the village, and were fighting with the French grenadiers across the tomb-stones and graves; while the 9th French light infantry had penetrated as far as the chapel, distant but a few yards from our line, and were preparing to *debouche* upon our centre. Lord Wellington was on the spot, and surveyed what was passing with that immovable coolness for which he was remarkable; the troops engaged in the town were nearly worn out in the contest, and were about to retire, when the 88th regiment, commanded by Colonel Alexander Wallace, and directed by General Mackinnon, changed the face of affairs. This battalion was ordered to advance with fixed bayonets and force back the enemy from the advantageous ground of which they had possessed themselves; it advanced in column of sections, left in front, in double quick time, their fire-locks at the trail. As it passed down the road leading to the chapel, it was warmly cheered by the troops that lay at each side of the wall, but the soldiers made no reply to this greeting—they were placed in a situation of great distinction, and they felt it; they were going to fight, not only under the eye of their own army and General, but also in the view of every soldier in the French army; but although their feelings were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, not one hurrah responded to the shouts that welcomed their advance,—there was no noise or talking in the ranks, the men stepped together at a smart trot, as if on a parade, headed by their brave Colonel. It so happened that the command of the company which led this attack devolved upon me. When we came within sight of the French 9th regiment, which were drawn up at the corner of the chapel, waiting for us, I turned round to

look at the men of my company, they gave me a cheer that a lapse of eighteen years has not made me forget, and I thought that that moment was the proudest of my life. The soldiers did not look as men usually do going into close fight—pale; the trot down the road had heightened their complexions, and they were the picture of every thing that a chosen body of troops ought to be.

The enemy were not idle spectators of this movement; they witnessed its commencement, and the regularity with which the advance was conducted made them fearful of the result. A battery of eight-pounders advanced at a gallop to an olive-grove on the opposite bank of the river, hoping by the effects of its fire to annihilate the 88th regiment, or, at all events embarrass its movement as much as possible; but this battalion continued to press on, joined by its exhausted comrades, and the battery did little execution.

On reaching the head of the village, this battalion was vigorously opposed by the 9th regiment, supported by some hundred of the Imperial Guard, but it soon closed in with them, and, aided by the brave fellows that had so gallantly fought in the town all the morning, drove the enemy through the different streets at the point of the bayonet, and at length forced them into the river that separated the two armies. Several of our men fell on the French side of the water. About one hundred and fifty of the grenadiers of the Veteran Guard, in their flight, ran down a street that had been barricaded by us the day before, and which was one of the few that escaped the fury of the morning's assault; but their disappointment was great, upon arriving at the bottom, to find themselves *shut in;*—mistakes of this kind will sometimes occur, and when they do, the result is easily imagined,—troops advancing to assault a town, uncertain of success, or flushed with victory, have no great time to deliberate as to what they will do; the thing is generally done in half the time the deliberation would occupy. In the present instance, every man was put to death; but our soldiers, as soon as they had leisure, paid the enemy that respect which is due to brave men. This part of the attack was led by Lieut. George Johnston, of the 88th regiment.

Two fellows of my regiment talking of it afterwards, one said, "He never saw so close a race as it was between us and the French, when we ran down the street together;" the other, a lad from the Curragh of Kildare, of the name of Corney Fagan, said, "It was a close race sure enough, for the French made *a dead heat of it.*"

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT GALLEY.

[We are happy to be enabled to add the following interesting communication to the ingenious essay in our last Number. These papers, while they differ in their views of the question, will lead to a more accurate understanding of the construction, probably various, of ancient war vessels. Few points of classic warfare are more interesting, and not one has remained so vague.—Ed.]

Mr. Editor,—It is presumptuousness in one who is neither a scholar nor an antiquary, to touch on a subject which has for a long time puzzled the imagination of both; nevertheless, any fresh idea, although feebly supported by facts or reasonings, may perhaps serve to give a new direction to an old argument.

The manner in which the ancients managed the oars of their larger galleys, has to me, as well as many others, frequently been the subject of amusing speculation, and the idea of regular tiers of lengthened oars, one over the other, being much too absurd to be entertained for an instant by any one at all acquainted with nautical affairs, I could only conceive that an accumulative force might be gained, without any sacrifice of ease and rapidity of working, by a multiplicity of small oars or paddles, used vertically instead of horizontally, the rowers standing up to their work in the same manner as is now practised by the Greek and Neapolitan boatmen.

Being at Rome in the winter of 1827–8, I was naturally curious in searching for any antique pieces of sculpture that might throw a light on this interesting subject, and very soon had the satisfaction of seeing in the Vatican a large bas-relief of an ancient galley, a *Trireme*, that confirmed in my own opinion the crude idea which I had already formed, and convinced me that the galleys exceeding one bank of oars were propelled by the action of a vertical, or nearly vertical force.

This paper, however, not being meant for an Essay on Ancient Galleys, I shall for the present merely endeavour to establish, as shortly as possible, what I perhaps ignorantly conceive to be an original idea, leaving to a future opportunity the task of entering more into detail, and the supporting or weakening of my argument by a reference to ancient authors, from whom alone any real corroborative information can be expected.

I am inclined to suppose, that some galleys of the larger classes were constructed, as regards their propelling power, on a principle totally different from those carrying only one bank of oars.

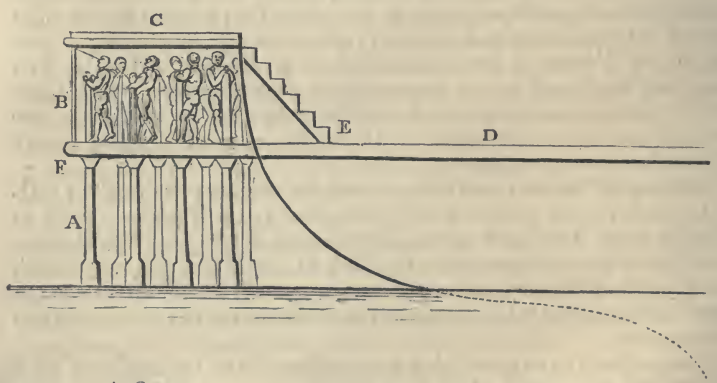
That their beams were extended to a considerable distance beyond the side, and served to support a platform or gangway pushed out like an architectural cornice, or the stern gallery of a modern line-of-battle ship, and occupying a central space on each side of about two-thirds of the whole length, or perhaps more: this I conceive to have been fitted with a side wall or *bulwark*, of the height of a man, and over all another deck, the whole forming a covered gallery impervious to the missile weapons of the enemy, and connected with the interior of the vessel by doors in the side or an open space.

The lower deck of this gallery I suppose to have been pierced with holes in *two*, *three*, or more rows, according to the *rate* of the galley, that is, according as she was a *Bireme*, a *Trireme*, &c.; the second row of holes being always placed opposite to the intervals of the first, the third opposite to the second, and so forth, (chequer fashion,) which would give the greatest room for movement in the least possible space, and of course proportionally reduce the width of the gallery.

Through these holes I imagine the oars to have been directed and there suspended, so as to allow of their being easily worked, taking a sloping direction along the vessel's side when at rest, in the manner of the oars of the present day that are used with *grummots*.

Each of these oars must have been rowed by a single man, or in the largest galleys perhaps by two, because neither their position nor movement would allow of great length or weight, and it is plain that their action must have approached nearer to that of the paddle than the regular oar, and the propelling power, both in its position and movement, while in the water, be analogous to the paddles of a modern steam-boat.

The deck above the rowers' heads, I suppose to have served as a forming place for the troops preparatory to the attack, their reserve being always ready in the waist of the galley, completely under cover and ready to support the boarders on every point, by steps or ladders of communication leading to the ledge or cornice, while the flanks were protected by detachments on the forecastle and poop.



A Oars.
B Gallery.
C Ledge on which the troops formed.
D Deck of the Galley, where troops remained in reserve.
E Ladder of communication.
F Oar-coats.

These cornices when alongside of an enemy's galley, (and the nearly perpendicular position of the oars must have allowed a complete contact without impeding their movement,) being joined to those of the antagonist, would form a good firm footing for the fight, where even those troops the least accustomed to the sea could fight

securely; and the rowers being at the same time sheltered from the darts and arrows of the enemy, the vessel must have been rarely disabled from retreat or flight; we accordingly find many records in history, of galleys escaping in squadrons after a defeat, which they could hardly have done if their oars and crews had suffered in the combat.

In support of the above conjectures I allege the historical facts; first, that it was deemed a skilful manœuvre to break the oars of the enemy, a work, I should say, of comparatively little difficulty to a vessel of superior speed, had they extended to any great distance from the side without protection, but of the greatest if protected as above described.

2ndly, This manœuvre was, I believe, always attempted by the small craft, which vessels, according to the idea I have ventured to put forth, could alone have accomplished their object by running rapidly under the gallery, sweeping off the blades of the oars, and probably wounding many of the rowers by the shock. A difficult and dangerous feat.

3rdly, As I have already said, the facility of retreating after a discomfiture.

4thly, The circumstance of each man being supplied with a cushion and leather thong, not to sit on, for a man soon gets accustomed to a hard seat, but probably to sling over his chest for the purpose of diminishing the unwholesome pressure of the oar.

The fact related by some ancient author, of the rowers having generally small limbs and posteriors, if it have any force, might possibly apply to the crews of those galleys with one bank of oars only, which were probably more numerous than the vessels of a larger class.

Lastly. The testimony of the Bas-relief already spoken of, which represents a *Trireme* with the oars apparently as I have described, and what is very singular, furnished with what in the navy are called "*Rudder-coats*"—that is to say, pieces of strong painted canvass nailed round the rudder below, and to the "*counter*" above, so as to enclose the hole through which the former enters the stern of the ship, and keep the water from penetrating in rough and stormy weather.

Now, these "*oar-coats*," as I may call them, could have been of no possible use in any other than a perpendicular or nearly perpendicular position, and I think go far to support my argument.

I do not know whether this curious piece of sculpture, (which is close by the great statue of Meleager in the Vatican,) has been thoroughly examined by any writers on this subject, but if it has, nothing is more likely than that they should have omitted to notice the peculiarity above mentioned, unless they happened to be nautical men; to me it was particularly curious, because I think it throws a glimmering of light on a difficult and interesting subject.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. E. N.

PRUSSIAN CAMP AT COBLENTZ.

The following account of the autumn manœuvres and encampments of the 8th Prussian Army-Corps at Coblentz in August last, is principally taken from the 10th Number of the *Allgemeine Militaer-Zeitung*, which contains a minute Journal of the operations, accompanied by very able remarks upon the appearance and evolutions of the several corps, from the pen of an eye witness, the whole of which we regret that our limits do not admit of inserting.

The troops, which were assembled at and in the neighbourhood of Coblentz, preparatory to the intended manœuvres under the command of His Royal Highness Prince William, son of the King of Prussia, at first amounted to upwards of twenty-three thousand sabres and bayonets; but in consequence of the garrisons of Luxemburg, Tries, Saarlouis, and Mainz, having been ordered to return to their quarters in the beginning of August, and other dispositions of some regiments having been afterwards made, the numbers finally became,—

8,400	Infantry.	
1,400	Cavalry with	1,400 horses.
250	Artillery with	206 horses.
300	Pioneers.	
Total 10,350	men, and	1,606 horses.

The greater part of this force was *Landwehr*.

NAMES OF THE GENERAL AND OTHER SUPERIOR PRUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The General of Cavalry de Borstell—Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Corps d'Armée at Coblentz.

Lieut.-Gen. de Ryssel II.—Commanding the 16th division at Trêves.

Major-Gen. of Infantry de Rauch—Chief of the Corps of Engineers, resident in Berlin.

Lieut.-Gen. de Valentini—Chief of Military Instruction, resident in Berlin.

Lieut.-Gen. Aster—Inspector of the Third District of Engineers, &c. at Coblentz.

Gen.-Major de Schütz—Inspector of the Garrisons of Metz and Luxemburg.

Gen.-Major de Thiele II.—Commanding the 2nd Brigade of the Landwehr of the Royal Guard, resident at Berlin.

Gen.-Major de Loebel—Commanding the 16th Brigade of the Landwehr, at Trêves.

Gen.-Major de Rummel—Commanding the 15th Brigade of the Landwehr in Cologne.

Gen.-Major de Czettritz—Commanding the 16th Brigade of Cavalry of the line, at Trêves.

Colonel de Hellwig—Commanding the 15th Brigade of Cavalry of the line, at Cologne.

Colonel de Blanckenburg.—Commanding the 4th regiment of Dragoons, at Deutz.

One part of the troops was quartered in Coblentz, Ehrenbreitstein, Neudorf, Andernach, and the neighbouring towns and villages; the rest were encamped about four and a half English miles from Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine, between the village of Urmitz, and the road leading from Coblentz to Andernach.

CAMP.

Each infantry regiment was encamped in six rows of tents, forming three

battalion streets, which opened in front upon the place of arms. The number of tents for one Landwehr regiment amounted to 171, viz.—

1 Commander of the regiment.
3 Commanders of battalions.
5 Adjutants and Surgeons.
12 Captains.
12 Lieutenants.
120 Rank and file.
4 Band.
4 Servants.
6 Guard and drum.
4 Clothing.

171 Tents.

Exclusive of the officers' mess-tents (twelve in number) and the arm-tents, eight of which were attached to each battalion, the whole number of tents amounted to 978. Five large wells, each of which contained a principal reservoir, and fourteen water-cocks were dug; the cooking places were built of tiles, with chimneys, and were provided with copper kettles. In order to preserve the lower edges of the tents, it was at first ordered that no trenches should be dug round them; but heavy rain having fallen during the first days of the encampment, this order was countermanded, and each tent was provided with a trench; for the same reason the soldiers' ration of straw, which was originally ten pounds for five days, was doubled. The men received warm soup in ordinary days twice, and on cold or wet days three times daily. Numerous places of refreshment, from the most elegant *restauration* to the commonest beer-house, were established in rear of the camp, not to mention hundreds of itinerant sutlers. The camp police was excellent, and not the most trifling excess was committed. They took particular care that no unripe fruit was sold, which precaution saved the soldier from dysentery, and other injurious diseases. That under all these agreeable circumstances the camp was a centre of attraction to numerous spectators and visitors, may well be imagined. The road from Coblentz to the camp was at all times of the day covered with private carriages, public conveyances, horsemen and pedestrians, and the joyous pilgrimage began with the first rays of the morning sun, and continued until late in the night.

The period of exercise, which was fixed at four weeks, was divided as follows:—

First Period.—From the 13th to the 19th of August (seven days). The fifteen infantry brigades were united on the 13th in Coblentz, and employed in brigade movements. The cavalry exercised by regiments in their different garrisons. The Landwehr battalions and squadrons were assembled at the head-quarters of their several staffs, and spent the four first days in the details of outfit, and preparation for exercise. On the 17th of August, the Landwehr infantry, with the exception of the guards, marched into camp, and the cavalry into cantonments near Coblentz, where they passed the remaining three days of this period. The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Guard-Landwehr regiment were assembled at Coblentz, and exercised during these seven days in detail. The four companies of skirmishers were drilled independently at their quarters in Wetzlar. The ten batteries of the 7th and 8th brigade of artillery were employed in the necessary preparatory exercises at their garrisons of Cologne and Coblentz.

Second Period.—From the 20th to the 26th of August (seven days). On the 20th of August, the whole army-corps, with the exception of the skirmishers, was assembled part in camp, part in the cantonments near Coblentz. The cavalry and infantry were exercised in brigades, according to the dispositions of their commanders, as were the whole ten batteries of artillery.

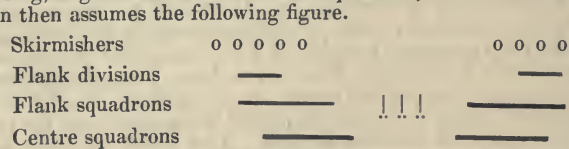
On the 25th, the four companies of skirmishers marched into their cantonments near Coblentz.

Third Period.—From the 27th of August to the 1st of September (six days). Two days division-manœuvres with artillery: one day grand review and corps-manœuvres; one day corps-manœuvres on an extensive scale; one day field-manœuvres, and one rest day.

Fourth Period.—From the 2nd to the 11th of September (ten days), grand exercises of the Corps, including the inspection by His Royal Highness Prince William, son of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the day of departure of the troops.

As the detail of drill and preparatory exercises which immediately follows, possesses little interest for the English military reader, we shall select such of the subsequent parts as are more calculated to prove acceptable, and first give the formation of an advanced guard, consisting of a regiment of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery.

When a regiment of cavalry is required to form as advanced guard, both wings, called by the Prussians "regimental divisions," pass respectively so far to the right and left, as not only to admit of a battery of artillery occupying the interval thus left between them, but sufficient to cover the front of the line which may be in their rear. The regiment then fronts; the flank squadrons (1st and 4th) advance several hundred paces and halt, sending forward their 4th divisions, which immediately throw out skirmishers. These skirmishers divide themselves over the whole line, having an interval in the centre sufficient for the operation of the artillery, which advancing, aligns itself with the flank squadrons, and unlimbers. The formation then assumes the following figure.



Should an attack be required, the skirmishers are called in, the battery retires behind the rear squadrons, which closing in towards the centre, are joined by their flank squadrons and divisions, and the regiment advances to the charge.

August 31. First corps.—Manœuvre on an extended scale, between Rübenach, Bassenheim, and Safftig, the enemy being marked.

GENERAL IDEA.

A hostile Army.—Corps has reached the neighbourhood of Bassenheim, with the intention of blockading Coblentz from the left banks of the Rhine and Moselle.

Reinforcements have at the same time reached the opposing army, which permit of its advancing against the enemy, and offering a decisive combat.

The enemy is driven back, and pursued through Bassenheim.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

HOSTILE CORPS.

Colonel and Chief of the Staff, von Brandenstein; Commanders of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, Majors von Baurmeister, Waldon, and Becker. Strength of the Corps, 12 battalions, 16 squadrons, 4 horse, and 4 foot batteries of Artillery. These battalions and squadrons were distinguished by flags.

ARMY-CORPS OF COBLENTZ.

General-Commanding, von Borstell, General of Cavalry; Commanders of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. von Ryssel, Major-Gen. Baron von Czettritz, Colonel von Tuchsen. Strength of the corps, 20 battalions, 22 squadrons, 2 horse, and 4 foot batteries of Artillery.

EXECUTION OF THE MANŒUVRES.

First Moment.—The enemy's advanced guard had occupied Rübenach and the Mühlen valley with some infantry battalions, and the heights left of the village with guns, which commanded the high road to Coblentz, and that to Bassenheim. The opposing advanced guard, which was behind Bassenheim, attacked Rübenach in front and flanks with infantry and artillery, and obliged the enemy to evacuate the village, and fall back on his principal position; this lay in the centre of Mühlheim hill, the left flank resting upon the woody and steep valley of Mühlheim, and the right upon the open and flat vale of Sondenheim.

Second Moment.—The advanced guard of the Coblentz army debouched from Rübenach, and formed behind the hill under a constant engagement of skirmishers. Meantime the main body had taken up a position behind Bassenheim, from whence it marched in three columns. The first column (first brigade) round Rübenach to the right, the second (third brigade) by the high road through Rübenach, and the third (fourth brigade) round the left of the village, under the protection of the advanced guard, which was already pushed farther forward; the third and fourth brigades formed in order of battle upon the flat part of the Mühlheim hill. From hence the first brigade was detached to Mühlheim, in order to gain the Kärlich hill, and enable the corps to surround the Mühlheim valley.

Third Moment.—The advanced guard of the Coblentz army, in order to cover the march of the third and fourth brigades, attacked the enemy, but was driven back and obliged to retire behind the second line of the main body, which immediately advanced to the attack. The combat was obstinate. The lines of the Coblentz army were obliged to be several times relieved, until at length they succeeded in making the enemy give way. He conducted his retreat *en echiquier* up to the point where a cross-road branching off from the *chaussée* leads to the Bassenheim mill.

Fourth Moment.—The enemy continued his retreat, throwing back his left. The main body of the Coblentz army followed this movement, bringing their right forward, by which the enemy was brought with his rear on the Mühlheim valley.

The heavy cavalry were stationed between Bassenheim and the Trier road, which they followed to the heights of Winninger; finding the enemy's cavalry in position here, they attacked them, and, with the assistance of the horse artillery, drove them from one position to another, passing Hengsthof, as far as the Bassenheim hill, where they halted.

Fifth Moment.—The enemy drew back his left by the Mühlheim valley, his centre and right upon Bassenheim, the main body of the Coblentz corps followed, and prepared to attack that place. Meantime the first brigade had passed the Mühlheim valley, formed upon the Kärlich hill, and pressed on without halting in rear of Bassenheim. As this brigade, however, could only be supported by a few ineffective guns from the main body, the enemy succeeded in surrounding it with a superior force, and it became placed in an embarrassing situation.—(Deviation from the Plan of Operations.)

Sixth Moment.—According to the original dispositions, Bassenheim was to have been obstinately defended, and the attack of the Coblentz army twice beat off; but the unexpected advance of the first brigade, caused so great a part of the enemy's force to be detached to the Kärlich hill, that Bassenheim was left weakly occupied, and could be easily taken by the fourth brigade. The enemy's cavalry had already retired through the place.

The advanced guard of the Coblentz army marched to the left round Bassenheim, and gained the high road to Ochtendung. The fourth brigade advanced through the place itself, and the third brigade passed the Mühlheim valley over prepared column roads, below Bassenheim.

Seventh Moment.—According to the plan of operations, the attack upon the enemy's left flank on the Kärlich hill, should have now taken place, but this had been already done by the first brigade in the Fifth Moment.

Eighth Moment.—In the same manner the movements upon the enemy's front and flank, which even at this period of the operations intended to have caused the evacuation of Bassenheim, were also rendered superfluous.

The heavy cavalry of the Coblentz army had arrived on the Bassenheim hill; here they crossed the road leading to Rübenach, marched to the right in rear of the infantry, passed the Mühlheim valley by Hecker mill, on prepared column roads, ascended the Kärlich hill and formed upon the right flank of the corps which in the next Moment (nine) were here ranged in order of battle. The cavalry took no farther part in the combat.

Ninth Moment.—The enemy had concentrated his forces at and near the Safftig road, his rear towards Safftig; the Coblentz corps was upon the opposite hill of Kärlich, having Bassenheim in its rear; the cavalry, as above stated, upon the right flank of the infantry.

The attack, which, according to the plan of operations, should have been now made, as well as the forming in position near the enemy on the Kreutz hill, nearer Safftig, by which it was to have been followed, did not take place, as the General Commanding ordered the combat to be broken off, and the manœuvre to be ended.

The infantry marched to their quarters and camp, the cavalry and horse-artillery trotted past in review order.

The manœuvres in the hilly, and partly difficult country had much fatigued the troops, who did not reach their quarters until five in the evening. Part of them had been twelve to fourteen hours under arms.

8th September.—Field Manœuvres in two corps.

GENERAL IDEA.

A hostile army corps intends to blockade Coblentz from the left banks of the Rhine and Moselle.

The reinforcements which have arrived for the relief of the place have encamped before it, and are enabled to offer battle to the enemy.

The advanced guards have reached the heights between Bassenheim and Safftig, and taken up positions there.

The enemy is driven and pursued across the Nette.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Hostile Corps.—Major-General von Löbell; seven battalions, six squadrons, two batteries of Artillery.

COBLENTZ CORPS.

Lieutenant-General von Ryssell; nine battalions, eight squadrons, three batteries of Artillery.

The movements commenced at nine o'clock.

RELATION OF OPERATIONS.

The advanced guards of both armies fell in with each other on the high range which extends from Ochtendung between Bassenheim and Pfaffenbrush, towards Kärlich, upon which both corps deployed, took up their advanced guards, and became engaged in a warm combat. The road from Bassenheim to Saftig nearly divided the front of the contending infantry.

The opposing cavalry made many attacks on the flat ground left of the Saftig road nearer Ochtendung, without either side deriving any decisive advantage.

The enemy, however, was obliged to yield to superior numbers, and retired upon Saftig, which remained weakly occupied. While two battalions

passing the defile near the Kreutz hill, on the road from Walken to Saftig, covered the right wing, the main body of the infantry followed the high-road, and the cavalry fell back on the west of Saftig.

The Coblentz corps followed up its advantages. The principal column, which took the high road, found less opposition at and near Saftig, than it could possibly have expected; the steep descent of the Kreutzberg was not even disputed by a single gun, although an excellent opportunity offered close by Saftig, of which, probably, want of artillery prevented advantage being taken. A second column of infantry proceeded to the right of the great road, but the cavalry passed Saftig on the left, where they found the enemy's cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery very advantageously posted, and were obliged to stand a cannonade. The evacuation of Saftig, however, obliged the enemy's cavalry to retire, and they crossed the Nette near Plaidt. Upon this the enemy took up a position behind the Nette, between Plaidt and Meissenheim, keeping as outposts the Old mill and Paper-mill, which they barricaded and strongly occupied; unfortunately, however, General von Löbell had not troops sufficient to fully occupy this strong position.

The Coblentz corps now advanced upon the Nette, and endeavoured to break the enemy's centre near the Old mill. Twelve guns were brought to bear upon this point, and poured in a hot fire. The cavalry advanced from the left upon Plaidt, but without being able to take any important part in the combat.

The possession of the Old mill was contested with the greatest vehemence. To reinforce this point, the enemy brought up his columns close to the edge of the valley. It was now one o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince therefore ordered that the manœuvres should be ended, deciding that the Coblentz army, notwithstanding its partial superiority in numbers, was too weak to force the passage of the Old mill, and that it was too late to go round by Meissenheim, as the troops had been eight hours under arms: the "*appel*" was therefore sounded, and the firing ceased on all points. In order now to prove the tactical attention of the troops, the Prince ordered the skirmishing call to be sounded: this was immediately echoed by all the bugles in the whole line, and the skirmishers were instantly out. They waited now for the signal to charge, in order to recommence the combat, but His Royal Highness expressed his satisfaction at the punctual fulfilment of his orders, and desired the arms to be laid down and the manœuvre to be ended.

The Prince then assembled the different commanders, and went through the whole manœuvre with them, directing their attention, with the greatest knowledge of the subject, but at the same time in the most friendly and instructive manner, to the faults that had been committed. On the whole, however, he expressed his perfect satisfaction at the manner in which the third and last day's operations had been conducted.

His Royal Highness then dismissed the army-corps in the most gracious terms, and in order to give the Landwehr a proof of his favour, shortened the period of exercise by two days, and permitted them to return home on the following morning, His Royal Highness having, in the orders for the day, previously expressed his satisfaction at their condition and conduct.

Many foreign officers are stated to have been present at the manœuvres, and to have been constant guests at the splendid and hospitable board of Prince William. The English Generals were Sir John Elley, and Sir Charles Doyle.

The kindness and attention of Prince William to all the British officers present at these reviews, induced Sir Charles Doyle, at the last public dinner given by that Prince to about 150 persons, to ask his permission to

give a toast in the English fashion, and that toast the health of His Royal Highness. He graciously assented, and Sir Charles mentioned the circumstance to Sir John Elley, requesting him to propose the toast; but Sir John and the other officers begged General Doyle to do so, who then rose and said in French,—

"Gentlemen, His Royal Highness Prince William has been graciously pleased to allow me to give a toast—I mean to do so according to the custom of my own country, and must therefore begin by requesting every one to drink what they now have in their glasses," (this very much amused every one, who instantly drank his wine,) "and now, Gentlemen, you will be pleased to fill your glasses to the brim." (This created great mirth, and every one hastened to obey. The General then said)—"Gentlemen, by the gracious condescension of His Royal Highness, I have been permitted to do that which will, I know, gratify you all, and enables me to endeavour to show to His Royal Highness a mark of the respect, admiration, and gratitude of my countrymen assembled round this table, by whom I am deputed to express to His Royal Highness, how sensibly we feel his gracious condescension, and indeed kindness towards us all. Now, Gentlemen, drink off your wine, and in the English way, join me in *hurras!* I will be your Flügelman."

Sir Charles Doyle then gave three times three, which was admirably done with military precision, and gave a turn of mirth and good-humour, not easily described. The Prince himself seemed delighted, stretched his glass across the table to touch that of General Doyle, according to the German custom, and after dinner shook him most cordially by both hands.

LIKE A SEA-BIRD O'ER THE OCEAN.

BY MISS PARDOE.

Like a sea-bird o'er the ocean,
Proudly does our vessel glide;
While her keel, with steady motion,
Parts the smooth and silver tide.
On her sails the Moon is sleeping,
As her canvass wooes the breeze;
Gallantly her course she's keeping,
O'er the wide and pathless seas.

On, and on, in beauty riding,
Swift she answers to the helm,
O'er the waves in safety gliding,
Which so soon may overwhelm.
In the breeze her pennant streaming,—
Mirth and music on her deck—
Sad the heart which would be dreaming
In *this* hour—of storm and wreck.

Thus doth Youth, Joy's anchor weighing,
Gaily put his bark to sea;
Gentle gales around it playing,
Canvass spread, and helm a-lee.
But manhood comes—Life's darker hour
Brings care and sorrow on its wave;
And 'mid his dream of pride and pow'r
Man wakes to tempest, and a grave!

A STRANGE SAIL.

" What praise, what glory shall the hero gain?
What joys await him on his native plain?
* * * *
Ah! should the foe with force superior claim
The palm of conquest, and reward of fame,
Like unripe corn beneath the reaper's hand,
He falls, the victim of his native land!"—JEFFERYS.

WHILST cruising in H. M. Ship Cleopatra, 450 miles to the southward of the Bermudas, we fell in with a warlike-looking ship, on the 12th February, 1806; chase was immediately given, and in a short time we hove-to along side of her. She was a fine roomy corvette, mounting eighteen or twenty guns, under American colours, and called the " Leander;" her decks were crowded with men, mostly landsmen. The officers of the frigate were rubbing their hands with great glee, anticipating a rich prize; and all were busy in conjecturing what she was, and where her destination could be, America being neutral at the time: that she was fitted for war there could be no question; and it was equally apparent that she was not a national ship. From the vague and evasive answers which were given to the questions of the boarding officer by those of the Leander, and the appearance of saddles and accoutrements for dragoons between decks, suspicion began to arise as to the lawfulness of their intentions, and it was supposed that the assumed flag of the United States, which nation we knew was not numbered among the belligerents, was merely a cloak to cover their designs. Some amongst us thought that the system of Buccaneering had revived, and that the expedition was destined against the Spanish ports of South America, by the way, as in the olden time, of the Isthmus of Darien: others considered her as a pirate of a new order, who intended to scour the coasts of Spanish America simultaneously by sea and land; that the landsmen on board were to be employed in that way as " Horse-marines;" while the most discerning, though less enthusiastic speculators, soberly thought that the expedition, notwithstanding the mystery in which it appeared to be involved, was duly authorised by some power.

Several hours were consumed in endeavours to discover by interrogatories their intentions and destination, but to no purpose. The second-lieutenant and a midshipman of the frigate were sent on board to examine her minutely, to search her holds, and to find out what were the contents of her cargo: on requesting a light and lantern for this purpose, the chief officer under the captain, who appeared an active intelligent young man,* declined compliance, as an accident might happen, and the ship be set on fire: he at last reluctantly consented, and said he would himself bring it down. The Mid descended into the lower deck, and was perfectly surprised at the appearance it

* This gentleman's name was Sullivan; he was the son of a merchant (a native of Ireland) of Boston, in New England. The love of enterprise had led him to embark with Miranda, and in this unfortunate expedition he was taken prisoner, and condemned to the mines. It is singular that the Mid above spoken of, happened to be on board the vessel of war which received Mr. S. off Carthagena, when he escaped from prison.

made; saddles, bridles, hussar-jackets, sabres, pistols, carbines, cloaks, belts, cartridge-boxes, helmets, and other trappings and habiliments of war, lay scattered about in every direction. After examining every part of this deck, he went into the main-hatch-way to wait for the light; in a short time the officer descended with it, and as the Mid took it from him, he whispered, "Take my advice, and do not remove the light from the lantern," and immediately jumped upon the main-deck. The Mid was not at all disposed to follow the Mate's advice, as he considered (under the influence of impressions which had been forced upon our minds from appearances, &c.) it had been given merely because he did not wish the cargo to be examined with scrutiny. On taking a glance along the line of hold, the Mid found an entire tier, fore-and-aft, of wine-pipes, and as he could not see what was beneath these, he laid himself down at length upon them, and taking the candle from the lantern, let it down in his hand, as far as the length of his arm would admit, between the angle formed by the chimes of the casks: this gave him a view down to the *kelson*, and there appeared to be three tiers of wine-pipes, and nothing else: whilst making sure of this, by removing from side to side of the vessel, and as far forward and aft as he could go, his attention was arrested by a confusion upon deck; he was shortly afterwards called by name, and requested by the Mate to come upon deck. On going up he met Lieut. L——, who informed him that, in consequence of his having taken the candle out of the lantern, and lowered it between the casks, the officers of the ship had become alarmed, and disclosed a part of their secret; which was, that most of the casks contained gunpowder! This article being contraband, the Captain of the ship, of course, could not be expected, except in a case of necessity, to make a gratuitous confession; the necessity, however, seemed very apparent, as a spark from the candle lodging upon the chips and straw which lay at the bottom of the hold, would have set fire to the ship, and blown her up, and thus all their hopes of glory and gold would have ended "in smoke!"

Our Lieutenant, (a nephew of Earl L——,) an accomplished, honourable, and most worthy young officer, in the mean time, had been endeavouring to sift out from the Captain, officers and passengers, the destination of the armament, as it now clearly appeared that besides the crew, there were many soldiers on board, and a fat elderly gentleman who was styled "General;" but as no farther information could be obtained, and the Commander pertinaciously refused to give a satisfactory account of his vessel, the Captain of the frigate sent to inform him that it was his intention to conduct him to the Admiral at Bermuda. Upon this intimation, the old gentleman who was styled "General," requested permission to go on board the Cleopatra, to commune with her commander; this was instantly granted, and he was taken on board in the frigate's boat. He was a fleshy, swarthy man, about five feet eight or nine inches in height, without the slightest *air militaire* about him; had I been asked to guess his profession and nation, I certainly should have said he was a French *traiteur;* to have taken him for a soldier and a Spaniard, I never should, so likely are we to be deceived in our opinions. The old gentleman had some difficulty to get up the ship's side, but he disdained assistance, and trivial as this circumstance

was, it served to show that there was energy in the mind, whatever want of it may have appeared in the outward semblance of the patriotic leader. On observing a young midshipman steering the boat, he remarked that it was no wonder that the British were so superior to other nations at sea, when they enter at so early an age on their professional duties.

The officers of the frigate were sanguine in their hopes that the ship would be sent in, and prove a valuable prize, and there is little doubt that had she been detained for adjudication, her condemnation would have followed, although it is more than probable she would have been released; but whether, under such peculiar circumstances, the Government at home would have paid her value as prize-money to the captors, is a question I cannot resolve; however, this expectation of the officers, after the lapse of a few hours, was completely set aside: the old "General" was conveyed back to his ship, and in a short time we mutually separated. It afterwards appeared that the old gentleman was no other personage than the celebrated Gen. Miranda, and that this expedition (of which the Leander was the herald) was the first undertaken in the cause of South American independence, and had been fitted out in the United States of North America,* to act against the Caraccas; he was himself a native of that part of the continent, but had been a general in the French Republican service. Our Government, it appeared, countenanced and encouraged this expedition: the General is said to have laid a letter from the Right Hon. William Pitt to himself, on the subject, before the Captain of this frigate, and this, according to the report on board, was the reason of his vessel not having been detained by the Cleopatra. The General's expedition, as might have been anticipated, from the motley band who served under him, was unsuccessful, and he ultimately perished by treachery; nevertheless, it roused the slumbering spirit of revolt throughout Spanish America, and which, after a severe struggle, has been crowned with success; but, I believe, the name of Gen. Miranda is forgotten by his countrymen, who, most certainly, owe his memory some tribute for his having been, as it were, the directing spirit towards their emancipation.

In the Cleopatra during a dark night, we came up unexpectedly alongside of a large ship, which being hailed, answered "Marc Antony;" she, in her turn, asked "What ship?" and the response was "Cleopatra." This is one of those coincidences often met with in the events of the world. A similar one occurred at a British port about two years ago, in the arrival, on the 18th of June, of the ships Wellington and Waterloo.

ANTONIO CIEGO.

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* *The Americans (par excellence!)* not wishing to be confounded with the New States which have arisen in the Trans-Atlantic Continent, appear to be desirous of an appellative consonant with that state of independence for which they so much pride themselves; accordingly, we understand that the significant name of Fredonia has been substituted for that used in the text.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF POLAND.

Amongst the numerous histories that have been published of a people not less entitled to admiration for their valour than to sympathy for the overthrow of their national independence, the production of a French author, advantageously known in the republic of letters, holds a distinguished place. One of the most brilliant eras of Poland,—the reign of John Sobieski, an epoch fertile in splendid recollections, and well calculated for the display of the historian's talent, is that chosen by M. de Salvandy for the subject of his pages. To deal out even-handed justice to the author,—to assign to him, amongst historians, the exact position to which his merits entitle him, the reader must carefully distinguish two separate works interwoven, as it were, together: in the one, the glory of his hero forms the unvarying theme; while the history of his country, traced in the other with a masterly, though not always with a faithful hand, seems introduced but to form the complement of the author's task. The life of Sobieski may be pronounced a subject worthy the pen of M. de Salvandy, and were he but impartial with regard to the adversaries of his hero, the execution of his task would be perfect; we therefore regret, that in the redundance of his admiration he has sometimes forgotten to be just. A rapid glance at the history of Poland will lead the reader to form less flattering conclusions. The researches of Naruszewicz, Albetrandy, Czacki, Ossolinski, Lelevel, &c. have thrown considerable light upon the obscurity of Polish annals. The publication of a French version of the first-mentioned author, which is expected shortly to appear, will render an important service to such as are anxious to obtain an accurate knowledge of the history of a country hitherto but imperfectly known, and whose historians, having mostly written in their national language, have been little studied by the rest of Europe. Several narratives and documents on the state of Poland have been composed in the Latin tongue, but the historian who, like M. de Salvandy, collects his stores of information from such scanty sources, must, of necessity, be inaccurate in his statements, bounded in his ideas, and partial in his judgments. In the following rapid sketch of the principal eras of Polish history, we take upon ourselves to rectify some of the author's errors.

Lelevel, one of the most accurate and distinguished historians that Poland can boast, divides the history of his country into four epochs. The first, extending from the earliest ages to the year 1139, includes the history of Poland in her most glorious days. Lechia (Great Poland), Chrobatia (Little Poland,) Mazovia, Prussia, Silesia, Russia, and many other States, were at this epoch united under one absolute monarchy, during the existence of which, a few nominal inefficient modifications opposed but a feeble barrier to prerogative the most unlimited, and tyranny the most despotic.

From the latter period to the year 1333, Poland, *participated* by the sole will and authority of Boleslas amongst his sons, continued to be divided into several duchies, the petty sovereigns of which successively invaded the territories of their brothers or relations. Weakened by repeated acts of aggression on their own part or by invasion from their neighbours, these princes were compelled to claim the support and assistance of their subjects, to whom, in return, they granted various immunities and privileges, which in the end considerably diminished the royal power. At a later period, Wladislas Lokietek, surnamed the Short, united under his sway nearly the entire of the ancient principalities, forced the rest to acknowledge his absolute sovereignty, and reconquered for Poland the title of Kingdom, which she had almost lost. This state of things forms the second era.

The reign of Casimir the Great, the son of Lokietek, commences the third era. This last descendant of the Piasts died without issue in 1372, and at

his demise the crown of Poland became elective: nevertheless, the suffrages of the nation confirmed to the family of the Jagellons the hereditary right to the throne, which that illustrious race enjoyed till its total extinction. From the commencement of this era to the end of the sixteenth century, public institutions, commerce, agriculture, science, and the arts, continued to flourish; four universities were founded, complete toleration in matters of religion was established and protected by law, regular diets were organized, a general and impartial code of legislature was encouraged and promulgated, and, though the progress of liberal ideas and the developement of a universal spirit of independence left no room for gigantic plans of conquest, the dubious advantages of victory were amply compensated by the voluntary submission of surrounding states, jealous admirers of the government of Poland, and anxious to rival her prosperity. By a statute of Wisilitza in the year 1347, slavery was discountenanced; every inhabitant of Poland was free; the middle classes and the peasantry enjoyed the rights of citizens. We are at a loss to account for the astonishment expressed by M. de Salvandy, that a fine of merely a few marks was by this statute imposed on a Noble found guilty of assassination on the person of a serf; since the same advantage, if it can be so called, was enjoyed by the non-nobles,—a term which we prefer to that of serf, as in reality, at the period to which we allude, there were no serfs. It is true that by the statute of Wisilitza, a Noble was fined but ten marks for the assassination of a *Cineton* (peasant), but as a sort of compensation for this cheap valuation of ignoble blood, a peasant paid but fifteen marks for the murder of a Noble, and even where the victim was of the most elevated rank, the utmost extent of the fine amounted to but sixty marcs. By the foregoing observations, we would not be considered as advocating the moral justice of a statute which merely inflicted a slight pecuniary fine for a crime in most civilized nations visited with capital punishment; but we regard the statute as scarcely objectionable, if viewed simply as a matter of equal and retributive justice: for with regard to the price affixed upon the sacrifice of human life, it must be confessed that the noble homicide had but slight advantage over the less exalted assassin. At this epoch, and during a long time throughout all Europe, assassination was punished by fine, which was regarded in the light of a compensation allowed by law to the family of the deceased; and rude as were the times of which we write, in more civilized ages the aggressions of the strong have been more zealously protected, and the blood of the feeble more prodigally lavished. However, from a too high respect for acquired rights, the privileges wrested from the feeble descendants of Boleslas, soon acquired the force of laws. The immunity from imposts and many public taxes, the concession of various prerogatives, such as those of exercising juridical power, of coining, &c. created *castes* in the nation. At a later period, the labouring classes, who were accustomed to serve only on foot in the army, and who were consequently inefficient to check the rapid incursions of the Tartars, soon neglected altogether to share the fatigues and dangers of warfare, and thus enabled the armed force, which constituted the cavalry, to form a separate order in the state:—an order which speedily claimed the exclusive enjoyment of all political power, and finally disputed the right of the other classes even to the privileges of citizenship. At last the diet of 1496 completed the subjection of the non-nobles, by rendering them incapable of holding landed property. Emancipation, however, was granted to such as might choose to devote themselves to the cultivation of the sciences; many important privileges were reserved for them, and the cities of Cracow, Posen, Wilna, Leopol, and Dantzig, which represented the five principal provinces of Poland, preserved their political rights, and took a leading part whenever the states proceeded to the election of a Sovereign.

Thus, during the course of the fifteenth century, the nobility gradually enlarged their power at the expense of national liberty. In the seventeenth,

the chief ranks of the state essayed, in their turn, to trample on the petty nobility, and to constitute an oligarchy; the attempt, however, met with the most obstinate resistance from the latter, and engendered that spirit of turbulence and anarchy, to which Poland may attribute her misfortunes and her downfall. By a strange coincidence, a respect for the heroic era of ancient Rome, which was much in vogue at this period, exercised a singular influence on the political legislature of the time. Among many other imitations of a constitution then so universally admired, we may mention the attempt to designate the lower orders by the title of Plebeians, (the *plebs* of the Romans,) whilst the petty nobility were classed into a sort of people, (*populus Romanus,*) and formed the *clients* of the higher nobility, or *Patricians*. Every citizen who rose unexpectedly to rank or dignity was styled *novus homo;* and the imitation extended even to the adoption of *prænomina, cognomina, nomina, agnomina*, and *gentes*. Soon afterwards the Hetmauns, or military generals, claimed the right to be invested with the powers of the ancient Roman dictators;—the judges found that the *jus honorarium* was wanting to supply certain defects in the legislature; and the diets, after the fashion of the Roman tribunes, sought to strengthen their power by the co-operation of the armed force. The diets formed the *Comitia*, and their laws and decrees acquired a force to which a *Senatûs Consultum*, or decision of the Patricians, was necessarily inferior in authority. Each representative of the people was called a tribune, and assumed the right of putting an absolute *veto* on the acts framed by the Patricians: for thus, in the year 1562, was interpreted the famous royal grant of 1505:—"*Nihil novi constitui debeat, per nos et successores nostros, sine communi consiliariorum et nuntiorum terrestrium consensu.*" The extinction of the race of the Jagellons in 1572 gave a degree of consistence to these extraordinary decrees, and the conditions imposed, under the name of *pacta conventa*, on the Sovereigns who were afterwards elected, furnished the nobility with a pretext for multiplying their pretensions. Nevertheless, after the reign of Casimir the Great, the internal strength of Poland successively increased. The enlightened spirit that prevailed under the reigns of the Sigismonds, opposed a salutary check to the anarchy of the Comitia, and the love of country which it inspired, stifled in their birth the jarring councils that might have proved injurious to the public welfare. At the same time, the refined manners of the nobility, evincing an additional proof of civilization, rendered their authority supportable to the people and to the labouring classes. Thus we find, that at this brilliant era, the Greek empire, the crown of Bohemia, of Hungary, and of Denmark, the empire even of Germany, and the throne of Moscow, were offered to the family of the Jagellons. The benefits of instruction began to be felt even by the lowest classes of society; the national language assumed a more perfect form; and almost all the classic authors, ancient and modern, were translated. De Thou makes mention of the impression produced upon the Court of France by the Polish envoys sent to Paris, to offer the throne to Henry the Third. A celebrated writer who flourished in the sixteenth century, contrasting the merits of the two nations, (Italy and Poland,) at that time reputed the most civilized and the most learned, introduces the following question:—"Of these two nations, which is the more deserving of praise, with regard to her perfection in the arts and sciences? Must the palm be adjudged to the Italians, of whom not more than a hundredth part study the Latin and Greek languages, or display any taste for the arts and sciences? Or must we pronounce in favour of the Poles, a great number of whom are perfectly acquainted with both languages, and consecrate their entire existence to the cultivation of the sciences?" About the same time, Erasmus writes—"Poland is the country of all who dare to be learned." At this epoch, eighty-three towns of Poland possessed printing-presses, and Cracow alone could boast forty. Several Polish writers rendered themselves famous by their researches into the history of their country; political and

abstract sciences were successfully cultivated;—even the softer attractions of the Muse were wooed. And yet this is the brilliant era which M. de Salvandy pronounces barbarous, and which he deems unproductive of interest or beneficial result! *Sans intérêt comme sans résultat.*" According to him, the history of Poland dates only from the accession of the house of Wasa;—that is to say, from the moment of her decline.

A retrograde movement towards the barbarity of darker ages may be dated from the end of the sixteenth century, a period at which the rest of Europe began to enjoy and appreciate the arts of civilized life. This gradual declension, which had commenced with the reign of Sigismond-Wasa in 1587, was accelerated in its progress by the government of that fanatic and ignorant Prince. The introduction of the Jesuits at his court was the signal for a persecution, directed at first against the Protestants, and afterwards against literature. The reign of Sigismond-Wasa commences the fourth era of the History of Poland, and may be called the epoch of her decline.

During a period of sixty years, that is, so long as the almost extinguished generation of the age of the Jagellons existed, the still flourishing condition of literature, and the splendour of some brilliant victories, shed a last expiring ray on the desolation of Poland. The labours of more than seven hundred illustrious authors, the invasion of Moscow, the capture of three Czars, that of Maximilian of Austria, and of the son of Charles the Ninth of Sweden, were among the events that lent a partial lustre to the annals of this period. But seventy years of external warfare and of religious discord gradually effaced the ancient splendour of Poland. The Protestants were banished from a country where, more than a century before, Socinus had found an asylum against the persecutions of Europe, and where Montlue, to sustain the pretensions of Henry de Valois, had been compelled to make a public and solemn denial of his master's participation in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The Muscovite Empire, till then obscure and unknown, made gradual inroads upon the frontiers of Poland, and the Turks pursued their conquests with vigour. In vain did the victories achieved by John Sobieski gild this gloomy epoch with a ray of borrowed glory; persecution and intolerance had already commenced their work of devastation. In 1775 no more than four printing-presses remained in the kingdom; and to these manifold evils were added the horrors of foreign invasion. A spark of patriotism and a love for literature were lighted up for a moment under the sway of the feeble Poniatowski; but too late. Poniatowski sold his kingdom to Catherine, from whom he had purchased it: with the rest, Europe is sufficiently acquainted.

Thus the reign of John Sobieski does not constitute the era of Poland's splendour, as M. de Salvandy appears to think, and as he would fain persuade his reader. That reign, on the contrary, appertains to the period of Poland's decline. Doubtless, in preserving Christianity from the attacks of her inveterate foes, Sobieski in some degree merited the enthusiastic gratitude of his countrymen, but Poland had already earned the admiration of Europe long before her triumphant standard waved before the walls of Vienna. From the commencement of the thirteenth century, her struggles against the Muscovites, the Tartars, and the Turks, had been incessant, and each victory gained over these barbarous states, was an additional pledge for the security and the repose of Christian Europe. Jagellon, Tarnowski, Bathory, Zamoyski, and above all, Czarniecki, whom no toil could weary, no reverse discourage,—Czarniecki, like the wounded lion, more terrible after momentary defeat; these were heroes that might have disputed with Sobieski the palm both of genius and of valour. At the period to which we allude, such was the force of Poland in war, so slight seemed the effort with which her soldiers chained victory to their car, that Europe was scarce sensible of the danger that menaced her power, of the blood that was shed in her defence. We are therefore warranted in pronouncing our author's admira-

tion for his hero exaggerated and unjust. The death of Sobieski plunged Europe into mourning, but failed to elicit the more affecting tribute of his country's tears. In war a hero, in peace he was not always a patriot. In vain does M. de Salvandy endeavour to prove that, deaf to the promptings of personal ambition, Sobieski aimed but to seat the Prince of Condé on the throne. Such is not the judgment pronounced by Lelevel on this episode of Polish history. "The King," (Michael Koributh) says Lelevel, "was not without the noble qualities that distinguish a sovereign; but such was the jealousy with which his elevation was regarded by the great (Sobieski and the Primate), that he could not succeed in meriting the title of a good monarch; a title to which, but for the hatred of some amongst his subjects, he might have founded a just claim." Sobieski was in his turn beset by the rancorous opposition of his fellow-citizens. We are almost tempted to consider this a just retribution against one who "had, in presence of his whole army, ordered a Royal Manifesto to be burned, and who had issued proclamations, in which he openly accused his monarch of treason," a monarch too who carried forgiveness of injuries so far as to inscribe the name of his most deadly foe in the list of his testamentary executors. We may here remark, that, notwithstanding the severity with which our author judges the adversaries of his hero, he has failed in establishing the total unworthiness of Koributh: he has proved that monarch weak, but there, it seems to us, was "the head and front of his offending." Cruelly was his weakness expiated by a reign of turbulence, of faction, and of internal discord. It would, indeed, appear that Providence measures the penalty of offences in proportion to the elevation of the offender, and that when sovereigns are weighed in the eternal balance, mediocrity receives the chastisement of crime.

The campaign of Vienna has ever been reckoned amongst Sobieski's most glorious achievements. Of that memorable event the pages of this Journal already present the most faithful and complete narrative on record; otherwise we might have been tempted, in justice to Sobieski, to select a few fragments from M. de Salvandy's account of that portion of his hero's dazzling career.

The renown of Sobieski seems to have dazzled the judgment of his biographer, and yet almost all his exploits may be traced to motives of personal or family interest. Closely allied to France as long as Louis the XIVth flattered his ambition by the promise of abandoning part of Prussia to his heirs, Sobieski became the partisan of Austria from the moment that the latter offered, as the price of his friendship, the concession of Moldavia to his sons. This fallacious hope engaged him, in opposition to the wishes of Poland, in a ruinous war with Turkey, in which his most splendid victories were pregnant with discomfiture to himself, and with advantage only to the enemies of his country. Abandoned by the Emperor, whose troops he had saved before the walls of Vienna, and not knowing where to take up his winter quarters, he marched back to Poland with his decimated troops, as though he had experienced every reverse that the malice of fortune could inflict. Sobieski, who had conquered two kingdoms for Austria, dared not claim for Poland the comparatively insignificant fortress of Kaminietz, which, before the war, a single word would have placed at his disposal:—a fortress which, three years after his death, again became the property of Poland. But the promise of Moldavia for his heirs was a potent spell, that, to the detriment of his own and his country's glory, enabled him to devour in silence the grossest affronts,—the most glaring injuries. He sacrificed the independence of Hungary, rejected the alliance of France, forfeited the opportunity of humbling Imperial Austria, and subscribed a shameful treaty with Moscow, which, but for his chimerical illusion, he would not have signed even in the hour of disaster and defeat.

These strictures on the conduct of Sobieski cannot be judged by the

reader as severe, as the eulogium pronounced on that Monarch by his eloquent historian appears to us exaggerated and undue. Notwithstanding his numberless triumphs, Poland does not acknowledge Sobieski for the most illustrious of her kings. Boleslas the founder of the kingdom,—Lokietek and his son Casimir,—Hedwige of Anjou,—Jagellon,—the two Sigismonds, who by the ties of fraternal affection united the nations of Lithuania and Poland,—Bathory, who would have gained the title of legislator of his country but for a violent death, which, after a glorious reign of ten years, deprived his people of his labours:—these, too, are princes whose names still adorn the annals of Poland,—whose deeds still live in the memory of her sons!

One tribute of praise history must unquestionably award to the genius of Sobieski. Amongst the records of nations, it would perhaps be difficult to trace the name of a warrior who has gained more battles in more desperate situations. Empty praise! unavailing victories! The one cannot varnish his many errors;—the other could not preserve the liberties of his country, whose undisguised invaders he successfully combated, whilst he failed in unmasking the traitors whom she fostered in her bosom.

We might point out many errors in M. de Salvandy's history of Poland, which, though not fundamental, are yet of some importance. Amongst others, we may instance the assertion, that in 1685 the Poles for the first time hazarded the siege of a fortified place. "The Polish press," also observes this author, "under the reign of John III. published many more works than during the two preceding centuries. The national language, which till then had been neglected, rose to some degree of estimation; and at that epoch particularly, the genius of the nation multiplied her literary monuments." In contradiction to this statement, we quote the following remarks from the Literary History of Poland, published, in 1815, by Professor Benthowski. After a sketch of the state of Polish literature in the sixteenth century, the learned author observes:—"This age produced the greatest number of authors, both in the national language, and in that of Cicero, Horace, and Livy. The former might, even at this day, serve as models for the purity, the chaste simplicity, and the nationality of their style—the latter are held in the highest estimation even by strangers. The decline of literature must be dated from the introduction of the Jesuits in 1622 That religious order commenced the era of theological discussions, which was speedily succeeded by that of panegyrics. The affected introduction of Latin phrases added still more to the corruption of the language. The victories of Sobieski, rather brilliant than useful, opened a wide field for panegyric. The Jesuit, Albert Bartochowski, dedicated to Sobieski on his return from Vienna a pompous eulogium, better known by the title of "Fulmen Orientis," full of affected eloquence,—of frothy and obscure ideas. This composition, the style of which was called elegant and flowery, pleased the court excessively, and was consequently found worthy of universal imitation. The literature of Poland was soon encumbered with panegyrics, in which individuals wholly unknown were compared to Cæsar or Alexander, and the authors of which, by way of displaying their erudition, were at pains to intermingle Latin phrases with the language of the country. Such absurd affectation was the sole passport to public applause, &c. &c."—Such according to the high authority of Benthowski, was the literary taste of Poland during the reign of Sobieski.

We must here close our brief survey of the history of a country whose political situation may shortly exercise an important influence on the destinies of Europe.

A POPULAR VIEW OF FORTIFICATION AND GUNNERY.

NO. VII.

In our last Number we spoke of mining as far as it could be effected by the pick and shovel, but when harder substances are to be encountered than common earth, these are no longer of any avail: it is true, that in quarrying in sandstone, which consists of regular layers, the pick, the wedge, the hammer, &c. suffice; but to make way through rock, good masonry, and hard clay, a more powerful agent is necessary, —and gunpowder is used to effect it by *blasting* away the part required.

The instruments used in blasting are very few and simple; the borer or jumper is a cylindrical piece of iron, that varies in its length, thickness, and weight, according to the work to be done; it has its end either pointed or formed into three edges, to suit the hardness of the rock to be bored. When the hole to be bored is small and not deep, a single man performs the work; he drills a cylindrical hole, by holding the borer in his left hand, and as he keeps turning it continually, he strikes it with a hammer of about eight pounds weight, which he wields with his other hand.

When the hole to be bored exceeds a foot in depth, and an inch and a half in diameter, one man, sitting down, holds the jumper, while another strikes its head with a hammer of ten or twelve pounds weight; the man who holds the jumper keeps turning it between every blow, feeds the hole with a little water, and cleans it out with an iron scraper, as it is perforated. Should the hole required be more than two and a half feet deep, the jumper must be about eight feet long, pointed at each end, and having a swell in the middle to add to its weight, and make it more convenient to grasp. The hole is begun as usual with the borer and hammer, and when some inches deep, the jumper is used; one, two, or three men hold it in a standing position, and allow it to fall by its own weight into the hole; raise it out and let it fall again; these repeated blows of a long heavy jumper effect the required purpose rapidly: the hole is then carefully cleaned out, and is ready to receive the required charge of powder. The boring can easily be carried on in hard limestone at the rate of two feet per hour, with the jumper of large dimensions; but with the small borer and hammer, at the rate of only one foot per hour.

The dimensions of holes vary according to the purpose required; from half an inch to two and a half inches in diameter, and from six inches to many feet in depth. Of course, care must be taken that the line of least resistance is not in the direction of the hole; that is, if a hole should be perforated parallel to the side of a rock for a depth of thirty-six inches, the distance of the hole from the side of the rock should not exceed twenty-eight or thirty inches.

It is difficult to say what the charge of powder ought to be; there has never been any very precise rule given; the experience of the miner, and the tenacity of the rock or masonry to be removed, being the chief guides. We shall soon give some examples of this kind of work, to serve as some little clue to the proper charges to be used. That (the charge) must be arranged before the bore is made; then, the mode of proceeding is to fill it about half full with gunpowder; to tamp and to prime it before it is fired, for which, an iron pricker,

tipped with brass, is inserted, and kept close to the side of the hole, the brass end touching the powder; (this is withdrawn afterwards to admit the priming powder.) While the pricker remains, the tamping is performed by ramming burnt clay, pieces of pounded brick, stone and rubbish, with a bar of iron, which is nearly large enough to fill the hole, but having a groove in it to prevent the pricker being disturbed; the hole is thus filled, taking care to turn the pricker often, as the tamping goes on. There is much danger in this operation, especially where the pricker is altogether of iron, for a spark of fire arising from the collision of these substances, most likely to produce it, has often caused serious accidents. The wadding first laid over the powder, is gently and carefully forced down, but as the hole is more filled up, the miner rams the tamping stronger and harder till the hole be filled; the pricker is then withdrawn, and the small tubular space which it occupied, is filled with the priming powder: a piece of portfire, or slow burning match, is secured to the top of the priming by clay, which being lighted, gives the miner time to retire out of danger.

We understand that tamping with sand is much practised in the quarrying in Scotland: and as tamping in the manner already described is a perilous operation, it is very desirable to use sand if it be as effectual; for not only will it ensure safety, simply to pour in sand over the powder till the hole be full, but it saves all the time that would be occupied by the common mode of tamping. In the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in treating of this subject, it is said—

"The writer of this article has also had considerable opportunities of trying the accuracy of these statements, *as to the efficiency of sand*, at the extensive quarrying operations which lately became necessary in cutting down a part of the Calton-hill, in forming the new approach to the city of Edinburgh, where upwards of 100,000 cubic yards of rocky matters were removed, and gunpowder to the value of nearly 1000*l.* sterling was expended, chiefly in blasting rock, consisting of whinstone, or greenstone, much traversed by calcareous spar. The holes in this work were bored of various dimensions, both as to calibre and depth, and also at all angles of inclination, from the perpendicular to the horizontal. Trials were here made with holes, from three to seven or eight feet in depth, and of a diameter from one inch to two and a half inches, when it was invariably found, that when the powder was wadded with sand, the effect in tearing or blasting the rock was as great as when the more commonly followed method of ramming with pounded stone was adopted."

In priming holes tamped with sand, a clean dry wheaten straw, filled with powder, is put in before the sand is poured upon the charge; and if the hole should slope so much as to have a greater angle than 45° with the horizon, by which the straw would be pressed upon and injured, a small cylindrical tube of sheet-copper must be provided to enclose it.

In the article just quoted is the following remark on blasting under water:—

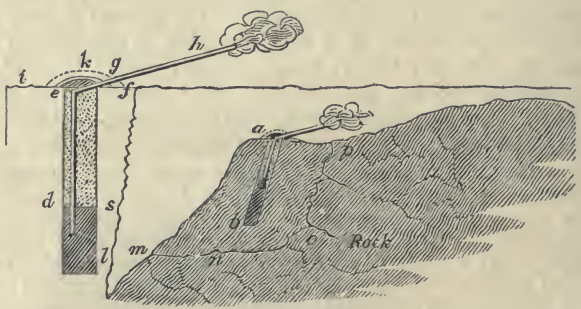
"Blasting with gunpowder under water, is necessarily performed in various operations of the engineer, particularly in the excavation of the foundations of piers, and in deepening the entrances of harbours. This is performed by inserting the charge of powder into the perforated rock, by means of a case or cartridge made of tin-plate. The lower part is made to fit the bore in the rock as nearly as may be; from this a small pipe of the same metal is carried to the surface of the water, with the priming powder. Here wadding is unnecessary, the pressure of the water upon the tin-case

superseding the necessity of any; and the explosive effects are generally greater, in proportion to the charge, than those in the open air. It may here be observed, that explosions under water have, in some instances, been proposed as a mode of attack in marine warfare; and it is presumed that explosions at considerable depths, might occasion such an impression on the water, and so disturb the equilibrium of the atmospheric pressure, as to be capable of sinking large ships, or floating batteries."

That which has been done to benefit commerce in canal road making, coal mining, &c. could never have been effected so extensively without the powerful agency of the explosive force of gunpowder. In France, a tunnel of about seven miles in length, has been lately made; and in England, on the canal joining the rivers Severn and Thames, at Marsden-hill, there is a tunnel upwards of three miles in length, both of which have been forced entirely through rock by the use of gun-powder.

To illustrate this subject still farther, the annexed diagram, Fig. 43, is added, from an actual experiment, detailed in Landmann's Treatise on Mines: the tube *el* being an enlarged view of *ab*.

Fig. 43.



ab Hole bored in the rock of two inches and a half in diameter, and about two feet six inches deep.

el The charge, consisting of fourteen ounces of powder, into which was inserted the quickmatch *de*, when the hole was filled up with very dry sand.

f A priming of loose powder on the top of the quickmatch.

gh Portfire to communicate with the priming.

ikg Some loose sand or earth thrown upon the priming to prevent accidents from sparks, while the man lights the portfire.

m, n, o, p, Represents the section of the excavation.

The sand here answered the purpose most fully. The immense galleries excavated at Gibraltar, commanding the Neutral Ground, could alone have been executed by such an agent as gunpowder.

The formidable escarpments that render the greatest part of Fort Regent at Jersey inaccessible, have been made by thus blasting the granite rock on which the fort is situated.

At Gibraltar, where blasting is executed on a very great scale, and where the jumpers are of large dimensions, a bore, about twelve feet deep, is loaded at first with four or five pounds of powder (the line of least resistance being considerable, even ten or twelve feet); this first charge explodes without tearing off any part of the rock, and even sometimes without blowing out the tamping; but it rends the bottom of the hole into crevices; a second charge is then poured through the pricker hole, which being exploded, produces greater effects, and more considerable fractures below; another charge is poured in till all the

vacant places are filled; and so on till the rock is torn asunder; hence immense charges are sometimes used, and we understand that even a barrel of gunpowder has been expended in the last charge.

We now proceed to detail the usual modes that have been followed to destroy *bridges, revêtements, and buildings,* by mining or blasting; the pick, shovel, lever, and pincher, being used when it is practicable, but in matter too hard for them, the borer, jumper, and blasting, must be substituted.

Destruction of the bridge of Huy, in the Bishopric of Liege, during the campaigns of Louis XIV.

"This bridge was of hard stone; the piers were thirty feet long, and twenty-two feet thick above the offsets, and exclusive of the breakwaters at each extremity. (See Figs. 44 and 45.)

Fig. 44.

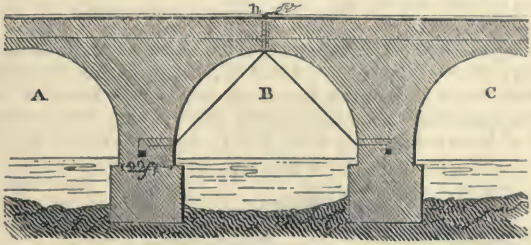
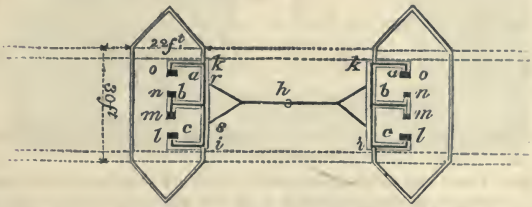


Fig. 45.



Twelve miners and a sufficient number of labourers were employed fifteen days in preparing four chambers in each pier; the branches *a*, *b*, and *c*, were eleven feet long, and the returns four feet. The two chambers, *m* and *n*, were eight feet distant from centre to centre of each other; and those marked *l* and *o*, were four feet from the former. The openings of the branches were made five feet above the surface of the water: the chambers *l* and *o*, were each loaded with 500 pounds of powder, and those of *m* and *n*, with 400 pounds: the fire was communicated to the chambers in each pier at the same time; for which purpose a hole, *h*, was made in the middle of the transverse measure of the bridge, and through the keying of the arch, to admit the powder hose, or sausage, that was tied by a strong rope; the ends *r* and *s* being fixed to the central powder-hose, *ik*, *ik*, which was placed in casing tubes, fastened to the sides of the piers with iron cramps: the result was successful, the fire reaching all the chambers at the same moment; three of the arches, A, B, and C, were instantly destroyed.*

In this operation we find a period of fifteen days expended in preparation for the destruction of the bridge, a length of time rarely at command in operations of this kind. It is impossible for us to give better information on this subject than transcribing the following

* Landmann's Treatise on Mines.

Memorandum of the various modes practised in Spain under the Duke of Wellington.

" Memorandum on the Blowing up of Bridges, by Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, dated 6th of September, 1814.

" In the destruction of bridges during the Duke of Wellington's campaigns, various methods were adopted according to the circumstances of the case.

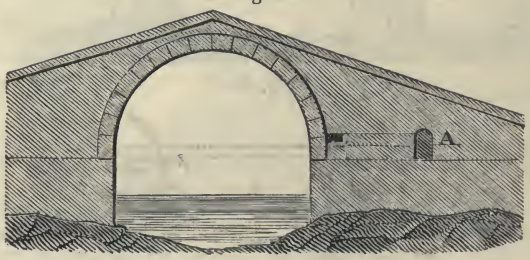
" The bridges in the Peninsula were usually of stone, the arches from twenty to forty feet span semicircular, and of one stone, eighteen inches or two feet in thickness. The loading of the arches was sometimes of solid masonry, but commonly of loose stones or rubbish.

" The object required generally was to destroy one arch, and in order to give the enemy the greatest inconvenience and delay, the largest arch, and where there was deep water, was preferred, excepting when want of time or ammunition made it advisable to select a particular one that might appear weaker than the others.

" The simplest principle of mining a bridge was found to be by lodging the powder on the haunch of the arch, and as near as could be on the centre of the width of the bridge, with the line of least resistance through the arch.

" The best mode of forming the mine, was where the side walls of the bridge above the piers were slightly built and easily got at, and the loading of the arch of loose rubbish; a small gallery was then run in A,

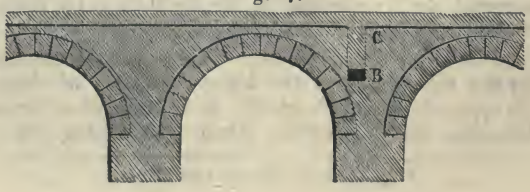
Fig. 46.



about five feet from the arch-stone, and when at the centre of the width of the bridge, a return was made to the arch," (shown by the dotted line in the figure), " and the powder lodged against it. There are not many occasions where this can be done under a very considerable time; but when practicable it has many advantages; the greatest resistance is obtained to the sides and above; the ammunition is less likely to get injured from wet penetrating to it; there is no obstruction to the road over the bridge while preparing, and less danger of accidents after it is loaded. In this case, the powder, saucisson, &c. are applied in the usual manner in mining; and the end to be lighted is kept within the surface of the wall to be sheltered from the weather.

" The common and quickest mode of mining a bridge is by sinking down from the road above to the arch, and lodging the powder in one mass on the centre of its width. To do this with good effect, the shaft CB, Fig. 47,

Fig. 47.

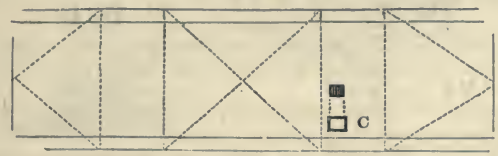


should be sunk where there will be the greatest resistance gained above and to the sides, as at B. As the arch gives so much more resistance than the materials with which it is loaded, the distance to the surface, therefore, should be twice, or three, or even four times more, at least in those directions, than in that through the arch, in proportion to the nature of those materials.

" In this way arches have been blown down with forty-five pounds of powder, and after five or six hours' labour.

" The shaft should be sunk on one side of the centre of the width of the bridge, as at C, Fig. 48, (which is a plan of the bridge seen in section in Fig. 47, the dotted lines in Fig. 48, representing the spaces occupied by the arches :)

Fig. 48.



and a little return made at the bottom to gain that situation for the powder, by which means there will be most resistance above, and a greater width of road left during the operation.

" In loading, the saucisson was brought up the shaft to within about one foot of the surface of the road, and then carried along a gutter or drain to the side of the bridge where it was lighted, whereby the road was entirely cleared, and a premature explosion from accident less likely to occur. The upper surface of the road was drained off as much as possible, to keep the wet from penetrating to the powder.

" When there was no time to sink a shaft as might be wished, as great resistance must be obtained as can be, by sinking as deep to the arch as there is time for, and increasing the effect by a loading of as much stone or other heavy materials from the parapet walls or elsewhere as can be applied.

" A bridge across the Carrion at Dueñas was required to be mined in great haste, and it was found that the loading of the arches was of solid masonry ; an opening was, therefore, made down to the crown of the arch D, Fig. 49 and 50, (Fig. 50 being a plan, and 49 a section of the arch destroyed.)

Fig. 49.

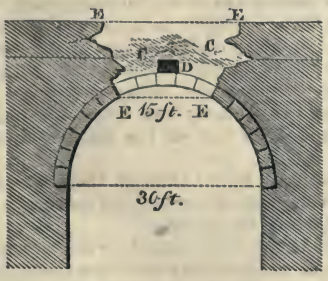
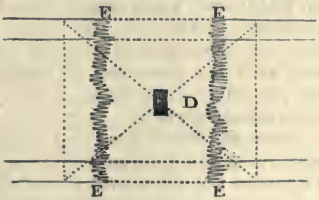


Fig. 50.



about two feet six inches only ; 250 pounds of powder were lodged in rather a longitudinal direction along the width of the bridge, and a loading C applied of heavy stones and rubbish as high above the road of the bridge as could be without preventing carriages from passing : when fired, it made a gap EEEE across the bridge of fifteen feet, which is about half its span.

" The French declare that 100 pounds of powder laid on the crown of an

arch, and without loading, would destroy it; but, in a strong built bridge, I should be sorry to apply so small a quantity.

"As on service the time at command for this kind of operation is very uncertain; it is a common and good mode to commence preparing in two places, one on the crown of the arch and the other at the haunch, and then if not allowed time sufficient to complete the latter and better mode, the powder can be applied on the crown of the arch, and exploded with or without a loading of rubbish, according to circumstances; and it is much better to do that, than to lodge the powder in a shaft only partly sunk down to the haunch, although it should be deeper.

"In some cases where the bridge is very wide, and the operation can be carried on with nicety, it may be right to divide the powder into mines F and G, Fig. 51, across its width;

Fig. 51.

Fig. 52.

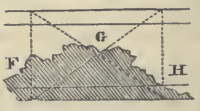


Fig. 53.

but, in a rough operation, I would certainly never divide the powder; for although it was said once that a hole was blown through the centre of a wide arch, and a passage left on each side (which, however, I do not believe,)—if it was so, certainly that same quantity of powder that gave so nice a shock, would not have injured the arch at all if divided.

"I have seen an instance where about half of the width of a bridge FGH, Fig. 52, was blown down, which probably arose from dividing the powder in this manner.

"There can be no reason whatever for dividing the powder between the different sides of the arch, as IK, Fig. 53; by doing so, a failure took place on the Coruña retreat; and if it succeeds, there can be little doubt but that one of the mines would have done as well. Wherever the powder is divided, the explosion of the whole should be simultaneous; the arrangements require much precision, and the chances of failure are of course multiplied.

"Where a bridge is narrow, there can be no occasion for sinking the shaft down to the arch much deeper than half the width of the bridge, as the want of resistance at the sides will render the additional vertical resistance superfluous. On one occasion a failure occurred from a shaft being sunk down to a pier with the intention of destroying two arches; but which, although great perpendicular resistance was gained, blew out at the sides, and left the two arches perfect.

"When the effect of a mine can be secured to cut through the arch, the greater resistance that can be given even in that direction, the better, as it will increase the effect over the whole width of the bridge.

"As it generally happens on service, that the mine cannot be laid according to nice calculation, after applying it in the best way that circumstances will allow, the effect must be gained by increasing the quantity of powder. Under the chance of different difficulties that might occur, it was customary, when practicable, to send two, three, and even four barrels of powder, of ninety pounds each, for the destruction of a bridge, although one would usually be sufficient.

" When there was time, these mines were loaded with all the precautions commonly used; viz. the powder in a box, and the saucisson in an auget; and when to lie any time, the box and auget were pitched, and covered with straw, tarpawling, &c. to preserve the ammunition dry. When pressed for time and without the proper articles, the powder was lodged in the barrels it was brought in, or laid in a tarpawling, or in bags; and the saucisson was laid without an auget, but with care that the stones or rubbish should not choke it. The mine was lighted by a piece of port-fire tied into the end of the saucisson.

" Saucisson is so very easily made and carried, and so advantageous, that latterly we never failed having it with us; in our first mines, indeed, for want of it, we cut off the ends of port-fires diagonally, and tied them together to pieces of stick the length necessary for the train; but such a contrivance is very bad, and owing to it Lieut. Davy was killed on Sir John Moore's retreat; the mine exploding the instant he lighted it, probably from the fire of the composition dropping down to the powder, for which reason the end port-fire should be laid horizontally, and a little clay round it will give additional security.

" A small hollow round the powder in a mine will increase its effects.

" To destroy wooden bridges, powder was sometimes used and applied to the most important supports in the arch according to its construction; but as there is no other resistance than the air, the quantity of powder should be large: ninety pounds have blown down a strong wooden arch.

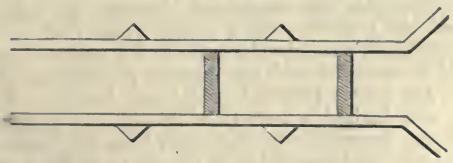
" The common and best mode with a wooden bridge is to lay the planking bare, and to light a large fire upon them which will burn to the water's edge if let alone; but this will not do if the enemy cannot be kept from gaining possession of the bridge, for at least twelve hours after the fire is lighted.

The Imperial Minister at War in France, issued a small Pamphlet in 1814, containing some simple instructions for the defence and destruction of bridges, the latter portion of which appears to be much inferior to those contained in the foregoing memorandum, by Colonel Burgoyne. It says,

" To destroy a stone bridge, a trench in the form of a cross is made in the crown of the arch, the branches of which are about ten feet long, and these are sunk down to the top of the arch stones; see Fig. 54.

Fig. 54.

Fig. 55.



161 pounds of powder (150 French pounds) are placed in each trench for a thickness of arch of three feet; the powder is covered with strong planks, well loaded with rubbish, and fired by a powder hose, which may be made as long as may be necessary."

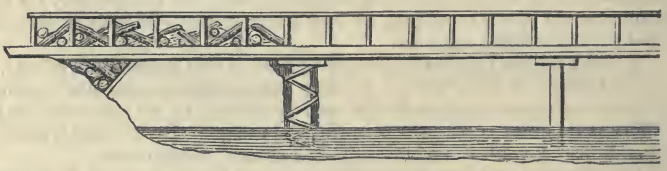
Again,

" Stone bridges may be destroyed by simply cutting a trench across the crown of the arch about eighteen inches deep, and placing 345 pounds of powder in it. This quantity has destroyed semicircular arches of twenty-five feet span, and four feet thick at the key; see Fig. 55.

" Wooden bridges may be destroyed in three different ways; they may be pulled to pieces, they may be burnt, or they may be blown up.

" When there is not time to destroy them, the planks are unspiked, and the timbers so separated, that they may be speedily removed when necessary. The wood should be either hidden or burnt, so that the enemy may not find it to re-establish the bridge. The best method to burn bridges is to tar them, and to cover and surround them with fascines, or tarred brush-wood, as represented in figure 56.

Fig. 56.



It will often be enough to burn the bays of the bridge which are nearest to the enemy.

" In order to blow up wooden bridges, 216 pounds of powder may be suspended under the superstructure, and fired as above described."

We conclude these examples of the destruction of bridges, by the following interesting narrative of the passage of the Tamega river in Spain, at Amarante, by a detachment of Marshal Soult's army under Gen. Laborde, extracted from the Second Volume of Col. Napier's scientific and eloquent History of the Peninsular War.

" The bridges of Modin and Cavez above, and that of Canavezas below, Amarante, were destroyed; the Tamega was in full flood, and running in a deep rocky bed; and the bridge in front of the French was mined, barred with three rows of palisades, and commanded by a battery of ten guns. The Portuguese were in position on the heights behind, from whence they could discern all that was passing at the bridge, and could reinforce at will the advanced guard which was posted in the suburb.

" The 20th, the first barricade was reached by the flying sap; but the fire of the Portuguese was so deadly, that Laborde abandoned the attack, and endeavoured to construct a bridge of tressels half a mile below; this failed, and the efforts against the stone bridge were necessarily renewed. The mine on the other side was ingeniously formed; the muzzle of a loaded musket entered the chamber, and a string being tied at one end to the trigger, the other end was brought behind the entrenchments, so that an explosion could be managed with the greatest precision as to time.

" The 27th, the centre barricade was burnt by Capt. Brochard, an engineer officer, who devised a method of forcing the passage, so singularly bold, that all the generals, and especially Gen. Foy, were opposed to it. The plan was, however, transmitted to Oporto; and Soult sent Gen. Hulot, his first aide-de-camp, to report if the project was feasible. Hulot approved of Brochard's proposal, and the latter commenced his operations on the 2nd of May.

"The troops were under arms, and disposed in the most convenient manner, as near the head of the bridge as the necessity of keeping them hidden would permit; and at eight o'clock, all being prepared, and the moon shining bright, twenty men were sent a little below the bridge, and directed to open an oblique fire of musketry against the entrenchments. This being replied to, and the attention of the Portuguese attracted, a sapper, dressed in dark grey, crawled out, and pushed with his head a barrel of powder, which was likewise enveloped in grey cloth to deaden the sound, along that side of the bridge which was darkened by the shadow of the parapet: when he had placed his barrel against the entrenchment covering the Portuguese mine, he retired in the same manner. Two others followed in succession and retired without being discovered; but the fourth, after placing the barrel, rose on his feet and ran back, but was immediately shot at and wounded. The fire of the Portuguese was now directed on the bridge itself; but as the barrels were not discovered, after a time it ceased; and a fifth sapper advancing like the others, attached a sausage seventy yards long to the barrels. About two o'clock in the morning the whole was completed; and as the French kept very quiet, the Portuguese remained tranquil and unsuspicious.

"Brochard had calculated that the effect of four barrels exploding together would destroy the Portuguese entrenchments, and burn the cord attached to their mine. The event proved that he was right; for a thick fog arising about three o'clock, the sausage was fired, and the explosion made a large breach. Brochard, with his sappers, instantly jumped on the bridge, threw water into the mine, cut away all obstacles, and, followed by a column of grenadiers, was at the other side before the smoke cleared away. The grenadiers being supported by other troops, not only the suburb, but the camp on the height behind were carried without a check, and the Portuguese dispersing, fled over the mountains.

"The execution of Capt. Brochard's bold, ingenious, and successful operation, cost only seven or eight men killed; while in the former futile attempts above a hundred and eighty men, besides many engineer officers, had fallen. It is, however, a singular fact, that there was a practicable ford near the bridge, unguarded, and apparently unknown to both sides."

While it is impossible not to join in the full meed of praise given to Capt. Brochard, and while it is acknowledged that the contrivance of exploding the Portuguese mine by means of the loaded musket was ingenious; yet, had there been a regularly secured powder hose to communicate from the entrenchment to the mine, the attempt would probably not have been made; as, had not Capt. Brochard had unquestionable information of the arrangement made by the Portuguese for exploding their mine, he could not have calculated on *burning* the cord attached to the loaded firelock—for had he merely guessed that the mine would have been fired in the usual manner by means of a powder hose, he would not have attempted to burn that, which would instantly have communicated to the mine and blown up the bridge.

PRECIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF POLAND OF 1791.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THADDEUS OF WARSAW.

The last Number of this Journal having given, under the head of "Poland as it is," a sketch of the Constitution granted a few years ago, by the late "brave and kingly-spirited" Emperor Alexander, to that part of Poland annexed in 1815, as a kingdom, to the Russian empire, it may be interesting to our readers to see also, that former Constitution for which "Kosciuszko fought and fell," and the mild Stanislaus, last of the ancient lines of Polish Kings, laid down his crown.

To render its objects clear to the English reader, we shall precede it with a few words of explanation, regarding the situation of the country at the period the Constitution of 1791 was framed.

From the earliest times, the Poles had been a people of independent spirit, attached to monarchical government, yet jealous of their rights. But *the people* who felt this, and acted on it, must be understood to mean only those known by the name of the Nobles, or Equestrian order, and which we in England may understand by the term *gentlemen;* as all belonged to the Equestrian order in Poland who were born above the rank of manufacturers and peasantry. These two latter classes were almost all hereditary serfs of the nobility; and, as such, for ages, had no political existence in the country. But in the course of time, three or four of their native monarchs, of three successive dynasties, resolute in doing good, induced the nobility to lighten the yoke of their vassals. Thus, by degrees, the understandings of the lower orders of the nation became prepared, by a gradual enfranchisement from the double bondage of a hopeless slavery, to receive with moderation, and a manly gratitude, the precious and important boon of personal freedom and civil rights: this was completely given to them, under the heads of Burghers and Peasantry, in the Constitution of 1791.

We have shown in a few sentences above, how large a part of the people of Poland is comprised in the term Nobles, or Equestrian order; in fact, the whole of those ranks which in England we call nobility and gentry; and from these the members of the Polish Government were duly elected to sit in two Houses, something in the manner of the British Parliament. Of this multitudinous nobility, the great officers of the state possessed certain distinguished titles, such as Palatines, Castellons, &c. The Palatines are governors of provinces; the Castellons hold a similar jurisdiction over lesser districts. These with the bishops, and the grand marshals of Poland and Lithuria, with the great chancellors, the great generals, the great treasurers, &c. &c. (politically considered, because of their stations of service, the Great Lords,) form the Upper House of the State, that is, the Senate; while the more ordinary part of the Equestrian order compose the House of Nuncios, or of Deputies, which, in general resemblance, may be said to answer to our Lower House—the House of Commons. After this little preliminary we proceed to the result itself.

THE CONSTITUTION OF POLAND AS ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1791.

In the name of God, One in the Trinity.

Stanislaus Augustus, by the Grace of God, and the Will of the Nation, King of Poland, &c. &c. &c. &c. together with the States assembled in double number, to represent the whole Polish Nation.

Convinced by experience, and deep considerations thereon, of the defects in our Government; and prizing more than life the external independence, and the internal freedom of the Nation, We do solemnly establish this present Constitution: which we declare to be inviolable in every part, till such period as shall be prescribed by the law in the Constitution itself; when the Nation, in its Representatives, may alter, on sound principles, such Articles as may be found insufficient.

Article I.—Religion.

The Holy Roman Catholic Faith shall be the Established National Religion. But as the same Christian Faith enjoins love to our neighbours, We, therefore, owe to all people of whatever creeds, peace in matters of faith, and the protection of Government; hence we assure to all persons in the Polish dominions, religious freedom.

Art. II.—Nobility, or the Equestrian Order.

Revering the memory of our noble ancestors, and grateful to them as the founders of our national liberties, We, in justice, acknowledge the rank of the whole Equestrian Order in Poland to be equal, throughout all the degrees of title and of station. All persons of that Order to be equal among themselves, not only in eligibility to all posts of honour, trust, or emolument, but in the rights of all privileges and prerogatives, personal liberty, and security of territorial, or any other property. And it is declared, that no encroachment on these rights shall ever be admitted, on any pretext whatever: regard to the preservation of personal security, and of personal property, as by law established, being the bond of society, and the very principle of civil liberty.

Art. III.—Towns and Burghers.

The law enacted by the existing Diet, entitled "Our Royal Free Towns, within the Dominions of the Republic of Poland," We hold as part of the present Constitution; as a true and effectual support of our common liberties, and of the general security.

Art. IV.—The Peasantry.

This labouring class of people, so numerous, and so valuable to a nation, We take under the protection of the Wotimet Law; enacting, that whatever privileges, grants, and covenants, between landholders and their villagers, or their other husbandmen, either individually, or in a body, may be made, such acts shall import reciprocal obligations, not only binding on the present contracting parties, but on their successors in both relations. Thus having insured to the landholders every legal right over their peasantry, and to encourage a manly population in our country, We proclaim a perfect freedom, according to law, to all people resident in it, whether native of the land, or newly arrived to settle; or who have emigrated, and wish to return to their country. We, therefore, declare most solemnly, that any person coming into Poland, from whatever part of the world, as soon as he sets his foot on the earth of our country, becomes its free citizen, and is at liberty to exercise his industry wherever he pleases, whether in towns or villages; or to farm, and rent lands or houses for as long a term as may be agreed on, with privilege to remove after having fulfilled the obligations he may have entered into on making his settlement.

Art. V.—Form of Government.

All power in the civil compact shall be derived from the Nation; the object of such power being the integrity of the State, and the preservation of civil liberty and good order amongst the people in the equal scale of important justice.

Three distinct powers, uniting in one Constitution, shall compose the Government of Poland:—

First—The Legislative Power: in the Diet, or States assembled.

Second—The Executive Power: in the King and Council of Inspection.

Third—The Judicial Power: in Tribunals and Magistrates.

Art. VI.—The Legislative Power, or Diet,

Being the Assembly of the States, shall be divided into two houses; the House of Nuncios, or Deputies, and the House of Senate, where the King is to preside.

The House of Nuncios,

Being that of the Representatives of the Nation at large, shall possess the pre-eminence in the legislature: therefore, all great bills are to be passed first in that House; namely, all general laws, constitutional, civil, and criminal; and all perpetual taxes. Concerning all which, the King is to issue his propositions, by circular letters sent to the Dietines, (the primary election assemblies, who send the Nuncios as their representatives,) of every palatinate and every district, for deliberation; which propositions being then laid before the House, with the nation's opinions, as expressed in the Dietines' instructions to their representatives, shall be brought forward, without delay, for decision. This House has also the first cognizance of all particular laws; temporary taxes; contracting public debts; regulation of public expenses; making war or peace; the ratification of treaties, political and commercial; all diplomatic acts and conventions relative to the laws of nations, and the examination into and judging the executive departments: and the propositions for all which, coming direct from the King to the House of Nuncios, are to be discussed there before all private bills.

The House of Senate

Is to consist of Bishops, Palatines, Castellans, and the Ministers of State, under the Presidency of the King, who shall have but one vote, and the casting vote, in case of the division being equal, which he may give personally, or by a message to the House.

The Duty of the House of Senate

Is a reconsideration of what has passed in the House of Nuncios. Every general law that passes there, is sent immediately to the Senate, where it is either accepted, or suspended until further national consideration. If accepted, it is proclaimed a law in full power. If suspended, it shall be deliberated a second time in the next Diet. But if it be again agreed to by the Nuncios, the Senate must then give it assent. Also of every particular law; on its having been first determined in the House of Nuncios, it must be sent up to the Senate, where, after discussion, the votes of both Houses shall be computed together, and the majority be considered the sense of the nation.

Those Senators, who from a share in the Executive Power, are responsible to the nation, cannot have a vote in the Diet; but may be present in the sittings, in order to furnish necessary information, or explanations to the States.

The Diet shall have an uninterrupted existence; being always ready to meet. The members shall be renewed every two years. The length of the sessions shall be determined according to the law respecting Diets.

The Dietines.

The law concerning these primary election assemblies, as established by

the present Diet, shall be adhered to as a most essential part of the foundation of civil liberty. The majority of votes shall decide everything, where public matters are to be legally discussed. Therefore, we abolish all sorts of confederacies, and confederate Diets, as ruinous to the public peace and prosperity.

An extraordinary Diet.

Being desirous to prevent, on one side, violent and rash changes in the National Constitution; yet, on the other hand, considering the insufficiency of all human institutions; and, therefore, the necessity of repairing the defects that may appear in ours, after we have watched its effects on the public weal; we determine the period of twenty-five years, for an extraordinary Constitutional Diet; to be held for the sole purpose of revising the Constitution, and making the amendments which experience may have shown to be necessary.

Art. VI.—The King, or Executive Power.

No good government can exist without an effectual executive power. Experience has taught us, that neglecting this essential principle has been the origin of the worst calamities of Poland. Therefore we confide to the King, and his Council, the highest power of executing the laws.

The duty of the Executive Power

Shall be, to watch over the laws, and to see that they are strictly obeyed according to their fair import; even to use compulsion, in their enforcement, should it be necessary.

The Executive Power cannot assume the right of making laws, nor of giving them interpretation. It may not contract public debts; nor alter the uses of the national revenue. It cannot declare war; nor conclude definitively any treaty, nor any diplomatic act. It is, indeed, admitted to carry on negotiations with foreign courts, and to facilitate temporary circumstances, in many ways, but always with reference to the Diet.

The Crown of Poland,

We declare to be elective in regard to families. Having experienced the fatal effects of *interregna;* and being desirous to prevent for ever, all foreign influence with regard to our throne and government; as well as to ensure the nation at large, domestic tranquillity, we have on the maturest deliberation, resolved to adopt hereditary succession in our Kings. The King's person shall be sacred and inviolable; as no public act can proceed immediately from him, he cannot be in any manner responsible to the nation. He is not an absolute monarch; but the father, and head of his people. The King, who, however, ought to possess every power of doing good, shall have the right of pardoning criminals condemned to death; except in the case of crimes against the state. In war, he shall have the supreme command of the national forces. He may appoint his Generals; but with reference to the States. He shall commission officers in the army, and other functionaries; according to regulations hereafter to be expressed. And also appoint Bishops, Senators, and Ministers, or Members of the Executive Power.

The King's Council of Inspection

Is composed of the Primate, as head of the Clergy; the Minister of Police, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of War, the Minister of Finance, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Of two Secretaries, to keep the protocols. The Prince Royal, on coming of age, may take a seat there; but shall have no vote. The Marshal of the Diet, being chosen for two years, has also a right to be present in the Council; but for the sole end of calling together the Diet, (which never dies,) under any necessary demand, in the case of the King refusing, or not being competent to do it.

The cases for such extraordinary convocations may be as follows:—In a pressing necessity concerning the law of nations; for instance, on the emergency of some neighbouring war; in case of internal public disturbances; in the calamity of the King's death; or in that of his dangerous illness. During discussions in the Council; after every member has spoken, the King's opinion shall be given, and decide the question. Every resolution of the Council shall be signed by the King, and countersigned by one of the ministers present, and then issued; but if all the members refuse their countersign, the King is obliged to relinquish his opinion.

The Council of Inspection shall be responsible to the nation; and we decree, that when found guilty of any transgression of the laws, they shall be answerable with their persons and fortunes. Such impeachments shall be tried without delay, by the Comitial tribunal, and receive final judgment. We establish four separate commissioners, subjected to the Executive Power—of Education; of Police; of War; of Treasury.

Art. VII.—Judicial Power.

We ought to have locality; that every man should know where to seek justice; and every offender be able to see the ready arm of national law. We therefore establish, primary courts for each palatinate and district, composed of judges chosen at the Dietines, which are always to be prepared to administer justice. These courts shall be for the equestrian order, and all proprietors of landed property. There shall be separate courts for the free royal towns. Each province shall have a court, for the trial of causes relating to the peasantry; who are, hereby, proved to be free. Besides all these, there shall be one Supreme Court for all classes, called a Comitial Tribunal, composed of persons chosen at the opening of every Diet. This Court is to try all persons accused of crimes against the State.

Art. VIII.—National Army, and Defence of the Country.

The nation is bound to preserve its limits and possessions against invasion; therefore, all the people are deemed the natural defenders of their country, and its liberties. The army may be considered only an efficient draft from the general mass of the Polish national force, every Pole being born part of the strength of the State. The nation owes to the organized army respect and reward; because of its devoting itself wholly for the service of the country. The army owes to the nation, to guard the frontiers against outward enemies, and to maintain the public peace within.

Declaration of the States assembled.

All laws and statutes, old and new, contrary to the present Constitution, or to any part of it, are hereby abolished. We swear before God and the country, to maintain and defend, with all possible means in our power, the present Constitution; and we command all magistrates, and the National Army, to immediately take the same solemn oath.

3rd of May 1791.

This ratification of the liberties of the nation filled the whole country with gratitude and joy; and in memory of so important an event, a church was directed to be built at the expense of the Public Treasury, and dedicated with this inscription:—

"To Divine Providence; and to commemorate the restoration of Poland to its ancient liberties, without the expense of a single drop of blood."

That this sacred temple may be re-opened; and with a similar inscription, at least with no wanton addition to what has been already spilt, must be the prayer of every true son of its builders; and the amen, echoed from all true men, of every other country.

GIBRALTAR EPIDEMIC OF 1828.*

As Journalists specially devoted to whatever may be connected with the interests of our Army and Navy, we have not, while furnishing the exhilarating sketches of our Gibraltar correspondent, been without a wish to receive, from some competent source, an account of the calamitous Epidemic which afflicted that garrison in 1828. Our wishes have been fulfilled by a correspondent who has forwarded us, from Scotland, some observations just published there, and from the manuscript of a medical gentleman, who was present during the whole of the Epidemic: we are, therefore, induced to turn from our usual details of events of flood and field; from descriptions of the jovial mess, and happy bivouac, to this subject of high but melancholy interest to

> "The man who knows no resting place,
> No dear delights of home."

The publication to which we allude is by Dr. Smith, of the 23rd Regiment Royal Welsh Fusileers. We understand that most of the points upon which this gentleman touches, have already been warmly, and, we believe, rather intemperately, discussed, in Medical Journals. The paper of Dr. Smith is the more acceptable to us, as it is a temperate production; while, at the same time, he does not shrink from stating whatever he believes necessary for the illustration of important questions.

We shall not enter into those points in Dr. Smith's paper, which medical men alone may be capable of fully comprehending; but many facts of high interest to the mass of our Navy and Army, seem placed, by this gentleman, in so intelligible a shape, that they come home to the understanding of every individual of ordinary capacity.

It would appear that Sir William Pym, who has been for some years at the head of the Medical Department of the Quarantine Establishment of this Country, and whose nomination to that office, we believe, took place from presumed services at Gibraltar in former years, arrived in that garrison, from England, towards the close of the lamentable visitation of 1828. After the disease had disappeared, a Medical Society or Academy, in Cadiz, requested the replies of this gentleman to thirty-two questions connected with the origin, progress, &c. of the Epidemic; which were, according to Dr. Smith, extremely judicious; and, by him, we have a translation of those questions, as well as of the answers of Sir William Pym; and then follow Dr. Smith's observations on each answer.

The points which we can venture to notice, in a work of this kind, are, chiefly, whether a disease accompanied, generally, with yellow skin, often also with vomiting of black or very dark-brown fluid, which disease has been known under different names, and has been, by Sir William Pym, named the *Bulam Fever*, from his belief that it was a particular disease imported, some years ago, into the West India Islands, from the coast of Africa:—whether such a disease in reality can or cannot be conveyed, by various means, from the bodies of persons labouring under it, to the bodies of people in health, as the contagion of small-pox is known to be conveyed:—next, whether such a disease was or was not thus transported, in the persons of the crew of a Swedish ship, from the Havannah, to the Bay of Gibraltar, in the year in question; and, ultimately, whether it was propagated from that crew through the whole garrison. This, we apprehend, is what is considered, rigorously, propagation by contagion; and for which absolute contact is not essentially necessary: but an emanation, in one way or other, *from the body* of a sick person, as by sleeping in the same room with him, or being exposed to effluvia

* "Brief Sketch of the Fever which prevailed at Gibraltar in the Autumn of 1828; together with Observations, &c. &c. By T. Smith, M.D., Surgeon 23rd Regiment or Royal Welsh Fusileers."

from his clothes, bedding, &c. seems essential to constitute what is meant by *contagion*. The definition of *infection* seems to be quite unsettled; many using it, on some occasions, so as to approach to what is now more generally understood by the word contagion; but it is sufficient for us, on the present occasion, to know that, in reference to the Gibraltar Epidemic, we may employ it in the sense of a cause of disease referable, solely, to *local* circumstances; not arising from a specific yellow fever poison *in the persons* of sick people; and, consequently, not from their bodies after death. In short, that the word *infection*, as applied to the Epidemic of Gibraltar, means that the disease was produced by persons breathing a specific *malaria* from the earth, the nature of which is unknown, as well as the exact causes of its production at that particular time.

Non-contagionists, therefore, or those who, in the present discussion, support the doctrine of *infection* as relating to the Gibraltar Epidemic, maintain that the disease produced there by the obscure *malaria*, was produced as many of our readers of the Navy and Army have seen other diseases produced, by particular sorts of *malaria*, in various parts of the world, and as *malaria* of a kind better understood, is known to be generated sometimes in cellars, caves, and deep wells. Keeping these points in view, we cannot, as far as relates to the pamphlet before us, misunderstand the chief subjects of the controversy:—for, although Dr. Smith adduces such evidence as must altogether preclude doubt (in opposition to the statements of the Superintendent of Quarantine) as to some parts of Gibraltar having been, at the commencement of the Epidemic, crowded, badly constructed, and filthy, it would seem, from his observations on the progress of the disease, that this state of things was not indispensable for its production, although it appeared earlier in such localities. This, indeed, can be comprehended by every body; ventilation, cleanliness, &c. being unfavourable to the more early spreading of other diseases believed to arise from atmospheric influence, though cleanliness, &c. have often proved insufficient to stop an Epidemic.

Having said thus much, with a view to facilitate a just comprehension of the points at issue, we may now say a few words to show how deeply interested numbers of the Army and Navy must be in those questions; and we may on that account claim their attention. It is not the province of such a Journal as this to dwell on the importance of this subject to the commercial interests of England, as well as other nations: suffice it to say, that if those professing themselves to be contagionists be wrong, the impediments and consequent loss to our commerce are, as far as this disease is concerned, quite indefensible; and the expenditure in the Quarantine Department may, therefore, be diminished.

To all liable to serve in certain parts of the world, it is of importance that it should be ascertained, whether it be a fact, that on their going into a certain limited spot, or into a ship where *malaria* of a certain kind is generated, all precautions against an attack of yellow fever, by avoiding communication with sick persons, are of no avail; for, according to non-contagionists, persons, when they go into those particular localities, begin to breathe the same deteriorated atmosphere as those who were taken ill in the first instance, and are consequently, unless protected by a particular habit of body, equally liable to an attack. Again, it is of very great importance to know whether it be a fact, as many medical men of great experience assert (indeed, we believe, that we may say a vast majority), that persons in health may, with perfect impunity, freely communicate with those who labour under yellow fever, as they may in the case of persons labouring under ague or catarrhal complaints. In reference to contagion, we can see how exceedingly absurd it must be to conclude, that because one person sickens of fever, after another with whom he has been in close contact, *therefore* the last attacked must have taken it from the first; yet absurd as this seems, it has been a very common error; although a slight examination of the facts might have shown that both patients had been attacked with a similar disease, from both having

breathed air charged with a particular noxious principle. Even where people are exposed at precisely the same time to the same *malaria*, it by no means follows that they should be all attacked at the same time, or even nearly so, as all those who have served in certain unhealthy climates, as Walcheren, &c. are well aware of; for difference in constitution, previous residence in certain climates, &c. would then make the difference as to the period of attack. The proofs of a disease being contagious must, therefore, be in accordance with sound logic; and it must be shown by contagionists, that, with respect to yellow fever, persons having the disease, *and taken out of a 'malaria' circle*, whether a ship or a place on shore, have actually communicated a similar disease to persons also placed out of the influence of the particular locality; this, moreover, to be conclusive, must not merely *appear* to have been the case in a few instances, in which the precise facts regarding those cases may have been inaccessible; but the same must take place so frequently, at least, as to become the rule, and the escapes owing to peculiar habits of body, &c. the exceptions.

Now, contagion, and consequently importation, judged of as they must be by the above rules, are precisely what Dr. Smith maintains have not been proved, in the instance of the yellow fever of Gibraltar, in opposition to the statement of the gentleman at the head of the Medical Department of the Quarantine.

Dr. Smith, in referring to the years 1804, 1810, 1813, and 1814, in which the yellow fever made its appearance in Gibraltar, says, that in none of those years was the disease satisfactorily traced to a foreign source; and that the failure of the proofs of importation was so very decisive in 1814, that many people, when the disease commenced in 1828, had a conviction on their minds of its having been of local origin, and of its being non-contagious:—that it was not contagious, he says, "they inferred from its never having been carried from one locality to another by persons, or other means; from its not having spread either to Europa-flats, the Neutral-Ground, Windmill-Hill, or in the Bay amongst the shipping, although free communication between the town and these places was permitted." All this had, according to Dr. Smith, been established at Gibraltar in all the recorded Epidemics there preceding the last; and we shall see that he considers those points also proved, by himself and some of his colleagues, in the Epidemic of 1828 also.

Our author shows, by reference to official documents from Dr. Hennen, (then chief Medical officer,) that the first cases of the disease, in 1828, appeared in the worst part of the town, and in a line with particular drains. He gives, in support of this point, extracts from Dr. Hennen's official reports, as well as the reports of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to visit certain localities: that Committee suggested the destruction of some buildings, and steps to be taken regarding drains, cess-pools, &c. Dr. Smith points out that the corps of Sappers and Miners, whose barracks were near the unhealthy district and line of drains, furnished the first victims; and by the 2nd of Sept. so many cases had occurred in the Garrison, that the Governor of the Spanish town of Algeciras, sent a Commission to Gibraltar on the day following, to examine and report upon the nature of the disease, for the information of their Government. "That Commission of medical men," Dr. Smith says, "visited every case in the Garrison, and could not fail to have had their clothes saturated with the contagious principle, or themselves contaminated, had any contagious properties existed:"—true, and a very good first proof that the principle giving rise to the disease, as he says, could not be carried *out of a certain spot*, if he had not omitted to show that none of those gentlemen had been attacked, and that, on their return to Algeciras, no Lazaretto process had taken place. At present we must presume that Dr. Smith never heard that any thing of this kind had taken place with respect to that Commission.

We are furnished with a strong fact in the 12th Regiment having "Not a case after they went to camp, (except among the orderlies and servants

who remained in town,) until the 23rd September, when the regiment commenced again night duties in town, from which it had been relieved on going to camp, and then the fever became general in the corps. Mr. Amiel, Surgeon of the regiment, states, that out of 92 women and 190 children, who were never allowed to pass beyond Bay-side (the entrance into the Garrison), not one had the fever, though several of them slept in the same beds with their husbands (and fathers?) labouring under the epidemic, and continued to use the same bedding." Let such facts as these be but duly authenticated, and the whole fabric of contagion, as it relates to black vomit fever, must at once fall to the ground. We cannot, for one moment, doubt of Dr. Smith being justified in making these statements; but, in a matter of such very great importance, a written document from Mr. Amiel would have been desirable: it is probable that this omission may be supplied by reference to Sir James M'Grigor's office, where reports from medical officers stationed in various parts of the world, are collected. We have here, in the quotation made from Dr. Smith, if the facts can be authenticated, a proof the most positive that can well be conceived, of the source of the disease being limited to a particular spot: let it, we say again, be but authenticated. The confined space of a tent we consider, under the circumstances referred to, and in the month of September, in the climate of Andalusia, as having been particularly favourable for the propagation, in a family, of the disease, had it been contagious like small-pox.

Respecting the 23rd Regiment, which was encamped, at an early period of the epidemic, on a plateau at the southern extremity of the Rock, Dr. Smith, being Surgeon of the regiment, must be received as quite competent evidence to the fact, that the disease "was confined exclusively to those whose business led them to town." The case of one man, who had been considered by some as an exception, "was dysentery," not fever. Dr. Smith also shows, that neither patients in hospitals, under treatment for different complaints of an ordinary kind, and who had not been particularly separated from yellow fever cases, nor the soldier servants in attendance on yellow fever patients, were attacked as if the disease had been contagious; on the contrary, none of those persons became affected, "until the disease had become general in the district in which the hospital is situated." He adds, that "up to the time of Dr. Hennen's death, on the 3rd November, there was no prohibition to a free communication between the hospitals and the camp." Our author concludes his sketch of the progress of the disease in his own regiment, by stating that he had himself daily communication with the camp; that all the officers, who avoided certain localities, remained well, though in contact with, and performing kind offices for their companions.

We recollect that some years ago, an investigation, by a Committee of the House of Commons, took place, on the contagious nature of yellow fever, we believe, as well as plague: what an opportunity now presents itself for placing the question at rest respecting the former disease! We sincerely trust that the opportunity may not be lost, while so many competent witnesses can be cited. Let evidence, such as that just referred to from Dr. Smith, be thoroughly sifted: let the evidence of the other medical officers, who had charge of sick during the epidemic, be thoroughly sifted; and if Dr. Smith's statements cannot be shown to be erroneous, and that similar occurrences took place, to a more or less extent, in the other regiments of the Garrison, the problem must be considered as solved; there is no avoiding the conclusion that the disease is not contagious, and that it never could have been imported into Gibraltar or any other place.

We know of no class of persons more capable than regimental medical officers, of bringing into the consideration of this question of contagion or non-contagion, the sort of evidence necessary for the guidance of Governments; they have the best means of observing events closely; their statements, drawn up for public use, are subject to be checked, not only at medical offices at home and abroad, but also by registers, &c. in their regimental orderly-rooms; so that, going no farther than the above

statements of Dr. Smith, a great impression will naturally be made by them on all who are in the habit of giving such subjects a little consideration.

Of the inhabitants encamped on the Neutral-Ground, on the appearance of the epidemic of 1828, a vast number never had the disease on former occasions: and what, let us ask, would have been the consequence if some of the following events occurred in a disease but half as contagious as small-pox? "In the Civil Hospital, such was the pressure for admission into that institution, as to render it necessary to relieve the wards the moment the patient passed the *acme* of the disease; accordingly, convalescents were discharged in all stages, many of them having blood exuding from their gums (!!), and to some very poor people, the soiled blankets under which they had passed the disease, were given to them. The majority of these people went to the Neutral-Ground, where they recovered rapidly, and where they slept with their families as usual, and mixing with whom they pleased. Where, then, existed the bugbear contagion?" And all this during an autumn in Andalusia! These are facts which, if capable of proof, are of prodigious importance.

We repeat that we do not mean to throw the slightest doubt on the impartiality of Dr. Smith, when we say that in these days of rigour, he might have expected that, as the circumstances were out of the circle of his own regiment, he should have furnished the public with his authority on a point which seems to prove so much. Our readers of the medical profession, have, no doubt, means of ascertaining whether those circumstances have, to their full extent, been stated by the gentleman in charge of the Hospital to which Dr. Smith refers. We have also Dr. Smith's authority for the following fact:—"Persons enjoying immunity, who strictly confined themselves to the different camps, as well as that of the disease never spreading in these places, was confirmed, by daily observation, in all the regiments of the Garrison."

In pursuing his historical sketch of the progress of the epidemic, our author remarks:—"It was observed that cases at the beginning of the epidemic were more severe as well as more numerous in the 43rd, than in the other corps, and this was attributed to the nature of the duties of that regiment. Particular stations, as North and South Flat Bastions, South Port, and the Convent Guards, were found to give rise to more concentrated forms of the fever than others." The most unhealthy parts were, he says, in a line with, or near the drains of the district, which had been for some time more particularly sickly.

All parties, our author says, admitted that the disease was identical with the "black vomit fever" of the West Indies and North America.

In addition to Dr. Smith's own proofs as to the disease not having been imported into Gibraltar, he refers to some others already before the public from Messrs. Fraser and Wilson: he also refers to the proceedings of a Commission appointed to inquire into this point, which have, no doubt, been long since transmitted to this country; for he observes that both the late Colonial Secretary (Sir George Murray), and Sir James M'Grigor, the Director General of Army Hospitals, are, as he understands, convinced that there is not the slightest ground for a belief in the importation of the disease; they therefore, no doubt, examined the Gibraltar documents, previous to forming this opinion.

Dr. Smith, while fairly confessing that he is unable to explain the precise causes which gave rise to the epidemic, astonishes us greatly when, after giving it as his opinion that a general febrilizing influence had been present during the whole of the year 1828, at Gibraltar, he observes, that scarcely a month of that year passed, previous to the epidemic, without a case appearing. Here this gentleman would seem to be on as firm ground as in regard to other points; and we are furnished with the names of individuals:—of some of these, at least, there can be no doubt, *if yellowness of skin and black vomit* be proofs; and it appears that one of the fatal cases, in which these two last symptoms took place, was admitted into the Civil Hospital *as*

early as the 11th of January! Only let this be shown by registers, or proper certificates, and the *opinions* as to the importation of a *Bulam,* or a *Siam* fever, fall at once to the ground, never more to rise; for it appears, from documents referred to by Dr. Smith, that the ship *suspected* of having introduced the disease, did not arrive in Gibraltar Bay *till the 28th of June.* Dr. Smith also adduces such authority as, in our opinion, cannot be resisted, in proof of *the annual appearance at Gibraltar of black vomit fever.*

In our author's paper we are given the names of six gentlemen, directed to be formed into a Commission at Gibraltar, to inquire into the origin of the Epidemic of 1828. Sir George Don, who it appears was named President of that Commission, deputed the Superintendent of Quarantine (Sir William Pym) to officiate for him in that capacity. The six members appointed by the Government of this country, were Colonel Chapman of the Royal Engineers (Civil Secretary at Gibraltar); Mr. Judge Howell; Sir William Pym, Superintendent of the Medical Department of the Quarantine of this country; Dr. Broadfoot, who, we believe, is Medical Officer of the Gibraltar Quarantine Department; Mr. Sweetland, Captain of the Port; and Lieut.-Colonel Falla, Town Major, and, at that time, at the head of the Police of Gibraltar: to these, Dr. Smith tells us, Dr. Barry (whose rank or station is not given) was added by Sir William Pym, as Secretary.

In Dr. Smith's observations on the replies of the Superintendent of Quarantine to the Academy of Cadiz, we are struck, as every one must be, with what he brings to our notice as to this gentleman (Sir W. Pym) being, in his official opinion on the above Commission, unable to fix the importation of the disease on a particular ship, notwithstanding, as Dr. Smith says, "all his predilection for importation, afraid, from the evidence before the Board, to fix it on any particular ship, but refers it to the shipping in general." This is, certainly, an extremely vague manner of proving importation; but we find that the Superintendent goes a step farther, in his answers to the Cadiz Academy; and that he there does name a ship (the Dygden, a Swedish vessel) as having been "justly suspected;" and, to these *suspicions* of the Superintendent, the public are invited to contrast the strong evidence from other quarters: we shall here confine ourselves to quoting the opinions of two of the gentlemen of the above Commission, respecting whom, we apprehend, a voice cannot be raised, as to a bias on this occasion. Mr. Judge Howell: "Upon a careful review of the proceedings before the Board, I am of opinion that the evidence brought forward has totally failed to prove that the late epidemic disease was imported from any foreign source, either by the Swedish ship Dygden, or by any other means; and I am farther of opinion that the late epidemic had its origin in Gibraltar." In this opinion we recognize the clearness and precision of a British Judge. Hear Colonel Chapman's straight-forward opinion, given in an uncompromising soldier-like way:—"Judging from the evidence produced before this Board, the manner in which it has been given, together with the description of persons who have been brought forward as witnesses, I am decidedly of opinion that the attempts to prove the introduction of the disease, after months of previous inquiry, by those who wish to prove it, have wholly failed." We have here an *explosion* somewhat in the style of a true Engineer. What! "*those who wish to prove it!*"—"*description of persons brought forward!*"—Enough, for us, at least, as to the above Commission: but for these two opinions, we should suggest the importance of publishing the whole of the proceedings; we now, however, see the total inutility of their being printed: Colonel Chapman would never have spoken out, thus plainly, without the strongest grounds.

Our author furnishes, among other documents in proof of the disease not having been imported, a copy of the "*Bill of Health*" of the ship in question, signed by the proper authorities at the Havannah. Unless the authenticity of this document can be disproved, or the purport of it invalidated, it needs no medical knowledge to discover, from it alone, that the disease

was not imported from the Havannah;—for the simplest of all reasons, that that could not have been exported which did not exist there.

Among many details brought forward by Dr. Smith, in refutation of the answers of the Superintendent, we are furnished with proofs that, as to the statement of the latter gentleman regarding the seclusion of certain individuals, and consequent immunity from the disease, there was no seclusion at all; as they had not only some of them been in communication with several persons going about in public, but had actually been in contact with medical men, who must be supposed to have been, at that time, many hours, daily, in their hospitals.

Regarding the effects of certain localities, we are told,—"In Bossano's house, at Rosia, for example, many individuals in the upper story escaped the disease, while every person in Belasco's family, living directly under them, and who had not passed the fever, was attacked. In another house, in the south, sixteen individuals died on the ground floor, and not one was taken ill in the upper!" He notices another very curious fact that, during the Epidemic influence, monkeys, dogs, and birds, were affected with the prevalent disease.

We are shown that, in Dr. Pym's answer to the ninth question of the Cadiz Academy, he states that he knows of no instance of persons having been attacked with the fever in question a second time. On this, Dr. Smith remarks,—"If Sir William had shown the candour of a man anxious to elucidate the truth, he would have mentioned the case of Boyd, of the 23rd Regiment, Royal Welsh Fusileers, who died of the late Epidemic, after having had yellow fever in the West Indies. Many other well-authenticated cases of second attack could be brought forward. Sir Wm. Pym invariably showed an unreasonable degree of incredulity when those cases were mentioned to him, though he was very anxious to receive, however equivocal, the testimony of those who favoured his own side of the question." Our author thinks that a numerical statement, on this point, by the Superintendent, rests on questionable evidence. He is quite at a loss to know how that gentleman could lay claim to the discovery of an exemption from second attacks, in Yellow Fever, when a Spanish author, whom he (Dr. S.) quotes, *posted up on the corners of the streets, on one occasion, his belief in the fact, "a year before he (Dr. Pym) ever thought of such a thing."* The proclamation itself is given, in Dr. Smith's paper; but we observe that allowance must be made for the orthography of some of the Spanish words, as errors in this respect seem to have taken place, probably when the quotation passed through the British press.

By his observations on the Superintendent's answers to the tenth question, we have been perfectly astounded. Suffice it here to observe, that from the end of the Gibraltar Epidemic of 1814, to the arrival of Dr. Hennen in that garrison, as Principal Medical Officer, in 1826, there would seem to have been a sort of unwillingness to admit the black-vomit fever, whenever cases of it occurred, on the lists of diseases. On Dr. Hennen's arrival, diseases were classed with more precision, and his Medical Topography (p. 119) is referred to in proof of the not uncommon appearance, to his own knowledge, of a black-vomit fever in Gibraltar, similar to that which prevailed there, epidemically, in 1828.

At page 30 of Dr. Smith's paper it is observed,—"The moment the temperature became reduced, in consequence of a north-west wind, the fever subsided, and in one night, I may say, the febrific poison ceased to exist." This is a highly important fact, and we believe, totally at variance with what usually occurs in regard to diseases deemed contagious.

In one of the last pages of our author's pamphlet he accuses Dr. David Barry "of not being more scrupulous in weighing evidence than his patron Sir Wm. Pym." He lays various mis-statements at the door of this last gentleman,—thinks some of his data visionary; and, shows at page 39, that the exemption of persons on board ship, in the Bay, did not, as stated to the

Academy of Cadiz, by the Superintendent, arise from the communication with persons from the town having been cut off;—he believes that "probably Sir Wm. Pym never expected that his replies to the Spanish Faculty would have been made public." Dr. Smith states that he does not mean to impute motives of wilful or direct misrepresentation to the Superintendent, but thinks that that gentleman has been led too far by "his desire to strengthen and support favourite opinions." He observes that the Cadiz Academy will, from the answers furnished them, have "to form their opinions of an important and fatal disease from mere dogmas and gratuitous assertions, contradicted by the observations of every unbiassed person in this garrison."

We regret that our space does not permit that we should furnish our readers with many more excellent details calculated to throw great light upon subjects of such high interest:—the details here furnished cannot fail, however, to make due impression; they are the more worthy of attention, as the writer belongs to a class of men who cannot be suspected of being, in the remotest degree, influenced by motives of a nature foreign to the honour of their profession—not that we mean to insinuate that those who may happen to hold certain appointments, or those who may expect one day to hold them, are influenced by any thing but their conscientious opinions.

Let vague statements and idle cavilling be for ever dismissed from this mighty question. Let the Medical officers of the Army and Navy, who have had experience in this disease, come forward, like Dr. Smith, with temper, but, at the same time, without fear. Let them recollect what the world at large expects from them,—fidelity towards their honourable profession, and extreme accuracy in their statements.

We can scarcely conceive a being more culpable than the Medical man who, *without a conscientious conviction*, founded on facts of the most irresistible kind, would press a doctrine of non-contagion:—a doctrine likely, if not well founded, to bring about the certain death of numbers of his fellow-creatures. On the other hand, observe the monstrous degree of crime which must lie at the door of him who would strenuously advocate the doctrine of contagion, without the most ample evidence from facts;—observe it, as applied to yellow fever, by Dr. Smith.—"Believing the fever in question of foreign origin, and of a contagious nature, what are the measures pursued when it appears in any district or town?—A cordon is instantly established, the inhabitants are shut up, all communication cut off, and those that are not fortunate enough to escape, before alarm is excited, in all probability fall victims to the disease. Fortunately for us in Gibraltar, we have the means of escape in our hands; and a removal to the Neutral Ground, Europa-flats, Windmill-Hill, or the Bay, insures safety; but this is not the case in Cadiz, and many other large towns:—*there the inhabitants must patiently wait their fate, like people in a house on fire with the doors and windows shut to prevent their getting out.*" Yes,—if non-contagionists be right, those shut in are to wait, patiently, their sad fate, breathing the *malaria*, the deteriorated atmosphere we spoke of in the first part of our remarks. We have often heard of acting on the *safe* side, as long as there are doubts:—which, we would now ask, is to be called the safe side?—Is it that of contagion?—let the question be thoroughly sifted, before we decide, lest, by shutting people up in towns, confining them in ships, &c. we may be consigning thousands to their graves, in the manner just noticed.

It seems, then, that in Gibraltar Epidemics, the Spaniards cannot, from any apprehensions for their own safety, cut off our flight from the place of danger: but, it is said, if it be understood by the Spaniards and other neighbouring nations, that we are subject to the occurrence of cases of the black-vomit-fever every year, it will hurt the commerce of Gibraltar: the communication with Spain may be cut off every autumn; our supplies of a certain kind will become dearer, and our comforts in every way diminished. Most true; all this would, for a certain time at least, be likely to take place; but if the question be finally settled at Gibraltar against contagion, a conviction of their error will be likely to take place in other countries: but suppose such

conviction should not take place? then, we say, perish, for ever, all the considerations which we have mentioned, rather than aid, by the concealment of facts, the upholding of a doctrine likely to lead to horrors in various parts of the world, but particularly in Spain, (and in our own West India Colonies, indeed, as well as in other places) similar to those just pointed out in our quotation from Dr. Smith.

We shall now close our observations on Dr. Smith's interesting paper, by adding one or two remarks, calculated to show, in addition to those with which we set out, how particularly numbers of our Navy and Army are interested in the issue of this long-pending question of the contagious or non-contagious nature of the yellow fever. If contagionists be right, we are justified, in the event of our being present at a calamitous visitation of this disease, in any part of the world, in abandoning our sick companion, our sick mess-mate, our sick relative; and a commanding officer may be held justified in interdicting our visits of consolation to the sick soldier or sailor: in short, many things, at which our nature shudders, may be then *justifiable*.

See, however, how the scene may become changed, should it be proved that the non-contagionists (those are here meant who believe that the causes are *local*) are right:—they tell you "No; you need not forsake your relative, friend, &c.; but the patient must be taken out of the place in which he was attacked; remove him to some distance, to any spot where you perceive people are not attacked; *there* you may stay with him, nurse him, and you may even sleep in the same room with him, without any risk, as you may were his disease ague: this has been proved, on so large a scale, and in so many different parts of the world, that no medical fact whatever is more fixed."

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

NARRATIVE OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.*

The title of this work leads the reader to expect a continuous history of the Peninsular War, whereas it is simply the personal narrative of its Author, embracing portions, certainly considerable, of that memorable struggle. For sketches of this nature, the Author's position with the Army afforded him facilities not generally enjoyed. Attached to Gen. Leith in his mission to the North of Spain, and when subsequently at the head of a distinguished British division in the field; detached on the desultory and adventurous duties of *reconnoissance*, a prisoner, and again restored to the ranks of his countrymen, Major Hay witnessed more of the general movements, and experienced a greater share of the vicissitudes of the war, than often fell to the lot of a subaltern officer. Of these opportunities he appears to have derived the benefit: his impressions were, as the Author informs us, currently recorded, and are now printed to add another leaf to the inexhaustible register of British feats upon the field of their imperishable fame.

These volumes are agreeable, spirited, and intelligent—with a certain dash of the romantic and marvellous here and there, which add zest to the ordinary details of campaigning, and impart an air of novelty to familiar scenes. His solitary wanderings and "hair-breadth 'scapes," when hovering near Toledo in quest of information, are of this class; though we could banter the Author upon his surprise by the French, notwithstanding the laboured defence of his bad generalship. The march as a prisoner with the French army, his release the day before the battle of Vittoria, and the incidents both before and after that battle, are features of the same character. The advance of Gen. Leith's division at the battle of Salamanca is also described with great animation, as are indeed most of the military movements

* A Narrative of the Peninsular War. By Major Leith Hay, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1831.

witnessed by the Author. The work is also interspersed with an abundance of neatly executed and, we can attest, generally faithful views of Peninsular scenery.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ADMIRAL LORD RODNEY.*

It seems surprising, that no intimate and detailed biography of Rodney should have appeared till so late a moment as the present—nor is it creditable to the age in which he lived, that party rancour, as hinted by Gen. Mundy, should have thwarted an object so truly national, and retarded the reclamation of justice towards a name so illustrious in our Naval Annals.

The volumes before us will, however, establish Lord Rodney's title, if ever seriously disputed, to the esteem and admiration of his country—whose annals, from the days of Marlborough to those of Wellington, present parallel examples of popular caprice. It really would appear, that in order to soar above the clouds of human prejudice and injustice, the public benefactor should have passed the purifying ordeal of death. Yet is it not always even so—the spirit of Moore is still disquieted by detraction, nor is the memory of Abercrombie inviolate. Gen. Mundy has adopted the most impartial and judicious course by making his noble relative recite his own tale and opinions, through the medium of a correspondence nearly continuous—the gaps being clearly though briefly supplied by the General; who has acquitted himself of his delicate task, even upon certain points which have recently been brought into friendly controversy, with temper, frankness, and good sense. Though the reader may fail to detect in the Correspondence of Rodney, the philosophical mind of Collingwood, he will discover in the former the most glowing evidence of vigorous character, undaunted patriotism, and strong understanding.

The following passage proves the value of that discriminative judgment by which the same end may be effected by different and even opposite means, according to the various character, genius, and circumstances of persons and times; and is introduced into the work on occasion of one of the most provoking disappointments which any commander, perhaps, ever experienced (West Indies in the spring of 1780); for a certain victory had been ensured by the skilful arrangements and evolutions of the fleet, which were entirely frustrated by the barefaced disobedience of the captains, the majority of whom ought to have been brought to a court-martial. But justice could be satisfied at that time only by the trial and breaking of one of them; the service would not admit of the whole of the delinquents being tried. It was then that Rodney found it necessary to counteract the factious temper prevailing in the navy, by an uncompromising sternness of conduct, which being contrary to what his captains believed to be his natural disposition and practice, they were taking advantage of it, but were brought into due subordination upon seeing that their commander was not to be trifled with. It was on this occasion that the passage above alluded to is introduced, viz.:—

"The policy pursued by Lord Nelson for securing the obedience of his captains was the reverse of this, but equally successful. This great commander cultivated the personal attachment of those under his orders, by familiar and confidential intercourse. After settling in his own mind the plan of a campaign, or mode of attack, he would, it is said, communicate it to his captains; sometimes separately, sometimes collectively, as if to consult them on the soundness of what he projected, putting the case to them in the interrogative or consulting tone, as to what he had decided upon, leaving an opening for their lights and corrections; and it is believed that he stated the case differently from what he had secretly decided on, but led them to offer an opinion and advice in accordance with his real determination, in order to pay them the flattering compliment of having amended his plan. 'Your idea,' he would say, 'is the better of the two.' This illustrates how the same end may be attained by different and even opposite means, according to the difference of circumstances. Lord Nelson's captains had lived with him in affec-

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* The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Lord Rodney. By Major-General Mundy. 2 vols. London, 1830.

tionate personal intercourse, loving and respecting him. Lord Rodney had little or no acquaintance with the great majority of his captains, and had reason to believe that they neither loved nor respected him much; but by a demeanour suited to such circumstances, he equally secured their obedience and co-operation after the first misunderstanding and neglect of duty."

MILITARY MEMOIR OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.*

The military career of the Duke of Wellington forms the commencement of a miscellaneous series entitled the "Cabinet Library," conducted by the Editor of the "Cabinet Cyclopædia." The first volume of these Memoirs embraces a period extending from the year 1787, the date of the Duke's first commission at the age of 18, down to the preparations for Massena's invasion of Portugal in 1810. The narrative comprehends a summary of the leading events in Europe and India during that busy period, of which it forms a limited history, in illustration of and dependent upon its principal subject.

As a biographer, the popular author of "Recollections of the Peninsula" has struck into a new walk of literature—and one, it may be thought, less congenial to the bent of his peculiar genius. Yet what author, and he a soldier, would not at least essay to mould his manner to so inspiring a theme as the career of Wellington? One obvious disadvantage narrows the *present* effect, while it promotes the composition of a subject so completely national,—we mean its familiarity; a disadvantage however which the very peculiarity of Capt. Sherer's style tends to neutralize by engrafting upon his materials its own freshness and originality. It is not our purpose, nor have we space to enter here into any analysis of this volume. It would be to rival the scrupulous industry of the author, which has led him to travel with so much success, and such venial defects, through a field so vast and various.

We can perceive that the author is cramped by the narrative style; his fine imagination wants play—but is ever and anon repelled by the rules of his subject. A habit of contemplative induction occasionally verges on digression, for which another source of attraction is found in the personal acquaintance of the writer with many of the scenes described—scenes and events "*quorum pars fuit.*" It is difficult for a belted soldier, who has witnessed many of the triumphs he records, and traversed most of the localities he describes, to restrict himself within limits which circumscribe the later annalist, who coldly composes the features of the past, when their living and familiar expression is extinct.

The office of biography, with reference to its public effect, is to dramatize real life, and point every scene. We admire the *esprit de metier* which guides the military biographer of Wellington; even were individual predilections wanting to induce such a feeling, the character of his hero and the nature of his subject could scarcely fail to inspire it in a less impassioned chronicler than Moyle Sherer. The tone of feeling and reflection which pervades the work, is in the characteristic mood of the writer—considerate, ardent, and chivalrous; his principles, as might be expected, are sound and independent; and his language is frequently rich in those beauties, and sometimes clogged with that exuberance, which distinguish his previous productions.

The author, we believe, errs as to the supposed death of Palafox, who still lives, or at least was living twelve months ago, and is, we have understood, attached to Ferdinand's body-guard; but he is fully borne out in his benevolently qualified strictures on the character of that overrated leader.

We think marginal dates might have been usefully added, and some extraneous matter retrenched. There is also perhaps less of *original* information respecting the Duke, than readers voracious of novelty may possibly

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* Military Memoirs of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. By Captain Moyle Sherer. 2 vols.

look for; but, unless His Grace should still farther emulate Cæsar, and write his own commentaries, novelty is not to be expected in a field so curiously gleaned by all the world.

This volume appears to us an earnest of a work which will not discredit its illustrious subject.

The following remarks on the return of our army from the expedition to Holland in 1794, are just and apposite.

"Notwithstanding all their sufferings, the English soldiers returned home in good heart; satisfied that they had maintained the national character for true valour on every occasion that offered for its display. They returned, too, with a feeling about the *bonnets rouges* and *sans culottes* of republican France, differing little from the prejudice of their forefathers against the wooden shoes and *soup maigre* of her monarchy. Well for England that they did. By this feeling, conspiring with the old national antipathies, and combined with the good sense and right judgment of the reflecting, the pestilence of the licentious and infidel sentiments which, at that period, poisoned the whole atmosphere of France, was stayed within the confines of her own conquests. The English spirit was the safeguard of the people from the corrupting and inflammatory language of those very levellers who were soon after trodden under foot by the iron heel of a military despot; an idol of their own raising, and the object of a slavish though splendid worship. That spirit enabled England to carry through, with perseverance and patience, a long and glorious war;—a war, not as many perversely contend, for the weak cause and the weak house of Bourbon, but for her own sacred institutions.

Somewhere the battle must have been fought; and if Spain and the Netherlands had not furnished fields for the contest, it must sooner or later have been fought upon her own green hills at home; and the pendants of her gallant fleets, instead of flying in constant triumph upon the far ocean, must have been drooping on the dull watch in sight of her own shores. That spirit in her fleets and armies, under the guidance of such instruments as God gave us in their leaders, has raised England to that pinnacle of power, wealth, and influence, to which she has now attained, and from which nothing but suicidal folly can cast her down."

LLOYD'S NORTHERN FIELD SPORTS.*

There is an idiosyncrasy both in the "Pursuits of Literature" and of Game, which is delightfully developed in the sporting records of Mr. Lloyd. We have, Maga knows! but little leisure for literary or any other sort of recreation, but this wizard of the chase has beguiled us into some touch of our early enthusiasm, when the cares of U. S. J. pressed not on our time and spirit.

We are not acquainted with a work of its class at once so fascinating and so manly as Mr. Lloyd's. Isaac Walton, in comparison, is a milksop and as cruel as a woman or a cat;—Daniell and Williamson and Capt. Brown are not sufficiently identified with their descriptions of *fera natura*, while our Nimrod and Bruin are *ipsissimi*, the very *dramatis personæ* themselves, playing their uncouth parts in a Boreal duello. Then there is all the singleness of language and portraiture, the *totus in illo* spirit of the Ursine historian to entrap and enchain us: moreover we admire the prowess, perseverance, and public principles of our hero, (Nimrod not Ursa,) who, adopting the vocation of Hercules, courts the mortal combat, and rids the Runic soil of its shaggy monsters.

We must not overlook the useful, which is seasonably interspersed with the agreeable in Mr. Lloyd's work. His details of the natural history, statistics, and society of Scandinavia, if not elaborate, are at least clear and characteristic. These volumes, besides, are full of ferine plates, and are beautifully got up. We recommend them especially to the tenants of berths afloat and barrack-rooms.

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* Field Sports of the North of Europe, comprised in a Personal Narrative of a Residence in Sweden and Norway in the Years 1827–28. By L. Lloyd, Esq. Second Edition, with Additions. 2 vols.

MODERN GREECE.*

A Popular History of Greece, to the present time, was required. Mr. Emerson's work, passing cursorily over æras elaborately treated of by previous writers, and dwelling upon a period comparatively neglected, namely, an epoch of six centuries, from the reign of Justinian down to the Crusades and Conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, and carefully sketching the remaining complicated period down to our time, completes the outline by a concise and moderate narrative of the late Greek Revolution.

This finale is, however, by a practical metathesis, placed at the beginning instead of the end of this "eventful history;" while at the same time the reader is recommended to postpone his acquaintance with *Omega* till he has communed with *Alpha*. Why not have followed the natural arrangement in the order of the subject?

Mr. Emerson has displayed equal industry and adequacy to his task. His work is timely and valuable, and deserves to become popular upon the same grounds which have recommended Perceval's History of Italy.

The Journal of Capt. Trant contains many interesting and, we have no doubt, faithful sketches of Greece and its people, since the subsidence of hostilities consequent on her late revolution. Capt. Trant has, therefore, seen that country under an aspect comparatively new, as the field is surveyed after the battle or the deluge has swept across it. His views and descriptions, though desultory, are intelligent, and display a warm, though not, as usually happens with Grecian travellers, an exaggerated feeling of his subject: his impressions were obviously derived from facts and objects—not merely from "classical recollections."

The opinions of Capt. Trant, regarding the government of Greece under its actual President, and many of his details on the condition of the people and the country, correspond with the accounts recorded in the "Notes on Greece," given in our November Number. This fact alone would attest, at least in our eyes, the merits of his volume.

KOTZEBUE'S NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

We have not for a long time perused so interesting a work of its class, as the Narrative of Captain Kotzebue's Second Voyage. That Commander, in the Russian vessel Enterprize, built and carefully equipped by order of the Emperor Alexander, circumnavigated the globe from 1823 to 1826; and has recorded his observations with a simple eloquence, a frank enthusiasm, and a justness of description, which render his Journal one of the most pleasing extant.

Captain Kotzebue's account of Tahaiti, and others of the South Sea Islands, is particularly copious and graphic; and his remarks on the influence of the ignorant, though well-meaning Missionaries, who, in reality, govern Tahaiti, deserve attention.

The Nautical observations and charts contained in this Journal are valuable.

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* The History of Modern Greece from its Conquest by the Romans, B. C. 146, to the present Time. By James Emerson, Esq. Two Volumes.

Narrative of a Journey through Greece in 1830, with Remarks upon the Actual State of the Naval and Military Power of the Ottoman Empire. By Capt. T. Abercromby Trant, Author of Two Years in Ava.

† A new Voyage round the World, in the years 1823, 24, 25, and 26. By Otto Von Kotzebue, Post Captain in the Russian Imperial Navy. In 2 vols. London, 1830.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY. VOLS. II. AND III.—We have already noticed the First Volume of this promising and popular undertaking—Galt's Life of Byron. The HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, forms the Second Volume of the series. The historical narrative of this sacred subject, is preceded by a luminous introduction, and is carried in this volume from the commencement of the Mosaic records down to the times of David. The analysis of so crowded and complex a tissue of facts and opinions is managed with tact and clearness; and the work promises to form an invaluable addition to domestic libraries.

The First Volume of a HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY, by Dr. T. Thomson, composes the Third Volume; and as a lucid and highly interesting *coup-d'œil* of that noble science, from the earliest ages down to the days of Kirwan and Cavendish, adds weight to the pretensions of the National Library.

THE CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA. VOLS. 13 AND 14.—The Thirteenth Volume of this series constitutes the first of a History of THE WESTERN WORLD, commencing with that of THE UNITED STATES. The work begins with a description of that great continent, and of its aboriginal inhabitants at the date of its discovery, and traces the successive settlements and consequent events down to the progress of the Colonial War in 1779. So far this promises to prove a valuable record.

The Fourteenth Volume comprises a DISCOURSE ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, by J. F. W. Herschell, M.A., one of the most instructive and delightful works we have ever perused. Learned without pedantry,—comprehensive yet concise,—and elegant though forcible in style,—this Discourse bears the impress of the varied talents of its very accomplished Author, whose reputation it is eminently calculated to extend.

THE EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY—Another of the family, established in the Northern Athens, and opening with a somewhat refrigerating, though well-treated subject — viz. "A Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the POLAR SEAS AND REGIONS," compiled by Professors Leslie and Jameson, and Hugh Murray, Esq. These names of note give fitting earnest of the satisfactory execution of this volume, which is neatly got up, adorned with map and vignettes, and is as cheap as possible.

DIBDIN'S SUNDAY LIBRARY.—The First Volume of a new quarterly work under the above head, professing to cull the most approved discourses and sentiments of the most eminent orthodox Divines, living and dead, for purposes of domestic instruction, sets out with some chosen specimens from Porteus, Paley, Blomfield, Horsley, &c. Such a work at the present moment, if well conducted, as it promises to be, is entitled to patronage.

FAMILY CABINET ATLAS.—The 8th and 9th parts of this highly-finished little work keep pace with their predecessors. The map of Hindostan might, perhaps, have been clearer; and we should have liked a double space and scale for England, but this is much more easily said than done.

Our confined limits and still crowded table constrain us to request the indulgence of Authors, Editors, and Artists, while rather than delay our notices for another month, we dispose of them with more brevity than may befit their merits; it being understood, however, that we may recur to the subjects thus touched upon.

THE MILITARY BIJOU. John Shipp claims for his second publication, the MILITARY BIJOU, and for himself, our renewed commendation and sympathy. His Bijou is a very gay, and grave, and graphic medley — though there are some subjects which he touches without judgment. We may extract some of his historiettes on future occasions.

The ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY AND OBITUARY for the last year, is a work of merit; not the less so—as being indebted to our own pages for some of its best matter.

The HARMONICON for January is "most musical," but far from being "most melancholy." It is an intelligent and entertaining work in its department, and appears to have its "crotchets" as well as "graces," like other leading critics.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES. We have before us Six Parts of a HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES—Edited by John Howard Hinton, A.M., and illustrated with views. The letter-press of this work is well-compiled and neatly executed: the views are exceedingly beautiful, and are worth the price of the numbers. We shall give a more detailed notice of it hereafter.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Medical Department of the Army, Past and Present.

Mr. Editor,—The number of your excellent Journal for June last, contains a letter, signed "A Constant Reader," upon the administration of the Medical Department of the Army, my recent perusal of which letter, overlooked by me at the time, has given rise to the following remarks upon the department in general: this being a subject of much importance, not only to the immediate comfort and well-being of the soldier, but to the interests of the Army and country at large, I trust you will give my communication a place in one of your early numbers. Your correspondent begins his letter by regretting that the Medical Department "has long been on the decline, and that, unless reformed and re-invigorated, it will soon lose all that remains of its respectability;" and farther on, he says that "we must come back to former times. The present system of management was got up in a hurry, and was as complete a job as ever was got up to advance one party, and depress another; to put men without science or learning above whatever remained of either in the department," &c. Now, Mr. Editor, before we can draw any comparison between the present and the past times, I must first give, in as brief and impartial a way as I can, a specimen or two of the state of the department, and of its administration in, what your intelligent correspondent calls, "former times." Let us only go back, for example, thirty-five or thirty-six years, that is to say, to the period immediately subsequent to the breaking out of the first French revolutionary war; and let us begin by taking his own account of the then mode of raising young medical recruits for the Army. "At this time," he says, "every apothecary's boy that could be laid hold of, was taken into the service, and employed in the hospitals as a surgeon's mate, most of whom had very little professional knowledge. Yet those who survived the filth and contagion of the Flanders' hospitals, acquired a practical experience in the detail of military duties, and some, from their humanity and attention, made friends, gained promotion, and eventually high rank in the service." This picture is, I think, highly overcharged, and seems chiefly intended to caricature the qualifications of a useful and meritorious class of officers, who form the very pith of the Army Medical Department. That many inadequate persons got themselves admitted into that, and into every department of the service, is most likely; and at that grand epoch, in particular, when almost all continental Europe was up in arms against France, and when, let us recollect, a very large augmentation had been suddenly made to the British army, it is more than probable that a greater than ordinary number of half-educated young medical men got employment in the Dutch campaign. In fact, such, we know, was the demand, and such the difficulty of procuring surgeons' mates at that extraordinary conjuncture, that travelling expenses were actually offered, and allowed to the young candidates coming from remote parts of the country; and it is not unlikely that some of these tyroes, probably from hurry, or the emergency of the moment, did not undergo the requisite, or possibly any examination at all, before they were ordered abroad with the expedition to Holland, and became thus entrusted with the lives of officers and men. But what was the cause of all this? And what was this remarkable dearth of medical aspirants, of every description, owing to?—a dearth, too, which was also heavily, and often experienced in after expeditions? Was it owing to any absolute scarcity of medical talent in the country? Certainly not: but, obviously, to a want of a proper army medical representation at the time, to a want of that liberal encouragement, and of that honourable and gentleman-like treatment and consideration, which, to the shame of the medical administration, and to the

disgrace of the British government, ought to have been held out, and secured to the medical officers long before; and which alone would have induced greater numbers, particularly of well-educated *gentlemen*, to enter the subordinate grades of the medical staff. A great change for the better was certainly demanded, not in regard to pay only, but in order to stand in the stead of that most impolitic system of vexatious restraint, and coercive usages, so ungenial to the cultivation of science, which had so long obtained in the Army, and from the operation of which powerful drawbacks the junior medical officers, of all the ranks of the British army, perhaps were the least protected. The wonder indeed is, that any young man, of even the most moderate acquirements, much less, of talent, of whom there were many, should have been found courageous enough, so humble, or so devoted to his country's service, as to embrace such an unpromising speculation as the uncommissioned situation of a surgeon's mate, or even the office of a regimental surgeon itself, under such disadvantages as existed in those days. The first dawn of improvement in the pay and allowances of the medical officers, I believe, since the days of Queen Anne, occurred at the end of the year 1796, when royal commissions, for the first time, were granted to the assistant surgeon; and the necessaries of life being then much enhanced in value, an increase was made to his pittance of pay, viz., from three shillings to five shillings per diem; being equal to the wages of a common mechanic. Thus was, no doubt, conferred some small degree of respectability upon this long neglected and degraded officer which he never possessed before, together with a slight diminution of the chances of ruin or starvation from common wants and necessities of life. Come we next to give an account of the mode of appointing the next class of medical officers to the Army, viz. the physicians to the forces, at the period in question, which your correspondent has not adverted to at all. At that time, viz. 1794-5, and even for a long time afterwards, I believe no person was ever recommended for this rank unless he happened to be a member of an *English* University, or of the *London* College of Physicians. Any raw, inexperienced, young Englishman, though only just emerging from study, and merely provided with the all-sufficient talisman of a doctor's, or even only a bachelor's degree in physic, or above all, upon his becoming a member of the London College, was at once deemed professionally eligible to this important commission; by virtue of which he might, perchance, be destined, by the contingencies of war, or other unforeseen causes, to superintend the Medical arrangements, and provide for the professional wants of a large army, in continental or tropical warfare, during times of peril and difficulty, about which duties he could of course know little or nothing; while other candidates for the office, better qualified in all respects, but who were not members of Oxford or Cambridge, where, by the by, medicine is not taught—though graduates of other British Universities having medical schools, and who had neglected to pay fifty guineas, the expiatory salvo, or fee of admittance, into the London College of Physicians—were rejected as unfit for the service. Those were the days, Mr. Editor, when medical jobbing, undue partialities, and national prejudices, were alike unknown, and unheard of; those were the days when the highest, and most honoured post in the department of that time was held by an individual who was not only, at one and the same time, a court physician, a private practitioner, but also president of the College of Physicians, and of the Army Medical Board, head guardian, *ex officio*, of the health of the British Army, and sole arbiter and patron of the physicians of his Majesty's forces: a man, likewise, be it acknowledged, not a pretender, but of the highest professional rank and unblemished honour; of courteous manners, and of rare classical attainments as a scholar. With the Physician-General were associated two other colleagues, constituting the Army Medical Board; both of these colleagues well gifted with professional talents. To the members of this triumvirate, jointly and severally, were confided the onerous administra-

tion and prime direction of Army Medical affairs; and with them rested the nomination of the medical officers in general for the Army, both at home and abroad.

The above, I fear, Mr. Editor, will be found but too correct an account of the medical affairs of the Army, and of the apparent manner of their administration formerly; it may be thence easily conjectured in what degree of estimation and "respectability" the department in general must have been then held, by the other ranks of the service, and by the country more especially, in that golden age; if I imagine rightly, that very age, which your correspondent so feelingly regrets, and seems to wish for again, when science and learning did actually preside, and long preside at the helm, but their possessors were unfortunately destitute of that official tact, energy, experience and devoted attention so indispensable to the discharge of such important duties as the direction of a great public department, and which could alone insure success to the wisest measures.

Let us now contrast the above picture with the state of the department from the time that the authority of the Physician and Surgeon-General, the two oldest and most influential members of the Board, began to fail, and finally to cease, until the present time.

Allow me to observe, *in limine*, that I do not deny to both those gentlemen, as members of the Medical Administration, the best and most upright intentions of advancing the public service, as far as their judgments, qualifications, old prejudices, and their divided time allowed of; and I admit that the latter gentleman, a man of high professional knowledge, was often very assiduously and usefully employed; perhaps, more so than any of his predecessors, in his own branch of the department; but the most prominent and by far the most active member of the Medical Administration, beyond all question, was Mr. Knight, the Inspector-General, who came into the Board about the year 1803; from which epoch we may fairly begin to date the gradual decline of the power and influence of his two colleagues, and the improvement of the Department itself in vigour and efficiency. That gentleman, unseduced by private practice, by his own individual exertions and authority as Inspector-General, aided by those of a great host of active deputies created on purpose by himself, and distributed every where, had the merit and influence to first organize and institute a regular and at the same time a simple and efficacious plan of financial economy, long wanted for regimental hospitals. By the authority he assumed in so doing, he virtually trenched upon, and eventually superseded, to all intents and purposes, the jurisdiction of the Surgeon-General over regimental infirmaries; and by the manifest success of his measures, in improving those establishments, he paved the way to an abolition of most of the ill-conducted general hospitals then in Great Britain, by practically showing that they could be almost entirely dispensed with in this country: at the same time that he ventured to exercise some degree of control over the practice of some of the Medical officers, where he thought interference or suggestions called for. Now, although unpopularity at the first attended the introduction of Mr. Knight's new code of regulations into the Army, either on account of the rigour and terror with which they were enforced, or from their operation in detail, being exceedingly laborious as a weekly arithmetical task to the surgeons; and having, obviously, more reference to *Dietetics* than to Therapeutics; yet it admits of no doubt that his success was most complete, and the result highly beneficial. As a set-off against the expense of the new Inspectorial system, order and economy were strongly inculcated, and much money saved: the Medical duties were also performed with more regularity and energy: the condition and wants of the sick soldier were more attended to; the general conduct and professional talents of the Medical officers, by means of frequent written correspondence with the Inspector-General, or with his delegates, and weekly sick returns, were brought more under probation, and their exertions stimulated, while their merits or defects were thereby ren-

dered more conspicuous than could have been the case under the former system of management, if any thing deserving the name of *system* could ever be said to have previously existed under the old régime. Mr. Knight might have had his partialities and foibles, and some part of his system its errors: some of his deputies, too, might have possessed less of learning and professional talent, have occasionally manifested less of courtesy and sound discretion, than of zeal and ardour for the rather ungrateful and unphilosophical duties of minute inspection, and a nice calculation of pennies saved; nevertheless, it must be acknowledged the plan was good in principle, and found to work well; in proof of which it may be stated that, with certain modifications and emendations, the self-same code of instructions is essentially preserved, and still continues to be acted upon in the Army Hospitals to the present day. In the successful issue of Mr. Knight's laborious exertions, particularly in this experiment for the reform of Regimental Hospitals, which was strenuously carried on by himself as a mere individual member of the Board, independent of, and partly, as it were, in the very face of both his colleagues, we have a triumphant instance of the vast advantage a man possesses who to a certain share of professional attainments adds plain good sense, experience, industry and knowledge of business, over another who possesses even a superiority of mere learning and talent, without other qualities as necessary to render those talents useful to the world.

On the dissolution of the ancient and discordant Medical Board in 1810, accelerated, no doubt, by a vivid recollection of the dreadful mortality experienced by the ill-fated and mis-managed expedition to Walcheren the year before—a mortality, by the by, for which the Medical Board was inordinately, and perhaps too undeservedly blamed, a new administration was formed of three old Army Medical Officers, who were *jointly* vested with the same powers and patronage as *individually* possessed by the members of the old Board, but they were prohibited from private practice. This Board gave place to another, composed of only two members, in the year 1815; which Board still continues to direct the affairs of the Department with as much credit to themselves as with advantage to the country, being surpassed in the energetic discharge of their duties by none of their predecessors. It is not my object, Mr. Editor, to defend the conduct of the Berkeley Street Administration, but as a bare act of justice to the merits of the present Director-General, I may be permitted to remark, that whatever is meant to be insinuated against him, no one of his predecessors has done more to unremittingly promote and infuse, throughout the Medical ranks of the Army, an indefatigable spirit of professional research, and daily self-improvement; and, at the same time, to inculcate the study and cultivation of such branches of collateral science as have any affinity, or relation to the study and advancement of medicine. Such zealous efforts cannot fail, with even ordinary talent and exertions, and with minds desirous of improvement, to be fruitful in practice, and to enlarge and extend the knowledge, and honourable acquirements of those who, while fortunately surrounded by many and peculiar advantages, are religiously entrusted by the State with the due care of the sick soldier. Nor is this all. If any one thing more than another entitles the head of the present Board to lasting praise and gratitude, it is the very principal share which he had in the establishment and support of the Army Medical Officers' Widows' Fund, as well as in that of their Orphans' Benevolent Fund:—institutions, though yet in their infancy, the advantages of which both speak for themselves already. But to quit this digression. From what has been stated in the course of these remarks, I may fairly assume that the character and acquirements of the Medical Officers of the Army are superior now to what they ever were formerly, and that the department from its present state of complete efficiency is justly entitled to the entire respect and confidence of the Army, and of the country at large. To the labours of the Army practitioners in the

course of the last twenty-five years, it must be acknowledged the medical profession is under considerable obligations for various improvements in medical and surgical practice, which are daily found beneficial to suffering humanity. The well-known names of some of these Army Medical gentlemen at this moment stand high upon the lists of professional fame and honourable practice in the walks of civil life. Since the accession of his present Majesty, the pay of the Medical Officers has been farther increased by a warrant, which, amongst other matters, has changed the title of Army Physician to that of Assistant Inspector-General, "with a view to obtain a more regular gradation of Medical ranks." It would have been for the good of the service, to have at the same time done away with the artificial division or barrier in the Medical duties, thrown up by the fashion of the times, between the Physician and the Surgeon:—a distinction, as repugnant to nature and common sense, as absurd in principle; as it is inconvenient, ruinous, and mischievous in practice every where; and it must be particularly so on service with an army abroad, subject to the various contingencies of battle and disease, where no hand should be idle if there is any thing to be done. As the previous medical education, if complete in principles, for either office, is, or ought to be, essentially the same, no man can be fit for the one, and unfit for the other, in theory at least. The choice of physic or of surgery, intended as a distinct and limited practical pursuit, being therefore a mere matter of taste or expediency, the duties, rank and pay, both of the Physician and Surgeon, supposing their respective labours to be of equal value and moment, should be blended, equalized and assimilated according to length of service. Every Medical officer, hereafter, of whatever description, whether his predilection be for physic or surgery, *before being appointed* to the Army, should be engaged and proved to be fully competent to undertake the practice of either branch of duty, indifferently, whensoever he is called upon by any kind of emergency, to do so:—and he should always be made to commence his service in the Army, like other officers, *at the bottom of the list*, as an *Assistant Surgeon*, never at the top, or near the top, as an Assistant Inspector-General. The stumbling-block and "rock of offence" to the regular gradation of medical ranks, caused by the anomalous character and rank of Assistant Inspector-General, as he is at present eligible, direct from civil life, and employed for limited duty only, would thus, in time, be gradually removed and for ever abolished; together with what portion might remain of invidiousness or jealousy between two hitherto opposed sects, as it were, of meritorious officers, the Medical and Surgical, who should always cordially unite and cheerfully co-operate in one common routine of duties, one with another, according to the exigencies of the service. The provisions of his Majesty's warrant, above referred to, extend only to the personal pay of the different ranks. Now I cannot help remarking, that I think every Regimental Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon, after fifteen, and ten years' service as such, in the regular Army, respectively, should have assigned to them the quarters, emoluments and definitive privileges of a Field Officer and Captain relatively. In consideration of the expense of instruments and professional books, the pay of the Assistant-Surgeon is surely rated too low: I may also observe that the rates of pension for the widows of Medical officers, as fixed in the year 1826, is also on too low a scale, comparatively with those of the widows of other military officers, and viewed in connexion with the long services and consequent rate of pay of their late husbands. When the widows' pension list is revised, this remarkable oversight will, I hope, be remedied.*

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

18th Dec. 1830. A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

* The pension of a Captain's widow is equal to about *one-fourth* of the husband's pay: the widow's pension of a Surgeon, after twenty-five or thirty-years' service, is itle more than *one-tenth* part of the husband's pay.

Mis-statements respecting some recent Military Promotions.

Mr. Editor,—My attention has been drawn to a series of misrepresentations which have appeared in almost all the diurnal prints, relative to some late army promotions; mis-statements, whether wilful or undesigned, which, from the gross exaggerations and errors of their details, are little calculated to effect any good purpose; I feel the injury those representations must do to the army at large, without benefiting the cause which these authors pretend to advocate, and though unknown to either of the individuals mentioned, I wish to explain the real facts of two recent promotions, which have raised much animadversion among the would-be military politicians.

The Commander of the Forces has been taunted "for permitting Lord Brudenell, of the 8th Hussars, to retire on the unattached step of Lieut.-Colonel, he having only entered the army in the year 1825." As there is an express regulation against any person being promoted to field-officer till he has served six years, I doubted the fact from the first, and on reference to the Army List, I find him *Cornet* in the same regiment (the 8th Hussars), of May 6th, 1824: his promotion to Major has doubtless been swift, as it is dated August 3rd, 1830; but it must be taken into consideration, that he purchased all the intermediate steps; with respect to that of Lieut.-Colonel, it was altogether *luck*. An arrangement having been lately made to dispense with second majors of cavalry, the option was allowed to the senior of each regiment to retire as an unattached lieutenant-colonel, and if *he* refused, it was offered to the junior: *any major* who had been in the same situation as Lord Brudenell would have had the same choice.

It has since been stated as another instance of flagrant injustice to old officers, that Major W. W. Coles, of the 2nd Life Guards, being only a major of 1825, has received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, whereby he is placed over many older officers. Now, by inspecting the Army List for many years back, it will be found, that in all instances the senior, and in most cases both the majors of the Life Guards, have been brevet lieutenant-colonels. Besides, Colonel Coles is by no means a young officer, being a captain of 1812, and in the early part of 1824 served as second senior captain of the 12th Lancers, from which he purchased the unattached in 1825, paying the difference to come in again in 1829.

With the hope that the above corrections will induce those patriotic paragraphers to be more careful in their assertions for the future,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Friend to the Service.

January 9th, 1831.

P.S. The system of unattached seems to me to be most unjustly decried; it is, I think, calculated more than any thing to increase the respectability, without impairing the efficiency of the service: the expense to the public is but trifling, when compared to the advantages derived from having young and able officers. The regular routine of full pay promotion is so tedious, in a small force like our peace establishment, that we find, of necessity, men placed in situations little adapted to their time of life; and should a *new war* break out, (which it is but natural to expect must one time occur,) I fear there are few of the veterans who so nobly deported themselves in the *last*, that would be equal to the active duties of staff and regimental officers. Then *the unattached* will be found the *only and best resource*.

Naval Brevets.

Mr. Editor,—In continuation of the suggestions on Naval Brevets which were inserted in your valuable Journal for January, give me leave again to offer some farther hints respecting a class of officers amongst whom are some that mainly contributed to the glory of our navy during the war between 1793 and 1814—I mean *Commanders*, a rank which I believe most, if

not all, old officers condemn. It is one that all Lieutenants aspired to, as the stepping stone to farther preferment; but how many are there on that list who, as *First Lieutenants*, were the ornaments of the service, and received the rank of Commander from having served in hard-fought general or single-ship actions, but, alas! from want of interest, have there stuck.

What officer now holding the higher ranks in our naval service can deny that, during the war, the First Lieutenants of line-of-battle ships and frigates were the sole persons on whom the whole responsibility of equipments for service and the internal regulation of the ships devolved? the Captains very naturally taking advantage of being in port, to spend their time with their families, knowing and feeling that in their absence the *First Lieutenant* was at his post; and I may farther add, that to him the crews of ships looked up with much more confidence than to their Captain.

I therefore consider that the rank of Commander should be done away with in our naval service, and that Lieutenants, when found deserving of promotion, should at once be made *Captains*. A certain number of the junior (say 200) might continue to command sloops *above* ten guns (all under being commanded by Lieutenants), and moving up the list of Captains to the higher rate of pay and ships, as vacancies occur by promotion, death, &c. This would insure a constant succession of young active officers of the best description, without adding one sixpence to the expense of the country, and would restore to their proper place in the service that invaluable class of officers, First Lieutenants, whose zeal and ardour is now completely damped by having a Commander placed between them and their Captain;—a most invidious and disagreeable situation for the Commander, who neither feels as Captain nor Lieutenant.

A Captain of some years' standing.

7th January 1831.

The Old Subaltern.

Mr. Editor,—I should feel sincerely obliged by your inserting this letter in your very valuable and independent Journal. Through its medium I am desirous of entreating the well-merited sympathy and consideration of the higher powers, to the present and increasingly neglected state of the old and deserving subalterns, many of whom have been for a quarter of a century in the service. To the feeling and reflective mind, no observations are required on the numerous anxieties, privations, and petty annoyances, inseparable from such a lengthened career in the lowest rank, with the most limited pay, and most unceasing routine of minor duties. Confidence in the justice and nobleness of our present truly popular and patriotic Sovereign, induced many of them to indulge a hope, that their exclusion alone from all participation in brevet promotions, would be deviated from by the proper authorities on the appropriate occasion of such a Monarch's accession. Hope, as usual, told them a too flattering tale. Yet, doubtless in the eyes of even-handed Justice, their long services, involving the principal portion of all fag and hardship, have as sacred a claim as those of the more favoured higher ranks. For the omission I blame not the last nor any former Administration, but the system; and as the present age is too enlightened to deem former practice an excuse for injustice, and as the present Ministers appear perfectly free from the general reproach of Ministers of all ages and countries, of being behind the spirit of the age, I trust that there is great reason to anticipate a corresponding expansion of the brevet on the approaching coronation. Many anxious minds are now directed to that period, as it is universally believed that the services of the old Lieutenants of 1812, 13, and 14, are to be remembered, not by granting them the brevet rank of Captain, with an adequate increase of pay, but by offering them a most distressing alternative, viz. to retire with the rank of Captain on the poor pittance of five shillings

a day. Surely such a boon is unworthy of great and glorious Britain, crowned, as she is, with the imperishable laurels of last war, by the brilliant achievements and innumerable sacrifices of our sailors and soldiers. Far more to her honour and advantage will it be, to reward those Lieutenants with the brevet rank of Captain, and retain them in active service. The duties of the Captains would by such an act be somewhat relieved, a measure rendered almost indispensable by the late increase of Brevet Majors; it would also have the effect of diminishing an anomaly that exists in the East Indies, where all the Lieutenants, after fifteen years, have the rank of Captains. Should the principle of Retired Captains be, however, persevered in, it much requires the modification of a Captain's proper half-pay of seven shillings a day, and the country would, I am sure, rather applaud than censure the Government for such a measure, on being informed that the very junior Lieutenants in the army benefited by it had been nineteen years, and the very Juniors of the corps of Royal Marines upwards of twenty-four in the service. The gracious and discerning qualities of the present Prime Minister, the present First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Commander of the Forces, encourage the anxious hope, that this appeal to their justice and good feeling will not be in vain, and that the result will be such as to soothe the mind and relieve the distress of many a meritorious and suffering individual of the Army and Marines, whom fate has doomed to the cheerless and care-worn situation of

A Gray-headed Subaltern.

Plymouth, January 1831.

The Gulf of Florida Stream.

Mr. Editor,—It may be probable that the writer in the United Service Journal, under the signature of *Argo*, has not seen "an examination into the *true* cause of the Gulf of Florida Stream," published in 1804.—He says, "The popular theory is not from actual investigation; and as Capt. Tuckey said 'so far from the trade wind being the cause of the western flow of the water, that current may be the cause of the wind.' I am told there is no sign of it in the sea of Mexico, and that in the Yucatan channel an east current of thirty miles has been felt in the twenty-four hours."

By the Yucatan channel, it may be probable the writer means the passage between Cape Catouch, the northern point of the Peninsula of Yucatan, (English, Tucatan) and Cape Antonia on the west end of the island of Cuba. Be that as it may, or the time that Capt. Tuckey used the expression quoted, in the publication mentioned, the writer will find an investigation into the true cause of the famed Gulf Stream, deduced from facts ascertained by the writer while in those seas for some years, and which he found corroborated by recorded observations; all bearing testimony that the *trade wind cannot* be the cause of the current running continually northward through the Florida Channel, with more or less rapidity, occasioned by evident causes.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your humble servant,
The Author of an Examination into the true cause of the Gulf Stream.

El Bodon.

Mr. Editor,—The letter of G. I. which appeared in your last Number, in reply to mine of the 19th of October, obliges me to trouble you again with a few lines relative to the affair which took place near El Bodon, on the 25th of September, 1811.

G. I. asks me, if the 83rd regiment was not brought up by Major-Gen. Colville, with the 77th regiment and 21st Portuguese, to reinforce the post occupied by the 5th regiment and the guns? To which question I decidedly reply that *it was not*.

I am perfectly aware of the loss sustained by the 83rd regiment on that day; but I am also aware that that loss was chiefly, if not wholly, occasioned by the explosion of a shell in the middle of that battalion square, during the general retreat of the third division towards Fuente Guinaldo, and after the last great charge made by the enemy's cavalry on the 5th and 77th regiments.

If my former letter had not appeared too long, I might in it have observed that the sixth division and other troops, *who were engaged early on the same morning* on the Azava to our left, had as much influence on the affair in question, as either the light or the fourth divisions, which were quite as far off, one on the right of the Agueda and the other six miles in our rear, and neither of them within sight of the enemy during the action; but I contented myself with showing that the expression *only remaining division* was misapplied to the fourth, as the whole army had been moved up from their cantonments.

In regard to the time of day when Gen. Colville was first informed that the 5th regiment was ordered to support the guns, G. I.'s recollections and mine are at total variance; and I have not found in his letter any thing to make me doubt the accuracy of what I before advanced either in this or any other respect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

8th January, 1831. G. S.

The Emperor of Russia, and the Russian Army.

Mr. Editor,—The observations in several of the English newspapers of late, relative to the Emperor of Russia and the Russian nation in general, are considered by many persons, and particularly by military men, who are acquainted with the Russans, to be exceedingly gross and unworthy; and although remarks of such tendency can only mislead the ignorant, they certainly tend to give to foreigners in general a bad opinion of the English character. They create hostility and bad feeling towards England in other countries, and consequently do a national injury.

One paper, the Morning Herald, which frequently speaks of the Emperor of Russia in very unmeasured terms, and which, during the late war in Turkey, was pre-eminent in finding fault with the operations of the Russian army, has very recently made the following singular remark:—"France, the bravest and most enlightened, next to England." This is a broad assumption. May we not refer the most partial to the extraordinary acts of courage, patience, and perseverance exemplified by the Russian armies during the war against Napoleon, and ask, whether any nation can produce examples more remarkable than the battles of Eylau and Borodino, the latter avowedly the most extraordinary in ancient or modern history?

Does any nation boast of having conquered a greater army than that of Napoleon in the year 1812, or of having surmounted greater difficulties than that of the General Diebitch in the battles and passage of the Balcan, and the conquest of the Turkish empire?

With respect to the French and English nations being more enlightened, it may perhaps be added, that the word "enlightened" is a dangerous word—a word of considerable import, and fraught with the most dangerous circumstances. Without presuming to speak of the crimes existing in France, we may perhaps trace to the overweening kindness of some persons for enlightening all mankind the dreadful increase of crime which is making

such strides in this country, and which are not to be found in the less enlightened Russia.

Do we hear, for instance, in St. Petersburg, of such almost innumerable robberies and burglaries, of so many instances of failures and breach of faith of agents and bankers? Do we hear in any part of Russia of so many attempts at assassination and destruction of property by fire, and of such various acts of extreme wickedness that have been exemplified for a very considerable time past, at every period of assizes, and in every county? We may therefore consider, if we consider fairly, that Russia, if not so enlightened, is far more happy, because the people are more virtuous than we are here.

The Russians are at this moment under the sway of one of the most noble of mankind, in every respect. A monarch the most powerful in Europe, he is at once generous and affable to all who approach him; and as the writer of these few remarks is acquainted with the Russian army, he is enabled to speak of the Emperor and of the Russian army with candour and with truth. He is not led away by letters dated from Warsaw and from the Banks of the Danube, but which are formed and written in the Strand of London.

The Russians possess every qualification requisite to form the military officer; and since the eventful period of the career of Napoleon, no army has made more direct and rapid progress towards improvement in every arm of the service. A very considerable portion of the Russian officers are highly educated, and what is more, they improve that education by a continual application to the study of languages, and the study of history, which may be called the true study of their profession. The lives of the most illustrious of mankind cannot fail to give pleasure and to afford instruction to those who read them, and to adorn the mind and understanding. Great practice in the field will form the officer in his earlier days, but a due application to study and literature are requisite to complete his character and render him superior to other men. I repeat, that men of such character are to be found in the Russian army.

The Russian soldier is brave, and not only brave, but persevering and patient; content on occasions of the greatest moment with scanty allowance of food, and obedient without murmuring to the commands of his superiors.

The history of the late war in Turkey sufficiently point out the talents of the Russian generals; talents which, I trust, may again check the spirit of tumult in various countries; and as an admirer without undue partiality of the Russian character, I cannot doubt but they will again prevail to assure the peace of Europe.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Yeomanry Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR,—As your excellent Journal embraces every department of the service, I beg to call the attention of your readers to an arm of our military system, which recent events have again called into action, and whose utility has been most fully proved, I mean the Yeomanry Cavalry; and from having myself witnessed their exemplary, firm, and excellent conduct in Wiltshire during the late riots in that county, I am anxious to put before your numerous readers the efficiency of this constitutional force, in fact the National Guards of England. I am glad to see that the present noble Secretary for the Home Department is *repealing* the unfortunate and misjudged measure of Lord Lansdowne, and that many new corps are being raised throughout the country. I shall take the liberty of addressing you again on this subject:

And am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hampton, Jan. 19th 1831. AN OLD DRAGOON OFFICER.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

Affairs at Home and Abroad. —The detestable system of incendiarism, accompanied by a growing spirit of assassination, still proceeds in our provinces; because, while the law and its agents labour to allay it, a part of the press, in concert with the confederates of the parties or their dupes, fans the flame. In the disturbed counties, the enactments framed to repress outrages so enormous and anti-social, have been administered by the Special Commissions with signal patience, discrimination, and clemency: yet neither the Judges nor their judgments have escaped the shafts of designing declamation. Safe in their own property, secure in *their* persons and "*machinery*," (for the press takes care of *its own*,) and surrounded by vigilant safeguards, there are not wanting reckless egotists who, in the teeth of their own "marching" maxims, adopt the cause of the violaters of all law and right, and the enemies of "mind" and machines—denouncing the lives and properties of the community at large as secondary to the impunity of banded outlaws! The trials of the latter furnish deplorable evidence of their savage and *wanton* excesses, led, as they are proved to have been, by persons above want. Can the most inveterate trader in popular cant maintain that British subjects of all classes are to be deliberately forced from their occupations—stoned—battered with iron bars —shot at—plundered—burned out—and menaced, without a claim to legal protection or penal retribution? Is it not in evidence that where violence chanced to fall short of downright murder, the *animus* to kill was present;—or is actual death less a calamity than domestic ruin, or a permanent and tormenting disability?

In Ireland the system of agitation has reached a crisis, and is on the eve of receiving its quietus. Mr. O'Connell, whose conduct verges on insanity, and who, by recommending a run upon the banks, tending to a stagnation of trade and the beggary of thousands, has declared himself, and is acknowledged to be, the bitterest enemy of his country, has been arrested with several of his besotted adherents, and will be immediately brought to trial by indictment. The tide has turned; and the vain and vacillating demagogue will ere long rival the obscurity of his pseudo-prototype of the Netherlands.

The state of the Continent, as regards the question of government or anarchy, war or peace, resembles the condition of a volcano, smoking ere it flames.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a Manifesto explanatory of the causes and agents of the Polish revolt. This document attributes the Insurrection to a conspiracy cemented some two or three years back amongst a few sub-lieutenants of the Military School at Warsaw: checked by the Russian successes in the Turkish war, it found a fresh stimulus in the French revolution, and exploded on the 29th Nov. The enthusiasm of the Russians appears to be excited upon this question, and the Emperor Nicolas seems resolved to reduce the Poles to subjection by a powerful military effort.

The latter, on the other hand, have elected Gen. Chlopicki, Dictator—have summoned the Diet—are preparing for defence, and have issued their counter-manifesto.

France is sedulously arming, and her demagogues are speaking out for war,—a consummation apparently not distant, and only limited by the time required for the completion of her warlike armaments. By the month of March it is expected that 400,000 re-

gular troops will be ready to take the field.

It appears that measures are in progress for the withdrawal of the French Army from Algiers and its Dependencies—with the exception of four regiments destined to continue the occupation of that "Colony"—for so it is termed by the French Papers. Since the French troops have been in possession of the Algerine territory, they have employed themselves, with characteristic activity, in revolutionizing their new acquisition. An Opera had been established in Algiers, the French modes introduced, and many salutary municipal regulations carried into effect.

Belgium still appears to flounder hopelessly amidst the difficulties into which she has plunged. Her incongruous Congress talks where it should act, offends where it should conciliate, and plays diplomacy so villanously, as to have excited the reproof even of the uncourtly French Court. That Assembly, amidst protests and resignations, still vacillates in the choice of a Sovereign, but their obliquity of tact will doubtless incline them to the most impolitic selection, unless in the interim, famine and impending war should drive the people to insist on the election of a Prince of the House of Orange.

A propos — who is VILLAIN THE FOURTEENTH? Does the Provisional Government consist of so many Members? If so, is Van de Weyer No. 1?

Holland submits sulkily to the dicta of the "Five Great Powers;"—the links, however, between her people and the Sovereign appear to be drawn closer, and the energies of both to be concentrating for any national effort which may be imposed upon them by external aggression.

An insurrection upon the new principle recently broke out at Göttingen in Hanover, but was speedily suppressed by the admirable measures of the Viceroy. This freak was merely an extra "*Renown*" of the Bürschen—inspired by beer, tobacco, and sentiment!

The sturdy Burghers of Basle, having certain anti-liberal notions of *meum* and *tuum*, have beaten the Insurgent bumpkins of their rural communes; the latter having, it is averred, been excited to violence by French Emissaries.

SUPPLY OF ARMS TO THE CONTINENT.—A contract has been entered into by the French Government, through Mr. Rothschild, with the Birmingham manufacturers, for the supply of 140,000 stand of arms, of which 20,000 are ready. The whole contract is to be completed in seven months. The price of each stand is twenty-eight francs, or twenty-three shillings sterling. During the war, the price per stand contracted for by the British Government, was thirty-six shillings. At that period the manufacturers of Birmingham could return an average of 300,000 stand of arms in the year; at present, notwithstanding the reduction of hands, they can set up 200,000, while the manufacturers of London can produce another 100,000.

Poland also has been negotiating for 50,000 stand, but required their safe delivery in Poland, which the manufacturers declined. Holland and Belgium have also been treating for a supply, but could not come to terms.

INTELLIGENCE OF CAPT. ROSS.—We copy the following paragraph from Jameson's Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal:—"Two accounts of the progress of Capt. Ross's exploratory voyage have reached us. We give them as communicated to us.—According to one account, Capt. Ross was met with in Baffin's Bay, in August 1829, where, having suffered damage during hard weather, he fortunately was enabled, from the wreck of a Greenland ship, to refit. He afterwards steered northward, and has not since been heard of. —The other account represents our adventurous commander and his brave crew as having been forced back to Lively Bay, in Baffin's Bay, where they spent last winter."

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY'S INTENTIONS TOWARDS THE NAVY.—At the dinner given on occasion of the re-election of Sir James Graham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, for the county of Cumberland, "The Navy of Great Britain," was given, upon which Sir James Graham is reported to have said, "While I

hold office, its patronage shall never be prostituted by me to party or political purposes, which I should conceive to be an act of the basest kind.—(Applause.)—My object shall be to bring forward neglected and unobtrusive merit; to reduce the expense of the Navy, and at the same time to render its services still more effective to the country."

MILITIA REGIMENTS ORDERED FOR TRAINING AND EXERCISE. — The following Militia Corps have been ordered for training and exercise: — *English* — Cambridgeshire, Carmarthenshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devon, East and North, Essex, East and West, Hertfordshire, Kent, East and West, Lancashire, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Leicestershire, London, Middlesex, East and West, Montgomeryshire, Norfolk East, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, East and West, Surry, 1st and 2nd, Sussex, Warwickshire, Westminster, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, York, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.—*Scotch*—Fifeshire, Lanarkshire, Perthshire, Renfrewshire.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—The third meeting of the current session of this Society was held on Friday the 14th ult. Sir James South, President, in the chair. At the meeting of the council this day, the Gold Medal, presented annually by the Society, was, we understand, awarded to Capt. Henry Kater, half-pay, 62nd Regiment, for his Floating Vertical Collimator.

At the meeting of the Society the following papers were read:—A method of computing occultations, by Mr. Mac-Lear. A letter from Professor Nicolai, with his observations, and those of Professor Swerd, of Venus about her inferior conjunction, and of the Comet discovered by Gambart. A letter from Professor Santini, with observations of the right ascension of Venus about her inferior conjunction, as recommended by Professor Airy, and also containing observations of the comet discovered last year by Gambart. A letter from Professor Bianchi, containing observations on the same subject. A letter from Professor Struve, with observations of the occultation of Aldebaran and other stars by the moon, at Dorpat. Two notes by Mr. Lubbock, upon the comet of Halley. Sir James South informed the meeting, that the King had been graciously pleased to become the patron of the Society, and that the negotiations respecting the charter were nearly completed. Sir James also read a letter which he had received from Mr. Herapath, stating, that a little after six, on the previous morning, he had observed a brilliant comet in the east, a few degrees above the horizon. It appeared to equal stars of the second magnitude in splendour, and had a tail from one to two degrees long. At about a quarter to seven, it was 60° 49′ from Arcturus, and 52° 44′ from Alpha in Lyra; so that, by a rough projection, its place was Sagittarius, 22½° with 11° north latitude. Sir James then stated that he also had had a glimpse of the *stranger*, but from its almost instantly disappearing, he was not at that time enabled to determine its precise situation in the heavens. A considerable number of fellows and associates were elected into the society.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At a late meeting of this Society, a paper was communicated by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. on the position of the Columbretes. They consist of some islets and rocks on the coast of Valencia, in the Mediterranean; the largest lying in lat. 39° 56′ N. and long. 0° 43′ E. The attention of Capt. Smyth had been directed to these rocks during his survey of the Mediterranean, from the evidence of their volcanic origin as well as their dangerous nature, and the circumstance of their affording a resort for pirates. They are said to be overrun by snakes of beautifully variegated colours, and although uninhabited, are much frequented by piratical vessels. Capt. Smyth entered into some detail of their geological construction, as well as their proper nomenclature. They are generally called the Columbretes, but are named Mont Calibra in the old charts. The principal feature attending them consists in the port, which is named Port Tofino, occupying the mouth of what evidently appears to have been the

crater of a volcano. The Moorish zebecs and galiots lie concealed in this port, and from thence issue forth on their piratical excursions. The islets amount to fourteen in number, extend about two miles, in a SSE. direction from the largest, which is also the northernmost, and are nearly level with the surface of the sea. Some of the rocks rise to a considerable height in pinnacles, affording a distant view from the top. Amongst them is one which has exactly the appearance of a ship under sail. Capt. Smyth's paper was accompanied by a plan and view of these rocks. The Secretary, Com. M'Konochie, afterwards read an extract which he had made from the log-book of the ship Layton, communicated by her master, Mr. J. Hurst. This ship, in a voyage from Sydney to Manilla, in crossing the Caroline chain of islands, fell in with the Hogolen Islands, belonging to the Ulean group. Passing to the N.W. of them, the Layton discovered a reef extending twenty miles to the S.S.E. from the southern point of the Island Anomina. The former islands do not appear in most charts, and the latter is erroneously called Lamurrec. According to Krusenstern, the Island Lamurrec is one of a group of thirteen, about 100 leagues to the westward, and the Island of Anomina, which is inhabited, was discovered in 1801 by Capt. Ibargoita, in the ship Phillipine. Mr. Hurst confirms the opinion of its being inhabited. Its position is 8° 36′ N lat. and 150° E. long., and it received its present name from the discoverer, because it had never before appeared on the charts. The track of the Phillipine passes to the westward of the Island, by which means the reef extending to the S.E. was unobserved. The Layton narrowly escaped being wrecked on these reefs, which will form a valuable addition to the erroneous charts of a part of the ocean fraught with danger. The thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. Smyth and Mr. Hurst for their communications.

MARINE PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY. — Mr. Huggins, some of the engravings from whose paintings we have on former occasions recommended to the attention of our readers, has lately received the appointment of Marine Painter to his Majesty. This honourable distinction having been conferred on an individual, whose home had been the sea for the space of a quarter of a century, is an extraordinary instance of what talent aided by application can achieve, when exerted even against the most unfavourable circumstances. This appointment is as strong a proof of that consideration, which has been so frequently manifested by His Majesty towards the members of his own profession, as it is honourable, as a testimony of excellence, to the artist. The late efforts of the burin, from this gentleman's paintings that we have seen, are, "The Active Cutter, Capt. Hamilton, signalizing the Dutch Fleet being at sea,"—which led to the glorious Victory of Camperdown, — and "The Island of Madeira, with the Brig Comet, Capt. Thomas Armston, entering the Bay of Funcal"—and are evidences of the truth and correctness, particularly in the rigging, &c. of the shipping, which characterise this gentleman's performances.

A painting, by the same Artist, of the Excellent, 74, Capt. Collingwood, breaking the Line at the engagement off Cape St. Vincent, will be exhibited at the British Gallery, Pall-Mall, on the 1st of Feb.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth, Jan. 1st.—The Windsor Castle, 74, Capt. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, arrived this afternoon from Malta and Gibraltar. She sailed from Malta (in company with the Gloucester, 74, Captain Coffin), on the 27th November, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th Dec. where she remained 48 hours, and on quitting the anchorage took on board the 43rd Regt.; the Gloucester was then discovered approaching in the offing. The Britannia (with the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm), Blond, Scylla, and Hind cutter, were at Napoli di Romania. The Blonde was on the point of being dispatched to Alexandria, to wait the arrival of Sir John Malcolm, from Bombay. The Wasp sailed from Malta on

the 24th November, to join the Admiral. The Madagascar arrived at Malta, under the command of Lieut. Geary, two days before the Windsor Castle left, with the remains of her late Captain, Sir Robert Spencer. On the 3rd of that month the Madagascar reached Alexandria, with Lord Clare and suite; at four o'clock, Sir Robert, in good health and spirits, sat down to dinner with his party, at six he was taken ill, and died the next morning at nine o'clock. His remains were to be interred at Malta, as soon as the Madagascar's term of quarantine had expired. The Melville had not received pratique at Malta, after her arrival, from the Admiral; she was expected to sail for Corfu the day after the Windsor Castle left.

The Maidstone frigate was at the Mauritius on the 1st September. The Tweed frigate left the Mauritius, for the Cape and England, on the 2nd September. The Pallas frigate arrived at Lisbon on the 15th December, and was to sail for the Mediterranean the following day. The Rose sloop-of-war arrived at Barbadoes on the 8th November, and sailed on the 11th for Jamaica. The Britain frigate was at Lisbon on the 18th December.

The Wanderer transport arrived at Margate on the 26th December, from the Cape of Good Hope; the Black Joke arrived at Fernando Po on the 14th Nov. from a cruise; the Scylla arrived at Smyrna on the 16th Nov.

The Rainbow frigate arrived at Gibraltar on the 16th Dec. from Plymouth.

On the 28th Dec. sailed the Snipe and Highflyer cutters, to the Eastward. 29th, arrived the Linnet cutter, from Plymouth. 30th, sailed the Cracker cutter, on a cruise. Jan. 1st, arrived the Starling cutter, from Jersey.

Plymouth. Jan. 1st.—The Savage, 10-gun brig, was launched from this dock-yard on Wednesday, the 29th Dec. The Revenge, 74, is now undergoing inspection, and as yet she has been found in a perfectly sound state, although one of the oldest vessels in the navy, and constantly on service. The Columbia, steamer, Lieut. Ede, arrived from Malta on the 29th Dec.

Portsmouth, Jan. 8th.—The Espoir, 10, Commander Greville, arrived on the 2nd Jan. having left the Cape of Good Hope on the 29th Oct.; arrived at St. Helena 9th Nov, and sailed the 17th; arrived at Ascension 22nd, and sailed 25th Nov. The Island of Ascension was very healthy, and a friend who had not visited it for the last three years, until this time in the Espoir, states that it has much improved in its resources. The Badger, 10, was at the Mauritius. The Curlew had arrived at the Cape, and was going to relieve the Badger. The Tweed, at the Cape, was ordered to proceed to England.

His Majesty's sloop Childers, 18, Commander Robert Deans, arrived from North Shields on the 29th Dec.

Letters from the Dryad, 42, Commodore Hayes, dated the 27th October, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, state her arrival there, with her tender, the Seaflower, on the previous day, after a passage of twenty days, from Scilly Islands. The Dryad was to proceed in a few days for the Cape de Verd Islands, and thence to Sierra Leone. The Seaflower (which kept company with the frigate the whole of the way), was to sail, on the same day, on a cruise, and to meet the Dryad at Sierra Leone.

The Crocodile frigate was at Batavia on the 17th August: the Harpy, and Sparrowhawk sloop-of-war, were at Vera Cruz on the 10th Nov.: the Volage frigate arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 10th November, from the River Plate.

Plymouth, Jan. 7th.—His Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, 74, Captain the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, arrived here from Portsmouth, to be paid off, surveyed, and reported up.

His Majesty's schooner Pickle, 5, Lieut. Thomas Taplen, sailed on the 4th for the West Indies.

The Bramble cutter, 10, sailed on the 4th for Portsmouth. The Meteor steamer, Lieut. Symons, arrived on the 3rd from Portsmouth, and sailed on the 4th for Falmouth.

The Reindeer arrived at Vera Cruz from Falmouth, Oct. 23, and sailed on the 28th for Tampico. The Nightingale arrived at Barbadoes from Falmouth, Nov. 13.

Portsmouth, Jan. 15th.—The Wind-

sor Castle, 74, Capt. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, which sailed a few days since from this port to Plymouth, to be paid off, on her arrival there was ordered to be fitted for Channel service. The Gloucester, 74, Captain Coffin, sailed from Gibraltar for England, on the morning of the 20th Dec. but being becalmed in the afternoon, the current sat her on the Pearl Rock, where she remained for about an hour, and then returned to Gibraltar to be hove down. It was thought that a portion of the rock was sticking to her bottom.

Malta, Dec. 20th.—The Countess of Harcourt transport, from Corfu, ran on the Island of Correnti, near Cape Passano, on the 18th; where 250 soldiers, who were on board, and all the crew, were safely landed.

The Druid frigate, Capt. Hamilton, arrived at Bahia, from Rio de Janeiro, on the 15th Nov.; the Southampton frigate arrived at Singapore, from a cruise, on the 6th of Sept.

The Tyne, 28, Capt. Hope, proceeds to South America. Mr. Fox, recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Gore, Secretary of Legation, go out in her as passengers.

The Espoir, 10, Commander Greville, was paid off. The ship's company generously subscribed the sum of 7*l.* 1*s.* for the Grampus hospital ship, in the river Thames.

The Bramble cutter, 10, Lieut. Haswell, arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th Jan. from Plymouth; she returned on the following day, to be paid off at that port.

The Cordelia, 10, Commander Hotham, sailed on the 10th, for Bermuda.

Jan. 14th, sailed the Cracker, Highflyer, and Linnet cutters, on a cruise; and the Supply, naval transport, to Plymouth and Milford, for stores for those Dock-yards.

Plymouth, Jan. 15th.—The Bramble cutter arrived on the 11th from Portsmouth, and came into harbour on the following day to be paid off.

The Minden, 74, and Malabar, 75, have been taken to their moorings up the river, having undergone their triennial inspection, and had their defects made good.

His Majesty's ship Pallas, sailed from Lisbon, 16th Dec. The Thetis from Lima, and Lapwing from Falmouth, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 10th Nov., and Zephyr from Falmouth, 13th ditto. The Barracouta sailed from Rio for Buenos Ayres, 17th Nov., and Volage for Montevideo, 20th.

Portsmouth. Jan. 22d.—The Tweed, 28, Capt. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill, arrived last evening from the Cape of Good Hope, having been relieved on that station by the Talbot, 28, Capt. Dickinson, C.B. which reached there on the 20th Nov. from St. Helena. The Tweed sailed from the Cape on the 26th of that month; touched at the Island of St. Helena on the 10th Dec. and sailed again on the 12th. The Island was perfectly healthy. On the day of the Tweed's arrival there, the Governor, Brigadier-General Dallas, opened the Ladder, on what is termed Ladder-Hill, for the accommodation of the public to ascend and descend, which appeared to answer extremely well. The Tweed also touched at Ascension, where she found lying there the Black Joke, tender to the Athol, which sailed for the Coast the day the Tweed left. The garrison on the Island were all well, and were at that time employed in erecting batteries, &c. The Curlew, 10, Commander Trotter, sailed on the 22nd Nov. from the Cape, to join Commodore Schomberg, in the Maidstone, at the Mauritius.

The Childers, 18, Commander Robert Deans, sailed on the 16th Jan. for Leith.

On the 17th sailed the Cracker cutter, on a cruise. On the 18th arrived the Sparrow from Plymouth; she is preparing to be paid off. On the 19th arrived the Highflyer cutter, with supernumeraries from Newhaven; she returned the day following. On the 22nd arrived the Cracker cutter, from a cruise. Sailed on a cruise, the Starling tender.

The Herald yacht, Commander Gordon, was paid off on the 22nd; and the Arrow cutter, Lieut. Thrackston, on the 18th.

The Success, 28, is to be sold or broken up in India, and Cap. Jervoise and the crew are to bring home the Calcutta, 84, (new) from Bombay.

At Spithead — Tyne. Tweed. In harbour—St. Vincent, Royal George,

Wellesley, Ganges, Belvidera, Undaunted, Sapphire, Actæon, Onyx.

Plymouth, Jan. 22nd.—His Majesty's ship Primrose, 18, Commander W. Broughton, arrived yesterday from the Coast of Africa, last from Sierra Leone, which she left on the 7th December. From the activity of the squadron the slave trade had received a check. On the southern coast of the Bay of Lovengo the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians had given up slaving, and destroyed their forts and establishments. The Primrose visited that quarter in August last, and saw the bleached bones of nearly 100 slaves, whom the King of Leango had brought to the coast, but finding no ships there, had butchered, in cold blood, because, as he said, he could not afford to feed them! The boats of the Conflict, 10, Lieut. Smithers, had captured a slaver off Tongu, after a gallant action, the Primrose being in sight at the time. The Medina, 20, Commander Webb, has also captured a slave brig called the Fajorito, a Spaniard, which had been sent into Sierra Leone, and the slaves condemned, but the vessel was allowed to depart. His Majesty's ship Dryad, 42, Capt. John Hayes, Conflict, 12, Lieut. George Smithers, and Plumper, 12, Lieut. Adams, were at Sierra Leone when the Primrose left; the Plumper was very sickly. The Seaflower, Lieut. Huntly, was cruising off the Gallinas; and His Majesty's ship Athol, 28, Capt. A. Gordon, off the Tongus. The Black Joke, Lieut. Ramsey, and Medina, Commander Webb, were in the Bight of Benin. The Primrose had been absent three years and four months. On the 7th of Sept. she captured, after a sharp action of twelve minutes, the celebrated slave-ship Velos Passagera, with 555 slaves on board. The Velos had five feet greater beam than the Athol, 28, and is the largest slaver ever taken. Her fighting force was more than double that of the Primrose. The Primrose has brought home 28 of her crew and her mate, to be tried for piracy. The Primrose fell in with His Majesty's ship Galatea, 42, Capt. Napier, on the 23rd Dec. in lat, 18° 3. N. and 29° 6. W.

His Majesty's ship Britomart, 10, Lord Edward Russell, was paid off into ordinary on the 17th Jan. and the Savage, new 10-gun brig, was commissioned the same day, the whole of the officers and crew of the Britomart being thus transferred into the Savage.

His Majesty's ships Mersey and Slaney arrived at Barbadoes the 15th Nov. The Nightingale arrived at Barbadoes the 15th Nov. and sailed the same day for St. Vincent's. The Ranger sailed from Barbadoes for the Leeward the 11th Nov. The Confiance arrived at Gibraltar, from Falmouth and Lisbon, the 21st Dec., and sailed the 23rd for Malta and Corfu. The Lapwing sailed from Bahia for Rio de Janeiro the 4th Nov. The Southampton arrived at Singapore from a cruise the 6th Sept. The Etna arrived at Madeira from Plymouth the 9th Nov. and sailed the 12th for Teneriffe and Africa. The Galatea arrived at Madeira from Portsmouth the 7th Dec., and sailed the 10th for St. Vincent's. The Sphynx arrived at Madeira from Falmouth the 23rd Dec., and sailed the 24th for the Brazils. The Scylla sailed from Smyrna for Napoli di Romania the 28th Nov.

In Hamoaze—Caledonia, Kent, Revenge, Ariadne, Nautilus, Savage, Bramble, Leveret, Carron and Columbia steam-vessels.

Island—Vigilant.

Sound—Windsor Castle, Primrose.

Movements in the Army.—3rd Light Dragoons from Nottingham to York; 9th Lancers from Bath to Hampton Court; 14th Light Dragoons from Windsor to Coventry; 2nd Battalion 1st Foot (Madras) on passage home; 11th Foot Depôt from Isle of Wight to Gosport; 27th Foot (Barbadoes) on passage home; 36th Foot Depôt from Fermoy to Spike Island; 43rd Foot from Gibraltar to Winchester; 71st Foot from Kingston to York, Upper Canada; 87th Foot from Plymouth to Devonport; (ordered for the Mauritius) 90th Foot (Corfu) on passage home; 98th Foot Depôt from Devonport to Plymouth. — Errata— The Service Companies of the 8th Foot are at Halifax, N. S. not Blackburn; but the Depôt Companies are at the latter place.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

DEC. 1830.	Six's Thermometer		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
☿ 1	43·0	41·2	30·03	41·2	796	·036	·035	E. light airs, dark sky.
♃ 2	41·0	39·8	29·80	40·2	787	—	·020	S.E. light airs, impenet. sky.
♀ 3	40·3	39·3	29·67	40·3	797	·015	·015	N.E. light airs, with mist.
♄ 4	40·0	39·0	29·80	39·8	796	·020	·015	N.E. fresh breeze, showers.
☉ 5	40·5	38·0	29·61	39·7	819	—	·015	E.N.E. blowing hard.
☽ 6	41·3	39·0	29·18	41·3	810	—	·005	S.E. to E. blowing fresh.
♂ 7	43·8	41·4	29·23	41·7	817	—	·005	S.E. blowing fresh, dark.
☿ 8	44·3	44·0	29·27	44·1	818	—	·005	N.E. light airs, dense clouds.
♃ 9	44·8	43·0	29·00	43·8	825	·580	·005	N. light airs, slight rains.
♀ 10	44·0	43·2	29·14	44·0	780	·010	·005	W.N.W. fresh breezes.
♄ 11	47·9	40·7	29·31	45·3	642	—	·005	W.S.W. blowing fresh.
☉ 12	41·0	36·0	29·70	39·8	739	—	frozen	N.W. blowing hard, snow.
☽ 13	38·0	32·4	30·23	34·8	554	—	—	N.W. by W. light breeze.
♂ 14	36·0	32·2	30·30	36·0	749	—	—	W. light airs, cloudy.
☿ 15	36·8	34·3	30·34	36·3	769	—	—	W. by S. light airs, dark.
♃ 16	38·8	33·0	30·30	37·3	700	—	—	W. by N. very light airs.
♀ 17	36·0	32·8	30·00	35·3	783	—	—	N. light breeze, a little snow.
♄ 18	36·4	32·5	29·95	36·0	781	—	—	W.S.W. fresh breeze, fine.
☉ 19	36·7	30·4	29·93	34·8	783	—	—	S.W. blowing fresh, fine.
☽ 20	39·0	31·5	29·68	38·2	660	—	—	N.W. blowing hard, fine.
♂ 21	38·3	34·6	29·77	37·8	756	·220	—	S.W. fresh breeze, beautiful.
☿ 22	40·7	33·2	29·65	38·3	635	·185	·200	W.S.W. light breeze, fine.
♃ 23	42·6	30·6	29·50	38·4	572	—	frozen	N.W. light breeze, bright.
♀ 24	33·4	23·6	29·47	27·4	683	—	—	N.N.W. blowing fresh, fine.
♄ 25	30·6	22·0	29·33	26·5	712	—	—	N.W. light breezes, fine.
☉ 26	29·2	24·4	29·32	28·3	738	—	—	S.E. very light airs, fine.
☽ 27	33·0	26·8	29·65	33·0	782	—	—	S. by E. light airs, snow.
♂ 28	42·5	38·0	29·49	38·0	783	·476	·230	W.S.W. light breeze, fine.
☿ 29	33·0	26·6	29·60	31·8	708	—	frozen	S.W. fresh breezes, fine.
♃ 30	37·0	36·5	29·29	37·0	806	·358	—	E. by N. blowing fresh.
♀ 31	43·2	34·3	29·40	43·2	796	·080	·200	W.S.W. a gale, very dark.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE NAVY.

CIRCULAR.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 15, 1831.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that, in future, no Masters' Assistants, or Volunteers of the second class, shall be entered in the complements of His Majesty's ships, except only such as have already served in those ratings, who will be allowed to be re-entered and to continue in the service, upon the application of such Captains or Commanders as may wish to have them, to the extent of the scheme of the Peace Establishment, dated 1st Jan. 1830.

The number of volunteers of the first class in each rate is to be as follows, viz :—

1st Rates, Guard Ships 4
2nd do. do. 3
3rd do. do. 3
1st and 2nd Rates, Sea-going Ships 4
3rd, 4th, and 5th Rates 3
6th Rates, and Sloops with 115 men 2
10 Gun Brigs 1

And sea-going ships of all classes are to be allowed to bear, as part complement, a number of college volunteers, equal to that of the volunteers of the first class: but this regulation is not to take effect in ships at present in commission, except as vacancies occur.

Their Lordships are also pleased to direct that no captains' clerks be in future entered, who may not have already served in that rating on board one of his Majesty's ships; and that the name of the captain's clerk be included in the quarterly returns of officers serving on board.

An amended copy of the Peace Establishment will be issued as soon as it can conveniently be prepared.

GEORGE ELLIOT.

To all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers, of his Majesty's ships and vessels.

THE ARMY.

MEMORANDUM POINTING OUT THE COURSE OF PROCEEDING IN EACH CASE OF DISCHARGE.

Discharges under the existing Regulations of the Army, may be divided into the following Heads:—

1st. Discharges for disability, giving a claim to pension, and requiring the soldier's personal appearance before the Commissioners at Chelsea, or Kilmainham.

2nd. Discharges giving a claim to pension, the soldier's personal appearance before the Commissioners being dispensed with.

3rd. Discharges under the 46th Article of the pensioner regulations: by purchase, or receiving gratuities.

4th. Discharges abroad, the soldier remaining in the country.

5th. Discharges by reduction, or in consequence of the soldier's period of service having expired.

6th. Discharges with ignomy, or where the claim to pension has been forfeited.

7th. Discharges of men under three years' service, not likely to make effective soldiers.

FIRST HEAD.

Discharges for disability under twenty-four years' service in the cavalry, or twenty-one years' in the infantry, or above those periods if the soldier's claim is to a disability pension.

1. A soldier is not to be discharged on account of disability, unless the existence thereof is satisfactorily ascertained, and the infirmity is calculated to render the man permanently unfit for military service.

2 The commanding officer and regimental medical officer having determined that a case is proper to be brought forward for discharge, the latter will draw up an abstract of the history of the disease, in clear terms, so as to enable the military authorities to understand the nature and degree of the disability.

3. A report of the case of every soldier proposed for discharge on account of unfitness for service, is to be made by the commanding officer of the regiment to the general officer under whom he is serving, accompanied by the regimental surgeon's abstract of the case; the general officer, in all practicable cases, will personally inspect the man assisted by the superior medical officer under his command, referring to these documents.—If the general officer deem the case to be a proper one for discharge, a report is to be prepared as prescribed by the General Order of the 1st January, 1830, and forwarded to the Adjutant General, or the Lieutenant-General commanding in Ireland, as the case may require.

4. If the case appear to the Commander-in-Chief, according to the report made, to be one for discharge, and pension, the soldier will be ordered to the Invalid Depôt at Chatham, or to the General Hospital in Dublin.

5. Previous to the soldier leaving his corps for the Invalid Depôt, a regimental board will assemble to investigate his services, character, accounts, and claims.

6. The proceedings of the Board, with the surgeon's abstract mentioned in Article 2, annexed thereto, (which the general officer will return to the commanding officer, after he has inspected the man,) the soldier's discharge, and the parchment certificate, will be transmitted to the commandant at Chatham, or to the proper officer in Dublin.

7. According to the report of the military and medical authorities at Chatham, or Dublin, the Adjutant-General will give the necessary orders for the soldier's appearance before the Commissioners, or for his rejoining his regiment, or for his final discharge.

8. A soldier, who having been proposed for discharge, is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the report made on his case at Chatham or Dublin, to be retained in the service, is not to be again brought forward for discharge until the expiration of one year, from the date of the Commander-in-Chief's decision.

9. The commandant at Chatham will transmit the discharges and other documents for the men who are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to appear before the Commissioners, to the Adjutant-General, at least twelve days before the meeting of the Board, (the Chelsea Boards are permanently held on the second Wednesday in each month), the Adjutant-General forwarding them to Chelsea Hospital, so as to arrive one week before the Board day: the men will appear at the Board, and the principle medical officer at Chatham will attend the Board with an abstract of his professional observations on each man's case.

10. The Commissioners having decided on the soldier's case, the man will receive his Chelsea instructions, and a parchment certificate of discharge, confirmed by the Adjutant-General, and will be paid in

London by the pay-master of the Chatham Depôt, the marching allowance to the place of his enlistment, according to the general regulations on that head: the marching money paid to the soldier will be inserted on the back of his parchment certificate.

11. The discharge of a soldier having a claim to pension will not be finally confirmed, until the claim shall have been decided by the Commissioners.

MEN SENT HOME FROM ABROAD, RECOMMENDED TO BE DISCHARGED AS UNFIT.

12. When the regimental medical investigation of the case of a soldier considered unfit, shall have been held abroad, the general officer commanding on the station will order the soldier to a convalescent station abroad, or to the Invalid Depôt at Chatham.

13. The general officer will take care that the medical staff officers have full opportunity of investigating the cases of soldiers sent home for the purpose of being discharged as unfit, before the men are permitted to embark. When the general officer's sanction to the men being sent home, is received by the commanding officer of the regiment, the regimental Board will assemble, and the several discharges, proceedings of the Board, and parchment certificates, are to be forwarded, (carefully sealed up,) to the commandant at Chatham, with a note of the men's name on the cover.

14. The services, &c. of a soldier sent home to be discharged are to be balanced, and inserted in the discharge up to the end of the month in which the regimental Board sits.

15. The services of a soldier recommended for discharge at home, are to be balanced by the regimental Board to the date on which the regimental Board sits.

SECOND HEAD.

Discharges to Pension without Personal Appearance.

Two Classes.

1st. Men discharged as worn out, having served twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty-four years in the cavalry.

2nd. Men having completed the above periods of actual service, discharged at their own request to pension, under Articles 4, 6, and 47, of the Pension Regulations, of the 14th November, 1829.

First Class.

CASES OF MEN WORN OUT.

16. The course of proceeding pointed out in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of this memorandum, will be followed, except that in some cases of extreme length of service, and obvious disability, the Commander-in-Chief will order the men to be discharged at the regiment, instead of sending them to Chatham; in such cases the proceedings of the regimental Board, and the other documents, will be transmitted direct to the Adjutant-General, instead of to the commandant at Chatham as, pointed out in Article 6.

17. The proceedings of the regimental Board, and the other documents, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the commanding officer of the regiment, or by the commandant at Chatham, according as the man is discharged at his regiment or sent to Chatham, so as to arrive at least fourteen days previous to the ensuing Board at Chelsea, (held on the second Wednesday in the month,) the parchment certificate of discharge will be returned, confirmed by the Adjutant-General, for the date of the Board,—the soldier will continue with his corps, or at Chatham, in receipt of pay, to the date of confirmation of his discharge,—he will then be paid twenty days' pay, and the difference of marching money, as an allowance to carry him home, and his pension will commence at the expiration of such twenty days' pay, being twenty days after the Chelsea Board decided on his case.

Second Class.

MEN DISCHARGED TO PENSION AT THEIR OWN REQUEST, AFTER 21 OR 24 YEARS' ACTUAL SERVICE.

18. A return of the men desirous of obtaining discharges with reduced pensions, under Articles 4, 6, and 47, of the Pensioner Regulations, is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief, in the form prescribed in the circular letter dated Horse-Guards, 17th May 1830.

19. The two years granted for Waterloo may be stated as actual service for men of this class.

20. Discharges, with reduced pensions as non-commissioned officers, cannot be extended to more than two serjeants, and two corporals, in each battalion per annum.

21. A non-commissioned officer must have served three years immediately preceding his discharge, in the rank from which he is discharged, to entitle him to

have his claim to pension considered in that rank.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief's sanction has been obtained for the soldier's discharge, a regimental Board will assemble; and the proceedings of the Board, the soldier's discharge, and the parchment certificate, will be transmitted by the commanding officer to the Adjutant-General, so as to arrive not less than fourteen days before the ensuing Board; the course of proceeding in regard to the soldier's pay, the allowance to carry him home, and the commencement of his pension, will be the same as laid down in Article 17, for soldiers discharged at their regiment as worn out.

Both Classes.

23. The discharges of the men will be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the Secretary-at-War, at least ten days before the ensuing Board at Chelsea, and will be forwarded by the Secretary-at-War to the Commissioners seven days previous to the Board, in a letter dispensing with the soldiers' appearance.

24. Commanding officers in forwarding the discharges to the Adjutant-General, will invariably state the soldier's intended place of residence; the dates prescribed for transmitting discharges must be carefully attended to.

The pensions of soldiers whose personal appearance is dispensed with, commencing at a fixed date, that is, twenty days after the Board day, it will be obvious, to prevent double issues, that the regimental pay of the men should cease on the day for which their parchment certificates are confirmed, and the allowance to carry them home commence on the following day; arrangements should always be made to have the man ready for discharge accordingly—if circumstances arise after a soldier's discharge has been transmitted to the Adjutant-General which may render it impracticable to send away the man on the ensuing Board day, (the second Wednesday in the month) a notification thereof should be made to the Secretary-at-War previous to the Board day, in order that a special arrangement may, in such case, be made with the Commissioners as to the date on which the Pension shall commence.

THIRD HEAD.

Discharges under Article forty-six of the Pensioner Regulations.

25. Commanding officers will keep a record, according to the order of dates, of all applications which may be made to them for discharges, and in recommending individuals, they will be careful to give the preference to men according to the goodness of their character.

26. An interval of thirty days is to elapse between the soldier's application to obtain a free discharge, and the commanding officer's consent to recommend the discharge. The withdrawal of the application, on the part of the man, or the refusal of the Commanding officer, are to be recorded.

27. The form in which the application is to be made by the commanding officer to the Commander-in-Chief, is prescribed in the circular letter from the Horse-Guards, dated 17th May, 1830.

28. In stating the service of men applying for discharge under Article forty-six of the Pensioner Regulations, Waterloo may be included, also East and West India service for soldiers enlisted previous to the 15th March, 1818.

29. When the Commander-in-Chief's sanction for the discharge of a soldier with a gratuity of pay is received, the commanding officer, in conjunction with the pay-master, will ascertain the sum to which the soldier is entitled, and if the amount is not to be paid by the pay-master, will transmit a statement to the Secretary-at-War on the prescribed printed form.

30. The regimental Board is then to assemble, and the proceedings of the Board, the soldier's discharge, and the parchment certificate, are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

31. When the statement mentioned in Article twenty-nine is received at the War-Office, a communication will be made to the commanding officer, stating the name and station of the party by whom the gratuity will be paid—this information is invariably to be inserted, under the commanding officer's direction, on the face of the soldier's parchment certificate of discharge, and the soldier is to be instructed to present his parchment certificate, within two months after his discharge, to the party who is to pay the money.

32. The soldier will receive pay to the date for which his parchment certificate is confirmed by the Adjutant-General; if the War-Office notification of the party by whom the gratuity will be paid, shall not have reached the regiment on that date, the Soldier's pay will be allowed to the day on which it arrives.

33. A soldier receiving a free discharge with or without a gratuity of full pay, under Article forty-six of the Pensioner

Regulations, is to be paid marching money to the place of his enlistment, under the general regulations for the issue of marching money to discharged soldiers; but a soldier who purchases his discharge, under Article forty-six of the Pensioner Regulations, is not to receive marching money, his pay and military allowances ceasing on the date for which his parchment certificate is confirmed.

34. If the soldier is going to reside, and receive his gratuity, at a place more distant than his place of enlistment, and the marching money to which he is entitled is not sufficient to carry him home, care must be taken that he does not leave the regiment unprovided with sufficient funds to take him to his final destination; when necessary, an application should be made to the War-Office for an authority to issue to him a proportion of his gratuity at the regiment.

35. The gratuities of full pay are to be paid at the respective rates of pay of the cavalry, guards, and infantry of the line, (excluding additional pay for length of service), but a non-commissioned officer is not to receive his gratuity at the rate of pay of his rank, unless he shall have served three years in his rank without interruption and immediately preceding his discharge.

A gratuity of six months pay is to be stated at half, and a gratuity of three months pay at a quarter, of the annual amount of the pay of the soldier for a year, and not according to the number of days in the ensuing six or three months.

36. The discharges and proceedings of the Board for all men discharged under the provisions of the forty-sixth Article of the Pension Warrant, will be periodically transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the Secretary-at-War, with a list of the men.

37. Care is to be taken that the declaration on the back of the discharge is signed by all soldiers accepting discharges under Article forty-six of the Pensioner Regulations, and that the purport of the declaration is fully explained to the soldier before he signs it.

FOURTH HEAD.

Discharges Abroad, the Soldier remaining in the Country.

Two Classes.

1st. Discharges to Pension, as disabled after twenty-four years' service in the Cavalry, or twenty-one years' service in the Infantry, or at the soldier's own request after those periods of Service.

2nd. Discharges under Article forty-six, of the Pensioner Regulations.

First Class.

MEN TO RECEIVE PENSIONS AS WORN OUT.

38. The cases of discharge on foreign stations to pension, are confined to men who have served twenty-one years in the infantry, or twenty-four years in the Cavalry.

39. The general or other officer commanding on the station, on receiving the report of the commanding officer of the regiment of the unfitness for farther service of a soldier, who is desirous of remaining and receiving his pension abroad, will inspect the man, assisted by the principal medical officer under his command; —if the general officer, when the man shall have undergone proper medical treatment, deem the case proper for discharge, the regimental Board will assemble, and the general officer will transmit the proceedings of the Board, the soldier's discharge, and the parchment certificate to the Adjutant-General in England.

40. The discharge and proceedings of the regimental Board will be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the War-Office, and thence forwarded to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, in a letter from the Secretary-at-War, dispensing with the soldier's appearance.

The Secretary-at-War will notify to the regiment abroad the rate of pension awarded by the Commissioners transmitting the Chelsea instructions, and the parchment certificate of discharge; until these documents arrive, the man will not be considered as finally discharged, or released from his engagement as a soldier.

MEN DISCHARGED TO PENSION AT THEIR OWN REQUEST WHO REMAIN ABROAD.

41. The Commander-in-Chief having authorised the general officer to discharge men at their own request, to the reduced rate of pension, after twenty-four years actual service in the cavalry, or twenty-one years in the infantry, the general officer on receiving an application for the discharge of a soldier of this class, will, if he approve of the application, direct the Regimental Board to assemble, transmitting the discharge and proceedings to the Adjutant-General, and will at once confirm the parchment certificate of discharge for the last day of the month in which the

Regimental Board is held, causing it to be delivered to the soldier, who will be permitted to leave his corps, and settle in such situation abroad as he may prefer.

The proceedings of the Regimental Board and soldier's discharge, will be forwarded by the Adjutant-General to the War-Office, and from thence transmitted to Chelsea Hospital, in a letter from the Secretary at War, dispensing with the soldier's personal appearance.

The Secretary at War, in notifying the rate of pension to the regiment, will transmit the Chelsea Instructions to be delivered through the commanding officer to the man, unless the man has settled elsewhere, in which case the instructions will be forwarded to the man at his place of settlement.

42. The services, pay, accounts, and clothing of a soldier who is to be pensioned abroad, whether for disability, or at his own request, will be balanced up to the last day of the month in which the Regimental Board is held. If the soldier is discharged for disability, he will receive pay until his Chelsea instructions and parchment certificate arrive; if he is discharged at his own request, he will after the last day of the month in which the Regimental Board is held, having been relieved from duty and furnished with his parchment certificate of discharge, receive the reduced rate of pension to which he may be entitled, viz. ten-pence a day if a private, and if a non-commissioned officer, and entitled to pension as such, the rate prescribed by the Supplementary Article of the Pensioner Warrant, dated 30th July, 1830.

SECOND CLASS.

Men Discharged Abroad, under Art. 46 of the Pensioner Regulations.

43. The general officer commanding on the station having been authorised by the General-Commanding-in-Chief, to grant discharges under the provisions of the 46th Article of the Pensioner Regulations, to men who are desirous of settling abroad, will, on receiving from the commanding officer of a regiment an application for a soldier's discharge and approving thereof, direct the Regimental Board to assemble and transmit to the Adjutant-General in England, the proceedings and the man's discharge.

44. Soldiers who are to be discharged abroad, and who are recommended by their commanding officer to the general officer commanding on the station, will, in certain cases, receive grants of land in the colony in which they are serving, or in some other colony, if they are at a station where colonization may not be advisable or practicable; in the latter case they will be provided with passages at the public expense to their place of settlement.

When the soldier is to settle in the colony where he is serving, or if going elsewhere, is not to be provided with a passage at the public expense, the general officer will confirm the man's parchment certificate for the last day of the month in which the Regimental Board is held, but when the soldier has obtained a grant of land in any other colony, and is to be provided with a passage to his settlement, he will not be released from military law, or finally discharged, until he reaches his settlement; the general officer will transmit the parchment certificate to the Governor, or other proper authority on the station to which the man is going, who will deliver it to the man when he is located, inserting at such period, the date of confirmation.

45. The discharged soldier will receive his gratuity of pay at such place as may be most for his advantage; if a man settles at a place where his gratuity can be paid to him by the paymaster of his regiment, that course is to be adopted, but if the man's settlement is distant from his regiment, or in another command, the commanding officer will communicate with the general officer commanding on the station, where the man is to settle, requesting him to direct the money to be paid out of the military chest, or by the paymaster of any regiment in his command.

When the gratuity is not paid by the paymaster of the regiment to which the discharged soldier belongs, the commanding officer of the regiment will notify to the Secretary-at-War, the measures which have been taken for the payment of the money.

The higher rates of gratuity fixed by the scales in the 46th Article of the Pensioner Regulations for men discharged abroad, are not admissible for men who are sent from foreign stations to be discharged, receiving their gratuity at home: those rates are only admissible for men who are actually discharged abroad, to locate or settle in the colonies.

FIFTH HEAD.

Discharges by Reduction, or in consequence of the Soldier's limited period of Service having expired.

46. The Commander-in-Chief's autho-

rity for the discharge of a soldier of this class having been received by the commanding officer, the Regimental Board will assemble, the proceedings thereof, together with the discharge of the man and the parchment certificate, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General; the man will continue with his regiment in receipt of pay until his parchment certificate is returned confirmed; he will then receive marching money to his place of enlistment under the General Regulations for the issue of marching money to discharged soldiers; but if a soldier, whose limited period of service is expired, is serving abroad, and wishes to be finally discharged there, the general officer commanding on the station will discharge him, confirming his parchment certificate, and transmitting the discharge and proceedings of the Board to the Adjutant-General in England.

47. If a soldier about to be discharged by reduction has a claim to pension for service alone, or to a gratuity, the Regimental Board will assemble, and having sent through the Adjutant-General the discharge, and the necessary documents to the War Office, the rate of pension, or gratuity, will be decided by the Secretary-at-War, or by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as the case may require, the decision being communicated to the regiment by the Secretary-at-War.

SIXTH HEAD.

Men Discharged with Ignominy, or whose Claim to Pension has been forfeited.

48. A soldier convicted of desertion forfeits all claim to additional pay and pension: the sentence of the court-martial by which such soldier is tried, is to be recorded on his discharge; if his claim to pension shall have been restored, the date of the authority to be also recorded in the discharge.

49. A soldier convicted by a court-martial of disgraceful conduct, may be sentenced to forfeit additional pay and pension, and may be recommended by the Court to be discharged with ignominy, the sentence of the Court with the charge, distinctly specifying the cause of the soldier's dismissal with ignominy, to be recorded in his discharge.

50. The offences for which a soldier may be convicted of disgraceful conduct, and sentenced to the penalties thereof, are specified in the Articles of War, and are particularly specified in the War Office Circular of the 23rd Nov. 1829. The record of a soldier having been discharged with ignominy, is only to be made on a soldier's discharge, and on his parchment certificate, when the man has been convicted and sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, and the sentence confirmed.

51. If the Commander-in-Chief, on the report of the case, approve of the man's discharge agreeably to the recommendation of the court, the proceedings of the regimental Board, and the other documents are, in the usual manner, to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, who will forward the discharge and proceedings of the Board to the Secretary at War, returning the parchment certificate to the commanding officer.

52. No pay or military allowances are to be charged for a soldier discharged with ignominy, beyond the date for which his parchment certificate of discharge is confirmed, a man so discharged having no claim to marching money.

53. The names of soldiers who have been discharged with ignominy, or whose claim to pension has been forfeited, will be notified by the Secretary at War, at his discretion, to the parishes to which the men belong, on the Secretary at War receiving the discharges from the Adjutant General, and previous to the transmission of those documents to Chelsea Hospital.

SEVENTH HEAD.

Men of short service discharged as ineligible, or unqualified for the profession of a soldier.

54. Recruits under three years' service, who are never likely to make good soldiers, may be reported once a year, after the summer half yearly inspection, for the purpose of being discharged.

55. The cases of such men are to be reported in the form prescribed in the instructions from the Army Medical Board, dated 30th July 1830.

56. If the Commander-in-Chief on receiving the Report approve of the discharge of the men, having caused such investigation to be made relating to their enlistment as he may think proper, the proceedings of the regimental Board, and the other documents are to be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the Secretary at War, for the purpose of being forwarded to Chelsea Hospital. The men will receive the usual marching money to carry them to the place of their enlistment; if in any case it shall be deemed proper to give a man of this class on his discharge

any gratuity or allowance beyond the regulated marching money, a special notification thereof will be made to the commanding officer by the Secretary-at-War.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

57. *Decision of Commissioners notified by the Secretary-at-War.*

The Secretary-at-War will in every case communicate to the regiment from which the soldier is discharged, the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, stating the rate of pension awarded, or the ground on which the soldier's claim may have been rejected; this information, when received by the commanding officer, is to be inserted in the regimental record of the soldier's services.

58. *General officers commanding on Foreign stations are not finally to discharge men coming home.*

General officers commanding abroad will not finally discharge men who are to obtain discharges at their own request, if the men are to receive their pension or gratuity in this country—in such cases the men are to be sent to Chatham the same as other soldiers for discharge, the proper documents being transmitted with them; the commandant at Chatham will take the necessary steps in regard to the pension or gratuity of the men, communicating with the Secretary-at-War and Adjutant General as may be required.

59. *Proceedings in Ireland.*

Such parts of this memorandum as relate to sending men to Chatham, are to be understood by commanding officers of regiments stationed in Ireland, as applying to the General Hospital in Dublin; communications on the subject of discharges in that country being had with the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or the Deputy Adjutant General in Dublin.

60. *Gratuities for Meritorious Service.*

Whenever the commanding officer of a regiment may deem it proper to recommend a soldier for the reward for meritorious conduct, under the 50th Article of the Pensioner Regulations, he will transmit a distinct and separate recommendation to the Adjutant General for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, independent of any memorandum which may appear in the face of the man's discharge. If the Commander-in-Chief on a review of the man's service, character, and conduct, as set forth in his discharge, approve of the recommendation, he will confirm it, and transmit it to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, by whom the gratuity will be paid. The Commissioners will notify the payment to the Secretary-at-War, who will communicate it to the commanding officer to be published in regimental orders, and recorded in the regimental register of the soldier's services.

War-Office, 30th July 1830.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—H. E. Napier.

COMMANDERS—John B. B. M'Hardy; James Savage.

LIEUTENANTS—H. R. Henry; R. F. Stopford; J. Campbell; T. Mattock.

SURGEON—A. Lane.

LIEUTENANTS RETIRING WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDERS.

W. Notter, R. Sangster, G. Timins, A. Ingram, R. Evans, J. Fulton, R. Tucker (supernumerary Lieutenant of the Talavera), B. S. Moxey, T. Harris, R. Woodd, W. E. Drake, P. Despourrins, W. Jameson, D. Chambers, C. Spencer, N. Mauger, G. Wood, E. P. Tregurtha, E. F. Thomas, B. Smith, W. Shaw, D. Barron, J. Dalrymple, H. Kennett, H. Pook, W. Pardoe, G. D. Porter, W. Reiki, C. A. Lennock, W. Lambrick, M. Fitzgerald, R. W. Clarke, G. Barnard, and M. Ley.

APPOINTMENTS.

VICE-ADMIRAL—The Hon. Sir Henry Hotham to the command of the Mediterranean Station, vice Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

CAPTAINS—Lyons, from the Blonde to the Madagascar, vice Sir R. Spencer, dec.; Sir T. Pasley, Bart. (acting) to the Blonde; Senhouse, to the Asia.

COMMANDERS—C. Graham, to the Rattlesnake, vice Pasley; Styles, to the Asia; The Right Hon. Lord Edward Russell, from the Britomart, with the whole of the officers and men, to the Savage.

LIEUTENANTS—H. Berners, to the Philomel; J. Campbell, to the Maidstone; Blatchley and H. M. E. Allen, to the Acteon; J. Bowden, J. T. Yates, T. Hare, L. Charleston, W. Stone, (a) W. Y. Gill, H. J. Hill, G. Mason, D. B. H. Grant, and H. D. Foster, to the Hyperion; R. Lowcay, J. Loveless, E. Nicholl, R. C. Brown, T. P.

Wheeler, and John Evans, (b) to the Talavera; A. Campbell and W. Sturges, to the Ordinary at Sheerness; A. Wall and V. P. Hunter, to the Kent Coast Blockade; E. Montmorency, Warden at Sheerness Dock-yard, vice Waller, dec.; E. Arcland and E. G. Palmer, to the Coast Guard Service.

MASTER—W. B. Robinson, to the Acteon.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—J. Mac Ibrey, to the Winchester (sup.); D. Buchanan, to the Tyne; Craig, to the Cracker, cutter; J. Brown, to the Ganges; C. W. White, to the Acteon; J. Peters, to the Hermes (steamer, packet); A. Anderson, to the Caledonia; Durie, to the St. Vincent (sup.); Lambert, to the St. Vincent (sup.)

PURSERS—M'Arthur, to the Acteon; T. Williams, to the Hyperion; Vidal, to the Asia; Oughton, to the Ganges.

ARMY.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 21.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Gent. Cadet Frederick Wodehouse, to be Sec. Lieut. vice Rogers, prom.

Ordnance Medical Department.—Sec. Assist.-Surg. Charles Dempsey, to be First Assist.-Surg. vice Robinson, dec.; Johnson Savage, M.D. to be Sec. Assist.-Surg. vice Dempsey, prom.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 28.

2nd Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Cornet Henry Robert Addison, to be Adjt. vice Charlton, who res. the Adjutancy only.

2nd Regt. of Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Fox, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Leithead, dec.

15th Ditto.—George Parker, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Norton, prom.

63rd Ditto.—Lieut. Richard Fry, to be Capt. without p. vice Hughes, dec.; Ens. Arthur Cunliffe Pole, to be Lieut. vice Fry.

75th Ditto.—Capt. Charles James Welsh, from h. p. to be Capt. vice John Duncan King, who exc. receiving the difference.

88th Ditto.—Henry Townsend, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Lord, app. to the 6th Foot.

Unattached.—To be Captains of Inf. without p. —Lieut. William Foden Holt, from 86th Foot; Lieut. James Pickering, from 40th Foot.

Staff.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel in the army.—Lieut.-Col. Walter Tremenheere, Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. Harry Percival Lewis, Royal Marines.

Hospital Staff.—Dep.-Ins. Robert Moore Peile, M.D. to be Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals; Dep.-Insp. James Pitcairn, M.D. to be Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 30.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Lieut. Col. William Leader Maberly, to be Master-Surveyor and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Charles Tennyson, Esq. the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, C.B. the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 28.

Rl. Regt. of Artillery.—Vet.-Surg. James Burt, from h. p. to be Vet.-Surg. vice John Percivall, dec.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 31.

4th Regt. Light Drs.—Capt. William Havelock, to be Major, by p. vice Brown, who rets.; Lieut. Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart. to be Capt. by p. vice Havelock; Cor. David Gordon, to be Lieut. by p. vice Jackson; Gent. Cadet William Ironside, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Cor. by p. vice Gordon.

13th Light Drs.—Major Mansell Bowers, to be Lieut.-Colonel by p. vice Boyse, who ret.; Capt. Edward G. Taylor, to be Major, by p. vice Bowers; Lieut. William Digby Hamilton, to be Capt. by p. vice Taylor; Cor. Meyrick Jones, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hamilton; Thomas Tournay, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Jones.

1st or Gren. Regt. Foot Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. Hon. Francis Henry Needham, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel, by p. vice Vernon, who rets.; Ens. and Lieut. Francis Grosvenor Hood, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Needham; Maitland Dashwood, gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Hood.

Coldstr. Regt. Foot Gds.—Capt. Edward Harvey, from h. p. to be Lieut. and Capt. vice George Bentinck, who exc. rec. the diff.

3rd Regt. Foot Guards.—Lieut. and Capt. Thomas Wedgwood, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Talbot, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. Nathaniel Micklethwaite, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Wedgwood; William Frederick Byng, gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Micklethwaite.

15th Regt. of Foot.—Capt. Thomas A. Drought, to be Major, by p. vice Eden, prom.; Lieut. Richard Long Battersby, to be Capt. by p. vice Drought; Ens. George Pinder, to be Lieut. by p. vice Battersby; Fitzwilliam Walker, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Pinder.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. George Francis, from h. p. of 10th Foot, to be Lieut. vice John Powell Matthews, who exc. rec. diff.

29th Ditto.—John Lancelot Judson, gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Baird, cashiered.

56th Ditto.—Ens. Robert Manners, from 79th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. vice Aylmer, who ret.

75th Ditto.—Lieut. John Henry Hartlet Boys, to be Capt. by p. vice Welsh, who ret.; Ens. George Bligh Moultrie, to be Lieut. by p. vice Boys.

76th Foot.—Capt. James Hamilton Anstruther, from h. p. to be Capt. vice George John Smart, who. exc. rec. diff.

78th Ditto.—Michle Forbes, gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Manners, prom. in 56th Foot.

86th Ditto.—Capt. James Barrett, to be Major, by p. vice Creagh, prom.; Lieut. Lewis Halliday, to be Capt. by p. vice Barrett; Ens. Owen Phibbs, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hallilday; Charles Thomas Murray, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Phibbs.

Unatt.—To be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. by p.—Major John Eden, from 15th Foot; Major Michael Creagh, from 86th Foot.

To be Capts. of Inf. without p.—Lieut. William Atkin, from 77th Foot; Lieut. and Adjt. George Lloyd Hodges, from Recruiting Dis. at Bristol.

Mem.—The com. of Lieut. John Burleigh, of the Ceylon Regt. has been dated the 24th of June 1829, instead of the 30th of Dec. 1828; Brevet Colonel Andrew Brown, on h. p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unatt. com.; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Claperton, on retired h. p. of the Royal Marines, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unatt. com.

JANUARY 3, 1831.

Mem.—The h. p. of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from 1st inst. inclusive, upon their rec. a commuted allowance for their coms.:—

Lieut. William Bigoe Buchanan, h. p. 27th Foot; Lieut. John Christian Crelin, h. p. 4th Foot; Lieut. James King, h. p. 35th Foot; Lieut. Robert Christie, h. p. 1st Foot Guards; Lieut. Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, h. p. 43rd Foot; Lieut. John Henry Munnik, h. p. 73rd Foot; Cor. Bernhard William Drechsler, h. p. Foreign Troops of the Royal Waggon Train.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 88th Foot, or Connaught Rangers, retaining on its colours and appointments the Harp and Crown, with the motto "Quis separabit?" in addition to the other badges and devices which it has been authorised to bear, in commemoration of its distinguished services on various occasions.

JANUARY 4.

12th Regt. of Light Drs.—Lieut. Frederick William Hamilton, to be Capt. by p. vice Beresford, prom.; Cor. Jonathan Childe, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hamilton; John James Calley, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Childe.

Unatt.—Capt. William Beresford, from 12th Light Drs. to be Major of Inf. by p.

Mem.—Major Thomas Josephus Baines, upon h. p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unatt. com.

JANUARY 11.

15th Regt. of Light Drs.—Cor. and Adjt. James Salmond, to have the rank of Lieut.

15th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. James Roy Norton, from 55th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hird, app. to 74th Foot.

18th Foot.—Ass.-Surg. Thomas Ward Jeston, from h. p. 36th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Lewis, prom.

20th Foot.—Lieut. Richard Saunders, from h. p. 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice John Villie s Shelly, who exc.

22nd Ditto.—To be Lieuts.—Lieut. Michael Carey, from h. p. 83rd Foot, vice Gordon, prom.; Lieut. James H. Mackrell, from 92nd Foot, vice Reardon, prom.

31st Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Alexander Sheppard, from h. p. 14th Foot, to be Lieut. vice John Edwards, who exc. rec. diff.

35th Ditto.—Lieut. George Bayley, from 44th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Butler, prom.

36th Ditto.—Lieut. George Cresswell, from h. p. 3rd Foot Guards, to be Lieut. vice Robertson, prom.

40th Ditto.—Lieut. James Adamson, from h. p. Royal African Corps, to be Lieut. vice Pickering, prom.

44th Ditto.—Lieut. John St. John, from h. p. 12th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bayly, app. to 35th Foot.

49th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Dutton, from h. p. 95th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Thomas Frederick Richardson, who exc.

55th Ditto.—To be Lieuts.—Lieut. Hector Macquaire, from h. p. 4th West India Regt. vice Norton, app. to 15th Foot; Lieut. Robert Logan, from h. p. 31st Foot, vice Cochrane, prom.; Lieut. Frederick Boardman Codd, from 2nd West India Regt. vice Foy, app to 71st Foot.

56th Ditto.—Lieut. Samuel Grayson, from h. p. 94th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ansell, app. to 74th Foot.

57th Ditto.—Lieut. Samuel Robbins, from h. p. 18th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Lott, app. to 92nd Foot.

58th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Lillie, from h. p. 59th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Boys, prom.

70th Ditto.—Lieut. John Keown Jameson, from h. p. 27th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Dalgaty, app. to 2nd West India Regt.

71st Ditto.—Lieut. Edward Foy, from 55th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Arthur Jones, who ret. upon h. p. 1st Foot.

74th Ditto.—Lieut. Charles Wickham Hird, from 15th Foot, to be Lieut. vice James Stewart, who ret. upon h. p. 4th West India Regt.

78th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas J. Taylor, to be Capt. without p. vice Lardy, dec.; Ens. Thomas Wingate, to be Lieut. vice Taylor; Alexander Thompson Munro, gent. to be Ens. vice Wingate.

86th Ditto.—Lieut. William Thornton Servantes, from h. p. 66th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Keogh, prom.

95th Ditto.—Ens. and Adjt. D. Collard, to have the rank of Lieut.

96th Ditto.—Lieut. Patrick King Nolan, from h. p. Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieut. vice Warren, prom.

99th Ditto.—Lieut. Frederick Browne Russell, from 1st West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Bunyon, whose app. has not taken place.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. Garrett Hugh Fitzgerald, from h. p. 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice Augustine Fitzgerald Evans, who exc.; Lieut. William Burke, from h. p. 53rd Foot, to be Lieut. vice Russell, app. to 99th Foot; Lieut. Edward Middleton, from h. p. Royal African Corps, to be Lieut. vice Downie, prom.

2nd West India Regt.—Lieut. Joseph Hoskins, from h. p. 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Codd, app. to 55th Foot; Lieut. John Smale Dalgety, from 70th Foot, to be Lieut. vice John Russell, who ret. upon h. p. 27th Foot.

Staff.—Lieut. George Francis, from 23rd Foot, to be Adjt. of a Recruiting District, vice Hodges, prom.

Hosp. Staff.—Hosp.-Ass. James Damerum, from h. p. to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Baird, appointed to 26th Foot.

Memorandum. The title of the officers who are upon the half-pay as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, has been altered to that of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General from the 29th July 1830, but this change is not to be attended with any additional expense to the public.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General Brooke Young, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Seward, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Royal Regt. of Horse Gds.—Cornet William Murray, to be Lieut. by p. vice Cosby, prom.; Ens. Alexander Thompson Munro, from 78th Foot, to be Cor. by p. vice Murray; Cor. Alexander Thompson Munro, to be Adjt. vice Cosby, prom.

1st Regt. Dr. Gds.—Lieut. John Boden Morris, to be Capt. by p. vice Skinner, who rets.; Cor. Hon. William Drake Irby, to be Lieut. by p. vice Morris; Hastings David Sands, gent., to be Cor. by p. vice Irby.

7th Dr. Gds.—William Sandilands, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Shirley, app. to 7th Light Drs.

4th Regt. Light Drs.—Cor. William Skipwith, to be Lieut. by p. vice Henderson, prom.; Lawrence Dalgleish, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Skipwith.

7th Light Drs.—Cor. Arthur Shirley, from 7th Dr. Gds. to be Cor. vice Cox, who rets.

1st Regt. Foot.—Quartermast. Hugh Mair, from late 2nd Rl. Vet. Bat. to be Quartermast. vice Lachlan M'Kay, who rets. on h. p.

16th Ditto.—Lieut. Henry Coppinger, from h. p. 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Deakins, app. to 23rd Foot.

23rd Ditto.—Lieut. John Deakins, from 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Francis, app. Adjt. of a Recruiting District.

34th Ditto.—Quartermast. William Pepperall, from h. p. 32nd Foot, to be Quartermast. vice Howe, who ret. with a commutation allowance.

42nd Ditto.—Lachlan Macquarie, gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Lord Cardross, whose app. has not taken place.

54th Ditto.—Arthur Herbert, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Nevill, app. to 1st Dr. Gds.

73rd Foot.—Ens. William Dawson, to be Lieut. by p. vice Daly, who rets.; Walter Beresford Faunce, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Dawson.

79th Ditto.—Lieut. Robert Manners, from 56th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Macdonell, prom.

84th Ditto.—Laurence Luke White, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Goslin, prom.

91st Ditto.—Ens. Bredalbane Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lloyd, who ret.; Archibald Campbell, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice B. Campbell.

1st West India Regt.—Capt. Robert Hughes, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Fitz-Gerald, who rets.

Unattached.—Lieut. John Alexander Henderson, from 4th Light Drs. to be Capt. of Inf. by p.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, h. p. unatt. to be Colonel in the Army, he having returned the regulated difference to full-pay of Infantry; Lieut.-Col. William Cross, h. p. unatt. to be Colonel in the Army, he having repaid the difference he received on exchanging to half pay.

Memoranda.—The Christian names of Lieut. Schneider, on h. p. unatt. are Robert Wilmot.

The rank of Surgeon Camilleri, of the Royal Malta Fencibles, is local and temporary in the island of Malta only.

JANUARY 25.

2nd Regt. of Life Gds.—Major George Greenwood, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.

1st Regt. Drs.—Cor. William Henry Desborough, to be Lieut. by p. vice Pitman, who ret.; Bertram Wodehouse, gent. to be Cor. by p. vice Desborough.

4th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Darke, from h. p. of 3rd Regt. to be Lieut. repaying diff. to Half-Pay Fund, vice Colthurst prom.

12th Foot.—Ens. John Thompson, to be Adjt. vice Dunn, who res. the Adjutancy only.

33rd Ditto.—Lieut. Clarke Maries Caldwell, to be Capt. by p. vice Kelly, who ret.; Ens. Thomas Bunbury Gough, to be Lieut. by p. vice Caldwell; John Henderson, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gough.

41st Ditto.—Lieut. Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, from 37th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Ross, whose app. has not taken place.

56th Ditto.—Ens. John George Strachey, to be Lieut. by p. vice Manners, app. to 79th Regt.; Thomas G. B. M'Neill, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Strachey.

61st Ditto.—Ens. John Maclean, from h. p. of the Bahama Garrison Company, to be Ens. vice Barlow, whose app. has not taken place.

67th Ditto.—Capt. Thomas Unett, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Herbert Henry Vaughan, who exc. rec. diff.

75th Ditto.—William Hore, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Moultree, prom.

86th Ditto.—Ens. James Gilchrist, from h. p. of 60th Regt. to be Ens. vice Gallwey, prom. in Ceylon Regt.

Ceylon Regt.—Ens. James Gallwey, from 86th Regt. to be First Lieut. without p. vice Thomas Phelan, dismissed the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY

IN COMMISSION.

The Yachts, Packets, and Tenders are omitted in this statement.

SHEERNESS AND NORTH SEA STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart. K.C.B.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Basilisk	10	Lieut. J. A. Wright	Cruiser.
Childers	18	Com. R. Deans	Leith. Shields.
Cordelia	10	Com. C. Hotham	Sheerness. Cruiser.
Donegal	78	Capt. J. Dick	Guard-ship. Nore.
Martial	12	Lieut. R. M'Kirdy	Cruiser.
PRINCE REGENT	120	Capt. J. W. D. Dundas	Sheerness. FLAG-SHIP.
Surly, cutter	10	Lieut. H. James	Cruiser.
Swan, cutter	10	Lieut. J. Goldie (a)	Cruiser.
Samarang	28	Capt. W. F. Martin	Oct. 19th, returned from Mediterranean. Dec. Newcastle.

Sail 9 Guns 296

PORTSMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B.

Arrow, cutter	10	Lieut. E. Thrackston	Cruiser.
Cracker, cutter	1	Lieut. J. P. Roepel	Cruiser.
Ganges	84	Capt. G. Burdett	Guard-ship. Portsmouth.
Meteor, steam-vessel		Lieut. W. H. Symons	Cruiser.
ST. VINCENT	120	Capt. H. Parker	FLAG-SHIP. Portsmouth.
Sparrow	10	Lieut. J. Moffat	Cruiser.
Sylvia	1	Lieut. T. Spark	Cruiser.
Undaunted	46	Capt. E. Harvey	20th Oct. returned from Western Islands. In Harbour. Paid off, 2nd Nov. and recommissioned.
Wellesley	74	Capt. S. C. Rowley	Portsmouth. Guard-ship.

Sail 9 Guns 346

PLYMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, K.C.B.

Ariadne	28	Capt. C. Phillips	Nov. 8th, paid off, and recommissioned. Plymouth Sound.
Bramble, cutter	10	Lieut. J. Harvey	Falmouth. Cruiser.
CALEDONIA	120	Capt. R. Curry	Plymouth. FLAG-SHIP.
Kent	78	Capt. S. Pym	Plymouth. Guard-ship.
Nautilus	10	Com. Rt. Hon. Lord G. Paulet	Lisbon. 19th Nov. arrived at Lisbon. 9th Dec. returned to Plymouth.
Revenge	76	Capt. J. Hillyar, C.B.	Plymouth. Guard-ship.
Vigilant	12	Lieut. R. Loney	Falmouth and Lisbon.
Windsor Castle	76	Capt. Hon. D. P. Bouverie	Plymouth, from Mediterranean.

Sail 9 Guns 410

IRISH STATION.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Charles Paget, Kt. K.C.H.

Dispatch	18	Com. E. A. Frankland	Cruiser. Cork.
Nimrod	20	Com. S. Radford	Cruiser. Cork.
Orestes	18	Com. W. N. Glascock	Cork. Nov. Galway.
Pearl	20	Com. G. C. Blake	Cork. Cruiser.
Pike	12	Lieut. J. G. Wigley	Cork. Cruiser.
Pylades	18	Com. P. D. H. Hay	
SEMIRAMIS	24	Capt. M. F. F. Berkely	Cork. FLAG-SHIP.
Trincnlo	18	Com. S. Price	Cork. Cruiser.

Sail 8 Guns 148

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Alligator	28	Capt. C. P. Yorke	21st July, off Algiers. 2nd Aug. Malta. 12th Aug. Zante. Smyrna. Napoli. Oct. at Carabusa.
Blonde	46	Capt. E. Lyons	31st July, left Constantinople. 12th Aug. at Zante. Malta, to 6th Sept. 15th Nov. Napoli di Romania.
BRITANNIA	120	Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone,	FLAG-SHIP. 12th Aug. Zante, from Corfu. Napoli, 30th Nov.
Ferret	10	Com. E. Wodehouse.	18th July, Gibraltar, from Algiers. Malta, 27th Aug. Tripoli. Malta, 27th Oct.
Gloucester	74	Capt. F. H. Coffin	July, Malta. 15th Oct. sailed for Corfu. 20th December, sailed from Gibraltar.
Madagascar	46	J. Geary, (acting)	25th July, Malta. 14th Aug. Genoa. Malta. Oct. Alexandria. Malta, Nov.
Melville	74	Capt. C. J. W. Nesham	25th July, Malta. 18th Aug. Zante. Napoli. 4th Sept. Malta. 15th Oct. Napoli di Romania.
Pallas	42	Capt. M. H. Dixon	8th Sept. returned from Halifax. 30th Oct. sailed for Lisbon. 4th Nov. put back to Plymouth. 4th Dec. sailed for Mediterranean.
Pelican	18	Com. J Gape	16th Aug. left Portsmouth, for the Mediterranean. 6th Sept. off Malta. 15th Oct. at Napoli di Romania. Nov. Malta.
Philomel	10	Com. C. Graham	Malta. Oct. Alexandria. Nov. Malta.
Procris	10	Com. W. T. Griffiths	Ionian Island. Nov. at Corfu.
Rainbow	28	Capt. Sir John Franklin	19th Nov. sailed from Portsmouth. 27th Nov. sailed from Plymouth, for Mediterranean, and put back with loss of bowsprit. 4th Dec. sailed; 16th Dec. arrived at Gibraltar.
Raleigh	18	Com. A. M. Hawkins	27th Oct. arrived at Plymouth, from Woolwich. Nov. sailed for Mediterranean.
Rapid	10	Com. C. H. Swinburne	Malta. Nov. at Napoli di Romania.
Rattlesnake	28	Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bt.	Ionian Islands. Nov. 10th Corfu.
Scylla	18	Com. J. Hindmarsh	July, at Malta. Aug. Corfu. Smyrna. 30th Nov. at Napoli di Romania.
Wasp	18	Com. B. Popham	Algiers. Malta. Aug. Smyrna. Oct. Napoli di Romania. Alexandria. 25th Nov. Malta.
Sail 17	Guns 598		

AFRICAN STATION.

Commodore J. Hayes, C.B.

Atholl	28	Capt. A. Gordon	Gold Coast. Accra. Oct. 20th, at Ascension.
Conflict	12	Lieut. G. Smithers	July, Sierra Leone. Gambia. Oct. at Ascension.
DRYAD	42	Capt. J. Hayes, C.B.	FLAG-SHIP. 29th Sept. sailed for Africa, from Portsmouth. 20th Oct. at Teneriffe.
Favourite	18	Com. J. Harrison	20th Nov. at Gibraltar.
Medina	20	Com. E. Webb	Gold Coast. Ascension. Fernando Po, Nov.
Plumper	12	Lieut. J. Adams (b)	Ascension. St. Helena. Sierra Leone. Nov. Gold Coast.
Primrose	16	Com. W. Broughton	Bight of Benin. Prince's Island. Oct. at Ascension. 21st Jan. arrived at Plymouth.
Sail 7	Guns 150		

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

Commodore C. M. Schomberg, C.B.

Badger	10	Com. G. F. Stowe	Madagascar. St. Mary's. Sept. Mauritius.
Curlew	10	Com. H. D. Trotter	Madeira. Rio Janeiro, Nov. Cape of Good Hope.
Jaseur	18	Com. F. Harding	Island of St. Mary. Oct. at Mauritius.
MAIDSTONE	42	Capt. C. M. Schomberg, C.B.	FLAG-SHIP. Madagascar. Oct. Mauritius.
Talbot	28	Capt. R. Dickinson, C.B.	Aug. at Madeira. Oct. St. Helena. Nov. 10th, Cape of Good Hope.
Tweed	28	Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill	Mauritius. Nov. Cape of Good Hope.
Sail 6	Guns 136		

EAST INDIA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Challenger	28	Capt. C. H. Freemantle,	Trincomalee. July, at Bombay.
Comet	18	Capt. A. A. Sandilands,	Penang. Malacca. July, Madras.
Crocodile	28	Capt. J. W. Montague	Sidney, New South Wales. Sumatra. Aug. 30th at Batavia.
Cruiser	18	Com. J. E. G. Colpoys,	Swan River.
Satellite	18	Com. J. M. Laws	Mergui. Coast of Tanasserim, July.
SOUTHAMPTON	52	Capt. P. Fisher	FLAG SHIP. Madras. July, Penang. Sept. Sincapore.
Success	28	Capt. W. C. Jervoise.	Swan River.
Wolf	18	Com. W. Hamley.	Sailed 18th Sept. from Plymouth. Madeira, Oct. Rio, Nov.
Zebra	18	Com. D. De Saumarez,	Madras. June, at Penang. July, Sincapore.

Sail 9 Guns 226

WEST INDIA AND NORTH AMERICA STATION.

Vice-Admiral E. G. Colpoys.

Blanche	46	Capt. A. Farquhar, C.B. K.H.	Aug. Jamaica. Oct. at Halifax. Bermuda, Nov. 10th.
Champion	18	Com. F. V. Cotton.	Newfoundland. Oct. Halifax. Bermuda, Nov.
Columbine	18	Com. J. W. Gabriel	1st Sept. sailed from Portsmouth. Oct. at Bermuda.
Falcon	10	Com. H. G. Colpoys	Oct. Cape of Good Hope. Sailed for Bermuda.
Firefly	3	Lieut. E. Holland	Coast of Cuba.
Grasshopper	18	Com. J. E. Erskine	Jamaica. Aug. Honduras. Vera Cruz.
Harpy	10	Com. J. P. D. Larcom	Jamaica. Chagres. Port Royal, in Oct. Nov. 20th at Vera Cruz.
Hyacinth	18	Com. R. M. Jackson	Halifax. Oct. 20th, at Bermuda.
Icarus	10	Com. T. M. Currie	Jamaica. St. Jago de Cuba, Sept. Port Royal, Oct. Chagres.
Kangaroo	3	Lieut. W. Shortland	Jamaica. Oct. Bahamas.
Magnificent	4	Lieut. T. Gill	Port Royal.
Manly	12	Lieut. J. Wheatley	Newfoundland. Oct. at Halifax. St. John's. Bermuda, Nov.
Mersey	26	Capt. G. W. C. Courtenay	Jamaica. Sept. Maranham. Barbadoes, Nov.
Minx	3	Lieut. J. Simpson	Bahamas.
Nimble	5	Lieut. J. M'Donnell	Bahamas.
North Star	28	Capt. Right Hon. Lord W. Paget	Havana. Oct. Halifax. Bermuda, Nov.
Pickle	5	Lieut. T. Taplen	Sailed from Plymouth, 4th Jan.
Pincher	5	Lieut. W. S. Tulloh	Bahamas.
Racehorse	18	Com. C. H. Williams	Sailed 4th December from Plymouth.
Ranger	28	Capt. W. Walpole	Barbadoes. Trinidad. Martinique, Nov. at Barbadoes.
Rose	18	Com. E. W. Pilkington	Halifax, Aug. Oct. Barbadoes. Nov. at Bermuda.
Shannon	46	Capt. B. Clement	Bermuda, in Aug. Barbadoes, Sept. La Guayra. Porto Cabello, Oct. Carthagena.
Skipjack	5	Lieut. J. Roche	Bahamas.
Slaney	20	Com. C. Parker (c)	Aug. at Jamaica. Nov. at Barbadoes.
Sparrowhawk	18	Com. D. Mayne	Port Royal, Aug. Vera Cruz, Nov.
Speedwell	5	Lieut. W. Warren	Jamaica, Oct.
Victor	18	Com. R. Keane	Port Royal. Carthagena. Havana. Halifax, Oct.
WINCHESTER	52	Capt. C. J. Austen	FLAG-SHIP. Aug. Halifax. Nov. Bermuda.

Sail 28 Guns 470

SOUTH AMERICAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral T. Baker, C.B.

Alert	18	Com. J. G. Fitzgerald	Lima. Guayaquil, July.
Algerine	10	Com. C. Talbot	River Plata, Sept. Rio Janeiro, Oct.
Clio	18	Com. J. J. Onslow	Madeira. Oct. at Rio Janeiro.
Druid	46	Capt. G. W. Hamilton, C.B.	Bahia, Aug. Pernambuco, Oct. Nov. at Bahia.
Eden	26	Capt. W. F. W. Owen	Valparaiso, July,
Lightning	18	Com. T. Dickinson	Aug. Rio. Valparaiso.

SHIPS.	GUNS.	COMMANDERS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Seringapatam	46	Captain Hon. W. Waldegrave	24th June, at Sandwich Islands.
Thetis	46		Lima. Nov. at Rio Janeiro.
Tribune	42	Capt. J. A. Duntze	Valparaiso, July. Coquimbo. Callao.
Volage	28	Capt. Right Hon. Lord Colchester	Bahia. Aug. Rio Janeiro. Sept. Bahia. Monte Videa, Oct. Rio Janeiro, Nov.
WARSPITE	76	Capt. S. Burgess	FLAG-SHIP. Rio Janeiro, Sept.
Sail 11	Guns 372		

COAST BLOCKADE AND PACKET SERVICE.

Talavera	74	Capt. H. Pigot	Downs.
Hyperion	42	Capt. W. J. Mingaye	Newhaven.
Astrea	6	Capt. W. King	Falmouth.
Sail 3	Guns 122		

SHIPS ON PARTICULAR SERVICE.

Briton	46	Capt. J. D. Markland	Western Islands. Dec. at Lisbon.
Chanticleer	2	Com. H. Foster	Maranham. Sept. at Para. Scientific Expedition.
Galatea	42	Capt. C. Napier, C.B.	15th Oct. sailed from Portsmouth, for the West Indies, with the Governor of St. Vincent.
Sulphur	8	Com. W. T. Dance	Swan River.
Sail 4	Guns 98		

FITTING FOR SERVICE.

Actæon	26	Com. Hon. F. W. Grey	Commissioned 2nd Nov. at Portsmouth, for Mediterranean.
Asia	84	Capt. H. F. Senhouse	Commissioned at Portsmouth for the flag of Sir H. Hotham in the Mediterranean.
Belvidera	42	Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas	Commissioned 29th Nov. for Mediterranean, at Portsmouth.
Gannet	18	Com. M. H. Sweney	Commissioned 20th Nov. at Chatham.
Savage	10	Com. Rt. Hon. Lord E. Russell	Commissioned at Plymouth, 17th Jan. for Channel Service (new).
Sapphire	28	Capt. Hon. W. Wellesley	Commissioned 20th Nov. at Portsmouth, for West Indies.
Tyne	28	Capt. C. Hope	Commissioned 21st Oct. at Portsmouth, for South America.
Sail 7	Guns 245		

SURVEYING SERVICE.

Ætna	6	Com. E. Belcher	Africa. Teneriffe, Nov.
Blossom	16	Com. R. Owen	Oct. Honduras.
Investigator	16	Mr. G. Thomas	Shetland Islands. River Thames.
Mastiff	6	Lieut. J. Wolfe	Morea.
Meteor	8	Com. R. Copeland	Morea.
Monkey		Lieut. B. Allen	Tender to Blossom.
Protector	2	Com. W. Hewett	North Sea. Thames.
Sail 7	Guns 38		

TOTAL IN COMMISSION. SAIL 134,—GUNS 3583.

PAID OFF INTO ORDINARY, SINCE JULY 1830.

Adventure	6	Com. P. P. King	From South America. Nov. at Woolwich.
Beagle	6	Com. R. Fitzroy	From South America. Paid off at Plymouth 30th Oct.
Britomart	10	Com. E. Johnson	At Plymouth, 11th Nov. Commissioned 22nd Nov. by Lord E. Russell. Commander and crew turned over to the Savage.
Clinker	12	Lieut. G. W. Matson	From Africa. 6th Oct. paid off at Portsmouth.
Espoir	10	Com. H. F. Greville	From Cape of Good Hope. At Portsmouth, 15th Jan.
Herald	10	Com. R. Gordon	Nov. 11th, returned to Portsmouth, from Quebec, with Sir James Kempt.
Musquito	10	Com. C. Bentham	From Mediterranean. At Plymouth, 20th Oct.
Rifleman	18	Com. R. S. Triscott	From Mediterranean. At Portsmouth, 26th Nov.
Weazle	10	Com. C. Basden	From Mediterranean. At Plymouth, 18th Sept.

TABULAR VIEW

Of Pay, Allowances, Pensions, &c. of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.*

ROYAL NAVY PAY.

CLASSES AND DENOMINATIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

1. Rated Ships, viz:—

First Rate.—All three-decked Ships.—Second Rate.—One of His Majesty's Yachts, and all two-decked Ships of 80 Guns and upwards.—Third Rate.—His Majesty's other Yachts, and all Ships of 70 Guns, and less than 80.—Fourth Rate.—Ships of 50 Guns, and less than 70.—Fifth Rate.—Ships of 36 Guns, and less than 50.—Sixth Rate.—Ships of 24 Guns, and less than 36.

2. Sloops and Bomb-Vessels.

3. Gun-Brigs, Cutters, Schooners, and other small Vessels.

Nett Sea Pay of the Flag Officers of His Majesty's Fleet, with the Nett Sea Pay and Number of their Retinue; the Number of Commission, Warrant, Petty, and Non-Commissioned Officers; and the Ratings of every Description both of Seamen and Marines allowed to each Class of His Majesty's Ships, with their Rates of Nett Sea Pay respectively; and distinguishing the several Classes for sharing the produce of Seizures.

FLAG PAY.

	£.	s.	d.	
Admiral of the Fleet	6	0	0	SEA PAY per Diem, besides which every Commander in-Chief receives a further sum of 3*l.* per Diem, while his Flag is flying within the limits of his station.
Admiral	5	0	0	
Vice Admiral	4	0	0	
Rear-Admiral, or Commodore of the First Class / Captain of the Fleet	3	0	0	

In Flag Ships all the Lieutenants (including one extra as Flag Lieutenant) are allowed 6d. per Diem in addition to their Pay.

Classes for distribution of Seizures.		£.	s.	d.	
II.	Physician of the Fleet of less than 3 Years' Service as such	1	1	0	per Diem
	Physician of the Fleet of more than 3, and less than 10 Years' Service	1	11	6	.
	Physician of the Fleet of more than 10 Years' Service	2	2	0	.
	Master of the Fleet	15	7	0	per Mens.
III.	Secretary to the Admiral of the Fleet	38	7	0	.
	Secretary to an Admiral, Commander-in Chief	30	13	8	.
	Secretary to a Vice or Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief	23	0	4	.
	Secretary to a Junior Flag Officer or Commodore	11	10	0	.
IV.	Two Clerks to Secretaries of Commanders in Chief, each	4	14	0	.
	One Clerk to Secretaries of Junior Flag Officers or Commodores	3	18	8	.
	Admiral's Coxswain	2	11	0	.
VII.	Admiral's Steward / Admiral's Cook / Admiral's Domestics *	1	14	0	.

* The numbers of these Ratings are

Admiral of the Fleet	12	Rear Admiral, or Commodore of the First Class	3
Admiral	10	Captain of the Fleet	
Vice Admiral	7		

SURGEONS.

	£.	s.	d.	
Surgeons of less than 6 Years' Service	0	10	0	per Diem.
Surgeons of more than 6 and less than 10 Years' Service	0	11	0	.
Surgeons of more than 10 and less than 20 Years' Service	0	14	0	.
Surgeons of more than 20 Years' Service	0	18	0	.
Surgeons of Hospital Ships of whatever length of Service	0	18	0	.

* The Army is given in our last Number, and the East India Company will be given in our next Number.

Classes for Distribution of Seizures in Ships, Sloops, & Bombs.	RANKS AND RATINGS.	1st Rate.		2nd Rate.		3rd Rate.		4th Rate.		5th Rate.		6th Rate.		Sloops. 100 Men and upwards.		Sloops. Under 100 Men.		Bombs.		Gun-Brigs, Schooners, and Cutters.	
		No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem
			£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d		£ s. d
I.	Captain	1	61 7 4	1	53 14 0	1	46 0 8	1	38 7 0	1	30 13 8	1	26 17 0								
	Commander													1	23 0 4	1	23 0 4	1	23 0 4		
II.	1st Lieut. of seven years' standing	8	11 10 0	7	11 10 0	6	11 10 0														
	All other Lieutenants		9 4 0		9 4 0		9 4 0	5	9 4 0	4	9 4 0	3	9 4 0	2	9 4 0	2	9 4 0	2	9 4 0	1	11 10 0
	Master	1	13 0 8	1	12 5 4	1	11 10 0	1	10 14 8	1	9 4 0	1	8 8 8	1	7 13 4	1	7 13 4	1	7 13 4	1	7 13 4
	Chaplain	1	12 5 4	1	12 5 4	1	12 5 4	1	12 5 4	1	12 5 4	1	12 5 4								
	Surgeon	1	asabove	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
	Purser	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0		
	Second Master	1	5 9 4	1	5 9 4	1	5 9 4	1	5 9 4	1	4 14 0	1	4 14 0								
III.	Assistant Surgeon	3	9 4 0	3	9 4 0	2	9 4 0	2	9 4 0	1	9 4 0	1	9 4 0	1	9 4 0	1	9 4 0	1	9 4 0	1	9 4 0
	Gunner	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
	Boatswain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
	Carpentr, with 7s. per Mensem additional for Tools in every rate	1	7 15 4	1	7 0 0	1	6 4 8	1	5 9 4	1	5 1 8	1	4 14 0	1	4 14 0	1	4 14 0	1	4 14 0		
	Mate	24	3 18 8	20	3 18 8	16	3 18 8	10	3 18 8	8	3 18 8	6	3 18 8	2	3 18 8	2	3 18 8	2	3 18 8	1	3 18 8
	Midshipman		2 8 0		2 8 0		2 8 0		2 8 0		2 8 0		2 8 0	2	2 8 0	2	2 8 0	2	2 8 0	1	2 8 0
	Master's Assistant	6	3 11 0	6	3 11 0	6	3 11 0	4	3 11 0	4	3 11 0	4	3 11 0	2	3 11 0	2	3 11 0	2	3 11 0	2	3 11 0
	Schoolmaster	1	4 14 0	1	4 6 4	1	4 6 4	1	3 18 8	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0								
	Clerk	1	4 14 0	1	4 6 4	1	4 6 4	1	3 18 8	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0	1	3 11 0
	Master at Arms	1	2 12 0	1	2 10 0	1	2 8 0	1	2 6 0	1	2 4 0	1	2 2 0								
	Admiral's Coxswain		asabove																		
IV.	Ship's Corporal	2		2		2		2		2		1		1		1		1			
	Captain's Coxswain	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
	Quarter-Master	12		12		9		6		5		3		3		2		2		1	
	Gunner's Mate	5		4		3		2		2		2	1 17 0	2	1 17 0	2	1 17 0	1	1 17 0	1	1 17 0
	Boatswain's Mate	8	2 6 0	7	2 5 0	6	2 3 0	4	2 1 0	3	1 19 0	2		2		2		1		1	
	Captain of Forecastle	3		3		3		2		2		2		2		1		1			
	Captain of the Hold	1		1		1		1		1											
	Coxswain of the Launch	1		1		1		1		1											
	Ship's Cook	1	2 13 6	1	2 13 6	1	2 13 6	1	2 13 0	1	2 13 0	1	2 12 6	1	2 12 6	1	2 12 6	1	2 12 6	1	2 12 6

1st Class Petty Officers.

RATES OF PAY.—ROYAL NAVY CONTINUED.

Classes for Distribution of Seizures in Ships, Sloops, & Bombs.	RANKS AND RATINGS.	1st Rate.		2nd Rate.		3rd Rate.		4th Rate.		5th Rate.		6th Rate.		Sloops. 100 Men and upwards.		Sloops. Under 100 Men.		Bombs.		Gun-Brigs, Schooners, and Cutters.	
		No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
IV.	First Class Petty Officers. Sail Maker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
	Rope Maker	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1					
	Carpenter's Mate, with 7s. per Mensem additional for Tools in every rate		2 12 0		2 10 0		2 8 0		2 6 0		2 4 0		2 2 0		2 1 0		2 1 0		2 1 0		2 1 0
	Caulker	2		2		2		2		2		1		1		1		1			
	Armourer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
V.	Second Class Petty Officers. Captain of the Maintop	3		3		3		2		2		2		2		1	1 16 0				
	Captain of the Foretop	3		3		3		2		2		2		2		1		1			
	Captain of the Mast	3		3		3		2		2		2		1							
	Captain of the Afterguard	3	2 1 0	3	2 0 0	3	1 19 0	2	1 18 0	2	1 17 0	2	1 16 0	1	1 16 0						
	Yeoman of Signals	1		1		1		1		1											
	Coxswain of the Pinnace	1		1		1															
	Sailmaker's Mate	1		1		1		1		1		1									
	Caulker's Mate	1		1		1		1													
	Armourer's Mate	2	2 6 0	2	2 5 0	2	2 3 0	1	2 1 0	1	1 19 0	1	1 17 0	1	1 17 0	1	1 17 0				
	Cooper	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1 17 0	1	1 17 0
	Volunteer of the First Class	8	1 2 0	7	1 2 0	6	1 2 0	4	1 2 0	4	1 2 0	3	1 2 0	3	1 2 0	2	1 2 0	1	1 2 0	1	1 2 0
	Volunteer of the Second Class	4	1 12 0	4	1 12 0	4	1 12 0	3	1 12 0	3	1 12 0	2	1 12 0	2	1 12 0	2	1 12 0	1	1 12 0	1	1 12 0
VI.	Gunner's Crew	25		22		20		13		10		8		6		4		1	1 16 0	2	1 16 0
	Carpenter's Crew, with 7s. per Mensem additional for Tools in every rate	18	1 16 0	16	1 16 0	14	1 16 0	12	1 16 0	8	1 16 0	6	1 16 0	4	1 16 0	2	1 16 0				
	Sailmaker's Crew	2		2		2		2		1		1		1		1					
	Cooper's Crew	2		2		2		2		1		1		1							

Classes for Distribution of Seizures in Ships, Sloops, & Bombs.	RANKS AND RATINGS.	1st Rate.		2nd Rate.		3rd Rate.		4th Rate.		5th Rate.		6th Rate.		Sloops. 100 Men and upwards.		Sloops. Under 100 Men.		Bombs.		Gun-Brigs, Schooners, and Cutters.	
		No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem
VI.	Able Seaman . .																				
	Yeoman of Store-room		£1. 14s. in all Rates.																		
	Ordinary Seaman																				
	Cook's Mate . .		£1. 6s. in all Rates.																		
	Barber																				
VII.	Purser's Steward in Vessels in which a Purser is allowed . .																				
	Captain's Steward																				
	Captain's Cook .		£1. 14s. in all Rates.																		
	Ward or Gun-room Steward																				
	Ward or Gun-room Cook . .																				
	Steward's Mate .																				
	Landman . . .		£1. 3s. in all Rates.																		
III.	Boy 1st Class .	13	0 14 3	12	0 14 3	10	0 14 3	7	0 14 3	6	0 14 3	5	0 14 3	4	0 14 3	2	0 14 3			1	0 14 3
	Ditto 2nd Class	18	0 12 9	17	0 12 9	16	0 12 9	11	0 12 9	10	0 12 9	9	0 12 9	6	0 12 9	2	0 12 9	5	0 12 9	2	0 12 9
	Widow's Man	9	1 14 0	7	1 14 0	6	1 14 0	5	1 14 0	3	1 14 0	2	1 14 0	1	1 14 0	1	1 14 0	1	1 14 0		
	Total .	211		194		174		131		111		91		68		50		37		21	

The numbers included in these ratings are in . .

Making the total War Complement of

1st Rates . . .	1st Class . .	529
	2d Class . .	479
	3d Class . .	429
2d Rates . . .	1st Class . .	356
	2d Class . .	306
3d Rates . . .	1st Class . .	351
	2d Class . .	301
4th Rates . . .	1st Class . .	259
	2d Class . .	159
5th Rates . . .	1st Class . .	139
	2d Class . .	119
6th Rates . . .	1st Class . .	59
	2d Class . .	29
	3d Class . .	9
Sloops	1st Class . .	47
	2d Class . .	37
	3d Class . .	33
	4th Class . .	13
Bombs		16
Brigs, &c. . . .	1st Class . .	27
	2d Class . .	17

	900
	850
	800
	700
	650
	650
	600
	450
	350
	300
	280
	175
	145
	125
	135
	125
	95
	75
	67
	60
	50

The Pay under the Head of Bombs is that of the Marine Artillery, and is what they are to receive when embarked in any Ship.

Classes for Distribution of Seizures in Ships, Sloops & Bombs.	RANKS AND RATINGS.	1st Rate.		2nd Rate.		3rd Rate.		4th Rate.		5th Rate.		6th Rate.		Sloops. 100 Men and upwards.		Sloops. Under 100 Men.		Bombs.		Gun-Brigs, Schooners, and Cutters.	
		No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem	No.	Pay per Mensem
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
II.	Captain . .	1	14 14 0	1	14 14 0	1	14 14 0	1	14 14 0										15 8 0		
	if Brevet Major		17 10 0		17 10 0		17 10 0		17 10 0										18 4 0		
	1st Lieutenant .																				
	after 7 years .		10 10 0		10 10 0		10 10 0		10 10 0		10 10 0		10 10 0						10 19 4		
	under 7 years .	3	9 2 0	3	9 2 0	2	9 2 0	1	9 2 0	2	9 2 0	1	9 2 0					1	9 11 4		
	2nd Lieutenant .		7 7 0		7 7 0		7 7 0		7 7 0		7 7 0		7 7 0						7 16 4		
IV.	Serjeant . .	4	2 0 1	3	2 0 1	3	2 0 1	2	2 0 1	2	2 0 1	1	2 0 1	1	2 0 1	1	2 0 1	1	2 12 8	1	2 0 1
	if Colour Serjeant		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		2 14 1		3 6 8		2 14 1
V.	Corporal . .																				
	after 14 years .		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		1 12 1		2 8 0		1 12 1
	from 7 to 14 years, (if enlisted prior to 24th Jan. 1823)	4	1 9 9	3	1 9 9	3	1 9 9	2	1 9 9	1	1 9 9	1	1 9 9	1	1 9 9	1	1 9 9	1	2 5 8	1	1 9 9
	all others . .		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		1 7 5		2 3 4		1 7 5
VI.	Drummer . .	2	1 3 4	2	1 3 4	2	1 3 4	1	1 3 4	1	1 3 4	1	1 3 4	1	1 3 4				1 5 8		
	Bombardier . .																		2 4 0		
	after 14 years .																				
	from 7 to 14 years, (if enlisted prior to 24th Jan. 1823)																	1	2 1 8		
	all others . .																		1 19 4		
	Private or Gunner																				
	after 14 years .		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 4 1		1 8 10		1 4 1
	from 7 to 14 years, (if enlisted prior	146		138		114		53		44		21		17		10		10		10	
	to 24th Jan. 1823)		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 1 9		1 6 6		1 1 9
	all others . .		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		0 19 5		1 4 2		0 19 5
	Total Marines	160		150		125		60		50		25		20		12		14		12	

RATES OF HALF-PAY.—ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES.

PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

	Per Diem. £ s. d.
FLAG OFFICERS.	
Admiral of the Fleet	3 3 0
Admirals	2 2 0
Vice-Admirals	1 12 6
Rear Ditto	1 5 0
CAPTAINS.	
To each of the first 100 as they stand on the general List of Officers in Seniority	0 14 6
To each of the next 150	0 12 6
To the rest	0 10 6
COMMANDERS.	
To each of the first 150 on the List	0 10 0
To the remainder	0 8 6
LIEUTENANTS.	
To each of the first 300 on the List	0 7 0
To each of the next 700	0 6 0
To the remainder	0 5 0
ROYAL MARINES.	
Colonels	0 14 6
Lieutenant-Colonels	0 11 0
Majors	0 9 6
Captains	0 7 0
First-Lieutenant of 7 Years' standing	0 4 6
The rest	0 4 0
Second-Lieutenants	0 3 0
MASTERS.	
To the first 100 on the List (being qualified for first or second rates	0 7 0
To the next 200 (being qualified for third or fourth rates)	0 6 0
The remainder having served 5 Years in the Navy, 2 of which as acting or Second-Master, or as Master's Mate or Midshipman	0 5 0
MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
Physicians—After 10 Years' Service	1 1 0
„ 3 Years'	0 15 0
Under that time	0 10 6
SURGEONS.	
Six Years' Service	0 6 0
Under that time	0 5 0
ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.	
Three Years' Service	0 3 0
Two Years'	0 2 0
Dispensers	0 5 0
CHAPLAINS.	
After eight Years' Service at Sea, or ten in Harbour	0 5 0
For each Year's longer Service than 8 at sea or 10 in Harbour, 6d. per diem additional till it reach	0 10 0
PURSERS.	
To the first 100 on the List	0 5 0
„ next 200 „	0 4 0
The remainder	0 3 0

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—ROYAL NAVY.*

	Per Annum. £ s. d.
The Widow of a Flag Officer of His Majesty's Fleet	120 0 0
The Widow of a Superannuated Rear-Admiral	100 0 0
The Widow of a Captain of three Years' standing	90 0 0
The Widow of a Captain under three Years' standing	80 0 0
The Widow of a Commander	70 0 0
The Widow of a Superannuated Commander	60 0 0
The Widow of an Inspector of Hospitals.	70 0 0
The Widow of a Physician of a Hospital, or of the Fleet	60 0 0
The Widow of a Lieutenant	50 0 0
The Widow of a Master	40 0 0
The Widow of a Chaplain	40 0 0
The Widow of a Surgeon	40 0 0
The Widow of a Purser	40 0 0
The Widow of an Assistant-Surgeon	36 0 0
The Widow of a Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, or Second Master of a Yacht, or Master of a Naval Vessel†	25 0 0

† If married subsequent to 30th June, 1830, not entitled to any pension.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.—ROYAL MARINES.

	Per Annum.
The Widow of a General Officer	120 0 0
The Widow of a Colonel	90 0 0
The Widow of a Lieutenant-Colonel	80 0 0
The Widow of a Major.	70 0 0
The Widow of a Captain	50 0 0
The Widow of a First Lieutenant and Surgeon.	40 0 0
The Widow of a Second Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon	36 0 0

* For the Rules and Orders granting Pensions. See our last Volume, p. 765.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9th. At Kandy, Ceylon, the Lady of Colonel Lindsay, 78th Highlanders, of a son.

Dec. 24th. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the Lady of Capt. W. P. Bayly, 92nd Highlanders, of a son.

At Ottery, the Lady of Lieut. S. Shairp, R.N. of a daughter.

At Woolwich, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, Royal Marines, of a son.

At Westhorpe, Nottinghamshire, the Lady of Rob. Warrand, Esq. late Major 6th Drs. of a son.

In Kilkenny, the Lady of Lieut. Arthur Wightman, 21st Fusileers, of a daughter.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Stephen Butcher, R.N. of a daughter.

Jan. 10th. At Eaglescarnie, the Lady of Major-Gen. the Hon. Patrick Stuart, of a daughter.

Jan. 10th. The Lady of Major-Gen. Munro, of Poyntzfield, of a son.

Jan. 13th. The Lady of Capt. Lillicrap, commanding His Majesty's ships in ordinary, Portsmouth, of a son.

Jan. 25th, at Newport Pagnall, the Lady of Lieut. George Morris, R.N. of a son.

In London, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut-Col. Standish O'Grady, M.P. of a daughter.

At Athlone, the Lady of R. Fitzgerald Ring, Esq. 68th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the Lady of Capt W. Bayly, 92nd Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIED.

Dec. 18th. At East Stonehouse Chapel, Lieut. H. G. Studdy, R.N. of Paignton, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davy Ellia, of the same place, widow of the late J. W. Ellia, Esq. R.N. late Dispenser of Greenwich Hospital.

At Westbourne, Lieut. Worsfold, R.N. to Miss Maria Ann Hipkin, of Recton Park.

At Camberwell, Robert Malcolm, Esq. Surgeon, Royal Navy, to Caroline, widow of James Wilkinson, Esq. late of Malta.

Dec. 30th. At Cork, Capt. John P. Westropp, 11th Regiment, only son of the late Colonel Westropp of the Royal Marines, to Eliza Albina, daughter of Richard Spread, Esq. of Ballycannon, County of Cork.

Dec. 30th. Capt. Edward Twopenny, 78th Highlanders, son of the Rev. Richard Twopenny, Rector of Little Casterton, to Elizabeth Deborah, eldest daughter of the late John Burnett, Esq. Judge-Admiral of Scotland.

Jan. 27th. at Woodford Church, Lieut.-Colonel Thornton, Gren. Guards, to Sophia, second daughter of Brice Pearse, Esq. of Munklam, Essex.

At Castle Hyde Church, Capt. Abraham Crawford, R.N. to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. J. Mockter, of Rockville.

At Mylor, Cornwall, Capt. R. Boucant, of the East India Service, to Miss W. Penn, only daughter of Mr. James Penn, of H. M. Victualling Department at Mylor.

In London, Capt. Litchfield, Royal Navy, to Louisa, only daughter of the late Henry Charles Litchfield, Esq.

Jan. 4th. At Montrose, Capt. Archibald Macneill, Forfar Militia, formerly Captain in the 91st Regiment, son of the late Colonel Archibald Macneill, of Colonsay, Argyleshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colin Alison, Esq. of Easter Brakie.

Jan. 5th. At Fowey, Lieut. Benjamin Hooper, R.N. of the Coast Guard Station, Polruan, to Miss Hearle, daughter of Capt. Hearle, R.N. of Fowey.

Jan. 8th. At Glenbuckie House, Perthshire, Capt. Robert Stewart, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Anne, eldest daughter of Capt. Duncan Stewart, of Glenbuckie.

At Hailly Cottage, near Largs, Capt. W. G. C. Kent, R. N. to Susannah Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Rankin, Esq. of Greenock.

In Peter's Church, Dublin, Capt. Kelsall, of the 70th Regiment, to Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Holmes, of Upper Bagot-street, Esq.

At Reading, T. Kirkby, Esq. R.N. to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late R. Becher, Esq. of the East India Company's Service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27th 1830. Colonel Armstrong, h. p. Nova Scotia Fencibles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Jones, h. p. 81st Foot.

C. P. Barton, h. p. Unattached.

Feb. 28th. In London, Denby, East India Company's Service.

May 23rd. At Berhampore, Morrell, East India Company's Service.

June 23rd. At Worcester, Grant, East India Company's Service.

June 25th. At Calcutta, Monatt, East India Company's Service.

MAJORS.

Fielding, 23rd Foot.

April 30th. At Cumberland, Hodgson, East India Company's Service.

Mallory, h. p. Unattached.

CAPTAINS.

Oct. 31st, 1829. At Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Frederick Campbell, h. p. 94th Foot.

March 1st, 1830. Ballinghall, h. p. Rl. Marines.

April 9th. Lord Elibank, h. p. Colds. Gds.

April 29th. Keith, h. p. Royal Marines.

Quin, h. p. 25th Foot.

May 28th. Hancock, late of Royal Marines.

June 4th. At Hobart's Town, New South Wales, Hughes, 63rd Foot.

In Dublin, Keogh, late 4th Royal Veteran Bat.

June 16th. At Bombay, Story, 20th Foot.

Leith, 49th Foot.

July 21st. In India, Andrews, 44th Foot.

Sept. 29th. Chartres, h. p. Royal Marines.

LIEUTENANTS.

Aug. 10th, 1828. At Leominster, United States, Soloman, h. p. 104th Foot.

May 3rd, 1829. Carne, h. p. 58th Foot.

Aug. 23rd, 1830. At Corston, near Bath, Eyre, h. p. 16th Foot.

Hammond, 6th Foot.

Sept. 24th. At Jamaica, Coombe, Royal Artil.

Æneas Macpherson, h. p. 63rd Foot.

Oct. 24th. At Headington, near Oxford, Rowley, h. p. 4th Dragoons.

Breton, h. p. 36th Foot.

Oct. 31st. At Quebec, Weatherstone, h. p. Canadian Fencibles.

Oct. 26th. Pancrazi, h. p. Corsican Rangers.
Nov. 2nd. At Boulogne, Windsor, h. p. 62nd Foot.
Nov. 26th. Rudd, Fort Major at Sheerness.
Dec. 21st. Sutcliffe, late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.
Jan. 12th. Barford, h. p. Royal Marines.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS AND ENSIGNS.

Wright, late 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.
Feb. 9th, 1830. Davidson, Royal Marines.
Feb. 19th. Bassan, h. p. Royal Marines.
Beckwith, Royal Marines.
Newbolt, h. p. 2nd Ceylon Regiment.

Aug. 23rd, 1829. At Vastizza, in the Morea, Dep.-Assist.-Com.-Gen. Toole.
July 8th, 1830. Surgeon Boggs, h. p. Staff.
June 5th. At Sea, Assist. Sur. Leithead, 2nd Ft.
Dec. 13th. At Woolwich, Veterinary Surgeon Percival, Royal Artillery.

APOTHECARIES.

Sept. 3rd. At Quebec, Montgomery, h. p. Staff.
Nov. 12th. At Malta, Iliff, h. p. Staff.

Drowned in the Bay of Coquimbo, South America, by the accidental upsetting of a boat, whilst proceeding from the ship to the shore, Capt. A. B. Bingham, of the Thetis frigate.

Oct. 16th. At Glasgow, Lieut.-Gen. David Shank. This veteran officer commenced his military career as a Lieutenant in the Loyalists, under the Earl of Dunmore, in Virginia, in 1776. He was present at the defence of Guyn's Island; and at the battle of Long Island, 27th Aug. 1776, he served as a volunteer. In the following year he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Queen's Rangers. He was present when Gen. Howe's army moved into New Jersey, and when it embarked for the Chesapeake. He was engaged in the battle of Brandywine, when out of twenty-one officers present of his regiment, fourteen were killed and wounded. Such was the conduct of the gallant corps, that Gen. Knyphausen, who commanded the column it led that day, desired his Aide-de-Camp on the field of battle, to inform Gen. Sir William Howe, he had not words sufficient to express the good conduct of the Rangers. Lieut. Shank commanded the picket of his regiment at the battle of Germanstown, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of Oct. and had the good fortune to check the column of the rebels who attacked the right of the army, for which service he was warmly thanked by his commanding officer. Lieut. Shank continued on all occasions to participate with the corps in its fatigues, toils, and dangers, and was with the army on its retreat from Philadelphia, and at the battle of Monmouth. In 1778 he succeeded to a company. He was with the regiment at the siege of Charlestown; returned to New York with Sir Henry Clinton, and was immediately after engaged in the skirmish at Springfield. Being selected by Colonel Simcoe, Capt. Shank was appointed, in 1779, to a troop of Dragoons; and he afterwards commanded the cavalry of the Queen's Rangers in the expedition to Virginia, under Generals Arnold, Philips, and Lord Cornwallis, during which period he was most actively employed, and particularly engaged in a severe action at Spencer's Ordinary. During the defence of York Town in 1781, Capt. Shank, under the direction of Colonel Tarleton, was present at the charge on the Duc de Lauzun's cavalry in front of the port of Gloucester, but which was rendered abortive by the firm and judicious position in which the enemy received it. The surrender of the British army took place, Capt. Shank returned to New York, and at the peace which soon followed, went home. The Queen's Rangers were disbanded in 1783, and from that period till 1791, Capt. Shank was on half-pay. On Colonel Simcoe being nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, with leave to raise a small corps of 400 rank and file, Capt. Shank was appointed senior officer, and left to raise the men in England, which, having accomplished, his corps was permitted to take again the name of the Queen's Rangers, were equipped as light infantry, and embarked for Canada in 1792. He received the brevet of Major in 1794. Major-Gen. Simcoe, on his return to Europe in 1796, left Major Shank in command of the troops in Upper Canada. In 1798 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and returned to England in the following year. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, the Queen's Rangers were again reduced. In 1803, Lieut.-Colonel Shank was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Canadian Fencibles, commanded by Colonel Thomas Peter. Government finding that a spirit of emigration to Canada prevailed in the Highlands of Scotland, authorised Colonel Peters to engage to take the families of such as chose to enlist, and consequently about 750 fine young men were soon assembled at Glasgow; but being ordered to embark for the army depôt, in the Isle of Wight, a spirit of distrust rose amongst them that Government did not mean to send them to Canada; mutiny ensued, and the corps was ultimately disbanded. About one-half immediately engaged in the 78th, 79th, and other regiments. About twenty non-commissioned officers and drummers were permitted to remain with the corps, and in 1805, embarked with it for Canada. Col. Shank served with the regiment in Canada for some years. He became a Major-General in 1811; and a Lieutenant-General in 1823.

Dec. 30th. At his son's residence in the Royal Naval Hosp. Stonehouse, Capt. Vinter, h. p. R. M.

At Egham, Commander R. Chamberlain, 1822.

Rear-Admiral John Kendall, retired 1795. He accompanied the Hon. Capt. Byron, in the Dolphin of 20 guns, on a voyage of discovery round the world, which was completed in twenty-two months and six days. He subsequently served under the same commander on the coast of North America, where he was promoted, 24th Nov. 1778, to the rank of Post Captain, since which time he was not employed.

Capt. Thomas Thrush, 1809.
Lieut. E. B. Sutherland, 1827.
Lieut. J. N. Martin, R. M. 1779.
Mr. John Maccanash, Surgeon R. N. 1796.

At Wyke Regis, Mr. Wilkinson, aged 79. He for a long series of years was an officer employed in the command of his Majesty's Revenue Cruiser Greyhound.

At his house, Richmond Terrace, Clifton, in his 91st year, Lieut.-Gen. Bright, late of the Royal Marines, and many years Commandant of the Plymouth Division.

At Taunton, in his 41st year; Isaac Downing, Esq. late Major in the 69th Regiment of Foot.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Mr. John Dove, Assistant-Surgeon of his Majesty's ship, Windsor Castle.

In Limerick, Lieut Thomas Vokes, late of the 60th Rifles.

Jan. 5 h. Suddenly, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Haswell, R. N. father of Capt. Haswell, R. N. The deceased on the morning of his death had been to the Dock-yard to receive his pension, and on his return to his son's house, where he intended to dine, was suddenly taken ill, and expired in a few minutes.

Jan. 5th. Lieut.-General Lethbridge, aged 71. Lieut.-Gen. Robert Lethbridge entered the service in 1776, at the age of 16, as an Ensign in the 60th; he joined his regiment in the same year at St. Augustine, in East Florida. He served in the expedition under Major-Gen. Augustine Prevost, to Georgia; and was at the siege of Sunbury. In 1780 he proceeded to Jamaica, where he served five years. In 1789 he joined the 1st battalion 60th at Niagara, from whence he accompanied it to Montreal, and served in Canada till July 1793, when he returned to England. In November of the same year, Lord Amherst, then Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces, appointed him one of his Aides-de-camps, which situation he held until the appointment of the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief in Feb. 1795. He was then appointed by the Marquis of Townshend one of his Aides-de-camps, and continued to act as such until his promotion to the Majority of the 3rd battalion 60th in Dec. 1795; he joined his regiment at St. Vincents, and was sent to command a post in the Charib country. On the termination of hostilities, he returned to England, and exchanging into the 2nd battalion, again proceeded to Montreal. The 2nd battalion being drafted, this officer was, in 1802, appointed to the 4th battalion, which he joined in Jamaica. In 1804 he came home, and was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Enniskillen district, and subsequently of the Shrewsbury. In 1812, he became Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada, where he served till 1813, when being included in the promotion of Lieut.-Generals of June of that year, he again returned to England, and we believe was not subsequently employed.

Jan. 8th. At Plymouth, aged 73, Richard Beddek, Esq. Purser, R. N.

Jan. 8th. Lieut. Thomas Jones, R. N. late of his Majesty's ship Caledonia.

In London, Major Alex. Watkins, Bengal Service.

Capt. Henry Atkinson, h. p. of the 20th Light Dragoons.

Jan. 9th. At Ayr, Capt. John Shaw, late of the 76th Regiment.

Jan. 14th. At Joyes, near Dartford, Ann, the wife of Wm. H. Whitehurst, Esq. Purser, R. N.

Jan. 19th. At his residence, Whitedale House, Hambledon, in the 61st year of his age, John Bligh, Esq. Rear-Ad. of the Red Squadron, C.B.

At his house, Great Chesterford, Essex, aged 71, James Magenis, M.D. the senior physician in His Majesty's navy. Dr. M. was a native of the county Down, in Ireland, and was of a very ancient and distinguished family in that country, being lineally descended from the Viscounts of Iveagh. Dr. Magenis entered into the naval service in early life, serving in the East and West Indies, and was present in the glorious battle of the 12th of April. He was promoted to the rank of full surgeon in 1782. Shortly after his promotion, and in consequence of ill-health, occasioned by long services in a tropical climate, he obtained two years leave of absence, during which period he travelled all over Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Turkey. The last ships in which Dr. Magenis served, were the Endymion and Quebec frigates, in the latter, however, he did not go to sea. The Dr. subsequently settled in private practice in London, but on account of the Revolutionary war, he was in a very few years called upon to serve as surgeon and medical superintendent of prisoners of war at one of the depôts. The prisoners had great reason to be grateful on account of Dr. Magenis's appointment, for, notwithstanding the most liberal allowance of provisions and necessaries of every kind ordered by the British government to be supplied to those unfortunates, but for the zeal and integrity of Dr. M., they would have been supplied with inferior articles. The Doctor's services at this depôt were not overlooked by Lord Spencer, then first Lord of the Admiralty, who, on a vacancy occurring in April 1800, appointed him Physician to the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, and afterwards at Haslar and Deal, in which capacity he continued until 1812, when, from severe attacks of rheumatism, he was constrained to go on half-pay. Some months after this Dr. M. purchased a small estate at Chesterford, in Essex, the residence of the late distinguished traveller Mr. Eustace, who died in Italy. Dr. Magenis was a large and valuable contributor to the early volumes of the Medical and Physical Journal. Some of his observations have been transcribed almost verbatim into more standard works, particularly those on dropsy and on the use of digitalis in phthisis pulmonalis. Besides these he contributed to various other periodicals. In his epistolary correspondence he proved himself a most elegant and nervous writer, his language strong and well chosen, and his periods short and pithy. Dr. Magenis was remarkable for neatness in dress, and most gentlemanly deportment in society; for his hospitality, and for being methodical in every thing he did. Dr. Magenis may be said to have had no acquaintances—they were all his friends. In the domestic arrangements and construction of hospitals, he was equally intelligent.

Jan. 22nd. at Limerick, Alfred Trevelyan, Esq. late of the 32nd Regt. third son of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

Jan. 27th. at Brighton, Captain Michael Hare, of the Sussex Militia, late of the 5th Regt. of Foot, deeply and deservedly lamented by his late brother officers and friends.

April 29, 1830, at Dieppe in France, Capt. G. Keith, Royal Marines, son of the late Lieut. Alex. Keith, R.N. and grandson of Col. G. Keith, Spanish Royal Army, who lost his life at the Pass of Glenskee, 1719, a very near relation of Lord Mareschal, having followed his and the Pretender's fortunes from 1715.

At Reading, in his 74th year, Lieut.-Col. Balcolm, late of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards.

At Huntley, Capt. John Gordon, late 95th Regt.

Thomas William Bridges, Esq. of Chessington, Surrey, formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and only child of the late General Thomas Bridges.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

From the overflowing evidences we receive of the strong and general feeling on the subject of a *Distinction for service*, we are induced to promote that object by every means in our power. With this view, and in furtherance of the proposition for petitioning His Majesty, we throw out the following draft of a brief memorial, from which all accessory details are discarded, the principle alone being humbly submitted to His Gracious Majesty.

The mode of obtaining signatures to such a petition, and all other proceedings for forwarding it, will of course rest with others. The measures, however, which may be in consequence adopted, shall receive our best support.

PETITION TO THE KING.

We, the officers of your Majesty's United Service, who, in conformity with existing regulations, have been hitherto excluded from any distinctive mark of service in actual conflicts with the enemy, venture, with dutiful respect, to appeal to your Majesty's sympathy and justice.

That we have fearlessly and devotedly served our country by sea and land your Majesty can attest,—for your Majesty has fought for her amidst us.

If honourable scars, unboasted and unseen, confer distinction, it is our pride that many of us bear while all have braved them:—but we wear no external sign to mark us to our peaceful compatriots, as men who perilled life and limb in their defence.

We therefore humbly pray, that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon us some symbol, which may distinguish its wearer as one who has manfully discharged the first duty of a citizen, and, if the fortune of war have spared him the ability, is ready to resume it at the call of his country and your Majesty's command.

For this favour, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray, &c.

The communication of "X. P., M.D.," reached us too late for our present Number. Should it suit the writer's views it will be reserved for our next.

From the same cause we have been unable to find room for "D. A. C. R. A. N." this month.

"Blank" will find in the space we have assigned in our present Number to the department of which he writes, a reason for the postponement of his paper.

Our "Constant Subscriber" will see that we promote the objects upon which he addresses us. The insertion of his "hasty" remarks would not, we fear, assist its success.

Capt. M. will see that we have noticed his last communication—which the length of the former has as yet prevented us from doing. The astronomical formula, respecting which he inquires, is known to us, but, being rather difficult, is perhaps less practical than a method which we may, ere long, bring forward.

We are unable for the present to do more than acknowledge the receipt of Lieut. H. W. D.'s packet.

We shall be happy to attend to Capt. P.'s request so as to meet his object one way or the other.

"Sentinel," "A Friend to the Wooden Walls," "Miles Navis," "A Friend to the U. S. J.," "J. M——r," "Mores," &c. &c. have been received:—and many contributions are under consideration.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE NAVY.

The British Navy, in all its operations and changes, is interesting to most classes. Politically, it is the palladium of this island empire: our pride is gratified in its history, and our confidence reposes on its support. Science watches its progress towards perfection with parental attention; for, to science the Navy is indebted for its existence. The "oak leviathan" may be termed the child of practical philosophy. The astronomer knows, that, on his calculations, the seaman depends for safety; and general literature is indebted to his soundings for its most pleasing sources of information.

Having said thus much on the importance of the subject, we shall at once enter on the present condition and prospects of the Navy.

The service may be congratulated on the very able manner in which its claims and wishes have been recently supported and expressed. The great political change which has taken place in this country has marked a period in each public department, and the attention of the Navy has been roused to a consideration of the present state of the profession with a view to its future improvement. The pamphlet attributed to Admiral Penrose, some time ago noticed by this Journal, has been read by the public with avidity; and although it contained little new matter, still the mere fact that it treated of the Navy, and that the points were strongly put and simply expressed, was enough to ensure it attention from every class. At a time when Europe is convulsed by Revolution, and "the vapours of putrifying democracy" are polluting the land, every Englishman looks to the real safeguard of his country, its wooden walls. On the Continent, her army may be called upon to act only an auxiliary part; but on the ocean she is first, and the whole commerce of the world is at her disposal. That it is the policy of England to depend mainly on her Navy as a means of attacking her enemies, and as a protection against foreign invasion, is daily becoming more evident; and under these circumstances it was that Penrose's pamphlet attracted such general notice. The country was surprised to be informed just at the period when she was expecting to draw on her resources, that, by a system of mismanagement and abuse, these resources were scarcely available; that, instead of keeping pace with improvement in foreign navies, and with science in its other branches at home, our dockyards and ships were in no way advanced in point of efficiency since the peace; that improvement had invariably been treated by the Navy Board as innovation, and that, in short, to "leave well alone," had been the maxim of those to whose care the great and peculiar arm of the empire had been entrusted.

Right or wrong, indignation was the general feeling; and the effect of the pamphlet was great as its consequences were immediate. Its principal proposal, the systematic instruction of our men and officers in the practice of gunnery, originally suggested by Sir Howard Douglas, was immediately acceded to, and a school of naval gunnery, on board the Excellent at Portsmouth, though at present imperfect, sprang into existence in a moment.

Encouraged by such success, a host of naval officers have since, in

different ways, made public their opinions; and the observations which follow, owe their rise to the perusal of a pamphlet by a "Commander," which purports to be a supplement to that above mentioned. It speaks well for the profession to have so able an advocate. The writer evinces high feeling and a cultivated understanding, and commands our respect, although many of the following remarks are directly opposed to his views.

After a preamble, of which much might have been spared, as few care about the feelings of an anonymous writer, which, as he aims at concealment, can scarcely be supposed sincere,—importance alone attaches to his facts,—he goes on to the subject of the classification of our ships, a subject already treated in detail in the pages of this Journal; but first he indulges in some speculations and alarms about the naval power of the United States. Let him make his mind easy upon that score. So little is the great inland and agricultural mass of the American population, which has extended so rapidly to the westward of late years, interested about maritime affairs; indeed, so anxious are they to keep power and emolument out of the hands of their rivals, the old Atlantic States, that in the President's last message, he avowed it was not the intention of the Government to do more than maintain the small existing force afloat; and that in future, the care of the naval department would be to accumulate in the navy yards, such a stock of materials as would be sufficient, in the event of a war, to build and equip a fleet. Now as any struggle for maritime superiority would probably be as short as it would be fierce; we "calculate" that our Transatlantic friends mean wisely to have nothing to say to it, and that whilst we are "battling the watch," the Americans intend to look on, secure from foreign aggression, tranquil from policy and good sense, and strong in the firmness of their union.

With regard to France, the author is right. The extraordinary care which our enlightened neighbours have devoted to their marine, has created a promise of formidable results. They have reconstituted their Naval Estblishments, which have now an *ensemble* well worthy of our imitation. They have followed the example of the Americans, in building powerful ships, and have encouraged and adopted every improvement in Nautical science. Determined that no possible chance of advantage shall have been overlooked in the event of war, it is the object of the French to give their officers a proper scientific education; and it has been asserted on good authority, that the French naval officers form one of the most talented and best informed classes in that country, that they are full of ardour, and burning to redeem their fame. The policy of their Government is clear. They will not attempt to cope with us, as formerly, single-handed, but it will be their care to place themselves in such a position, as that on hostilities commencing, they may be a nucleus round which the other navies of Europe may form. Their dock-yards are small, but well organized and complete; and for the ships and discipline, let those speak who have witnessed their performances in the Mediterranean.

The classification of our ships is of vast importance, and difficult, not so much in the suggestion, as in the execution. We have but to look to what other nations are doing in order to determine on the best rates, throwing aside all attachment to old models, and suiting

our opinions and speculations to the times. The most obvious arrangement seems to be that hitherto adopted by the Americans, and in the course of being followed by the French.

I. A large three-decked ship, carrying from 120 to 130 guns, like the Pennsylvania (3010 tons), Wagram and Nelson.

II. A two-decked ship, like the Ohio, carrying with guns on her gangways, 102 guns, without them 90.

III. A 60-gun frigate, not less than 1700 tons, like Brandywine, (1750 tons,) and Barham, (1760.)

IV. A corvette from 24 to 28 guns, like the Boston, (700 tons,) or what the razéed L'Aigle will be, and what the ships built after the Hebe, and cut down, would be.

V. A ten-gun brig, and

VI. The separate but not less important class of steamers.

In such ships, and in such only, British seamen will stand a fair chance. They will be in the situation where their bravery and noble spirit alone deserve to be placed, by a country which owes much of its riches and success to their exertion. These are unexceptionable classes, containing English frigates, which can never receive orders "not to engage ships of superior force," meaning American frigates; and in which Captains will never be placed in the heart-breaking dilemma of either running away from an enemy nominally of the same class and with the same number of decks, and being branded in his country as a coward, or of submitting to be butchered and disgraced by a ship large enough to swallow him.

Such must be the inevitable consequence of following the suggestions of the "Commander." A 74, such as the Northumberland, which he recommends, would not be a safe ship to send to sea on a declaration of war. If she had the misfortune to fall in with the North Carolina, a two-decked ship of 102 guns, the Americans would laugh at her and blow her to atoms. Besides, were such a class proposed, instead of the Northumberland, which did not sail particularly well, the writer might have recommended the beautiful, the swift, the handy Bulwark. With regard to the Baltic requiring ships of a small draft of water, let him visit the remains of the St. Lawrence, on the lakes, a two-decked ship of 2305 tons, run up by Sir James Yeo, in six weeks, and he will find, that that immense vessel only drew eighteen feet of water. Nelson certainly gained many of his victories in such ships as the Ramillies; but it is doubtful whether that illustrious hero would accomplish much now in such an English two-decker, against, for instance, a ship called last year the Royal Charles, at L'Orient, a 100-gun French two-decker. So long as nine years ago, Mr. Tupinier published his opinions on this class: he says,

"An unanswerable reason ought to induce us to discontinue having 74-gun ships of the line; this is, that frigates armed with long twenty-four pounders being at present numerous in foreign navies, whenever it happens that the state of the weather will not permit one of these ships to use her lower-deck guns, she will have but the long eighteen pounders of her main-deck to oppose to one of the new frigates, and her safety and the honour of her flag will be compromised. Now, it frequently happens, that owing to their lower tier of guns being carried so low, our seventy-fours are obliged to keep the ports of their thirty-six pounders closed, particularly the lee ones; and

it follows, that the most disastrous position for them to be in, whilst engaged with a twenty-four-pounder frigate, would be to have the weather gage of her."

The idea, then, of continuing the antiquated seventy-four, must be dismissed. Cut them down to such splendid frigates as the Barham, which may be economically done. The Lancaster and Winchester measure only 1460 tons, that is, they are 290 tons smaller than the foreign sixties. The Barham performed admirably, and when she lay at Spithead, on her return from the West Indies, was in every respect a credit to the British Navy.

After reading the above, can it be believed that a naval officer should write in this way? The pamphlet, speaking of the Endymion, of 44 guns and 1260 tons, says, " Such a ship, well-manned and well-managed, might go alongside the finest single-decked ship in the world" (the Potomac for instance, a 1750 ton 60) " with perfect confidence of success." She must be a witch indeed.

The new Nondescripts, frigates mounting only 36 guns, of heavy calibre, are generally found fault with. The Commander naturally asks, what are they meant for? A corvette might fairly decline to fight them, and a sixty would annihilate them. Another novelty has just been announced; we give her size and armament alongside of an American's of the same class, which will speak for itself.

Ships.	Date.	Description of Guns.	No. of Guns.	Tons.	Men.
New English Corvettes Acorn and Argus.	1831	18 Medium 32 pounders	18	Under 500	Not known.
American Corvette Lexington.	1826	4 Long 24 pounders 20 Medium ditto	24	630	1 Capt. 4 Lieuts. 8 Mids. 180 Men.

The idea of converting the 46 and 42-gun frigates into fine corvettes is excellent; and the actual transformation of L'Aigle bids fair for the execution of this just and reasonable project.

All agree in condemning the whole race of, frigate-built, 28s, 26s, and 24s, called sloops-of-war; and it is only a pity that the talents of such men as Sir Robert Seppings, Dr. Inman, and Capt. Symonds, should have been thrown away in the construction of such trash. This condemnation is extended over the well-known experimental corvettes, not in point of form, for the Columbine is, perhaps, the prettiest and the fastest vessel of her size that ever swam, but in point of utility. Some are even bold enough to ask, what is the use of an 18-gun brig as at present armed? Fatally have we purchased our experience of the total inefficiency of these vessels. The fate of Peake, of Manners, and of Dickenson, and their gallant companies, who fell a sacrifice to the employment of this class, might have taught us more wisdom. In carrying despatches, looking after privateers, and acting as scouts to a fleet, they are constantly, as we found to our cost, liable to the chance of falling in with large corvettes, and the numerical force of the guns they carried, forbade their captains to decline the unequal contest. The practice of converting them into *Shippées*, as was frequently done by the late Admiralty, is not without precedent; the

sailing of the Scorpion in the war was considerably improved by the addition of a third mast. Politically they carry greater importance thus rigged. The South American States were found to pay attention to the "*corvetta*" when they thought nothing of a brig. But brig or ship, it is neither just nor politic to put officers into vessels in which they feel themselves bound to engage a superior enemy. Fortunately, in the case of these vessels, there is a simple remedy: convert them into 10-gun brigs, and give them a more powerful armament, say 2 long eighteens and 8 medium 24-pounders. Thus, the weight would not be increased, but would be carried to greater advantage, and although an expensive vessel of her class, she would be very effective, and certainly not liable to the cruel fate which she invariably experiences, as at present equipped.

We now come to the useful but much abused 10-gun brig, and we make bold to say, that with a few alterations in the build, a more economical and effective class, for general purposes, does not exist in the Navy. All who have commanded them admit them to be excellent sea-boats, and they have been known to sail, as in the instance of the Calliope, which tried with Pandora, as well as the eighteens. Such vessels are better than schooners. How many have gone round Cape Horn! a voyage which no American schooner, with her long masts and low hull could with safety attempt. In addition to a fuller bow and more beam, we would add to the recommendations of the "Commander," a little fining in the run, and the lump to be removed in her bilge just under the main channels.

To carry mails they are infinitely superior to the old *hired* packet. They are on a more respectable footing, and have accommodations scarcely inferior. The class which they superseded, whose principal dimensions were limited by the Navy Board, were complete coffins, and unsightly to look at. The following statement may be relied on. The fastest rate ever attained by the Princess Elizabeth hired packet, never exceeded eight and a half knots, whereas the Frolic, 10-gun brig, also a packet, has been known to go nine knots on a bow-line.

Steam-ships, the existence of which is not hinted at by the pamphlet, will form the sixth class. That powerful engine of modern warfare ought to enter largely into every naval person's consideration. In this we are preceded by the French. Impressed with the importance of having steam men-of-war, our neighbours, as early as 1820, sent two officers to America to ascertain and report upon the properties of the celebrated steam-vessels of that country. They were Capt. Mongéry of the Navy, and M. Marestier of the Corps of Marine Engineers. Both accounts have been published by the French Government, and in speaking of the labours of M. Marestier, the Members of the Institute say, "they do honour to the corps which produced such an engineer, as well as to the naval administration which employed him."

The Minister of Marine, in his report which prefaces the printed Budget of 1830, announces—

"That the arrangements necessary to the transformation of the cannon foundry of the Island of Indret, on the Loire, into an establishment for the supply of engines for the use of the steam-ship dock-yard at that place, were not commenced till the end of 1828. However, notwithstanding the delays occasioned by a severe winter, it is presumed that the works will be sufficiently advanced for them to be in active operation by the beginning of 1830."

This steam dock-yard has already fitted out one vessel, Le Pelican. She had four wheels and four engines, of 60 horse power; the length 153 feet. The machine was made at Indret, and the engineers who directed it belonged to the establishment. Two steam-frigates are now building at this place, the Castor and Crocodile. They are sister ships: length on deck, 161 English feet; keel, 150; extreme breadth on deck (where the timbers in the fore and after parts curve outwards to cover the wheel which is amidships), 36 feet, 4 inches; breadth amidships, 25 feet; and calculated to draw about 12 feet water. They will be armed according to a Ministerial dispatch of the 25th of Feb. 1830, which orders that steam-frigates of from 120 to 200 horse-power and upwards, are to be armed with six 24-pounder carronades, and three of Paixhans' new guns, carrying a hollow shell shot, and having a twelve inch bore. The weight of this gun is inferior to that of a long 32-pounder.

Last May, the keels of three other steam-ships were being laid down at Indret—the Chimère, Salamandre, and Vautour, of the same dimensions as those decribed above. In short, the French had nine armed steam-ships afloat, and nine were constructing in 1830, that is, their steam navy already consists of eighteen ships. When we consider this fact; when we consider the powers of the steam-ship, that she may, almost under all circumstances, escape from a sailing vessel, and may have it in her power, as in the instance of a calm, to destroy a three-decker; when we hear captains in the navy avow that at the breaking out of a war, they would sooner command a cruising steam-ship than the favoured Endymion,—it is really surprising—melancholy—to find that there is not one steam man-of-war on our Navy List. That although a house has been finished some time, the construction of engines has not even commenced in our dock-yards; and, finally, that a naval officer should in writing on the State of the Navy, not refer to the existence of a steam-ship! Can it be believed that a nation which claims the honour of the invention, should be so stupidly behindhand in its most important application?

Our sixth class then should consist of large and small vessels, and the larger or steam-frigate should have an establishment as novel as its wondrous engine. Supposing her of 900 or 1000 tons burden, a captain should command her with four lieutenants; the office of master, as at present constituted, being much better performed by lieutenants, with a proportion of midshipmen and warrant officers. 140 men would be sufficient to manage her simple sails, and man two powerful boats and two swift galleys. She should be armed with four of Gen. Miller's bomb-cannon, two long 24-pounders, and four 68 pound carronades; in all ten guns. A draft of twelve feet water would be quite sufficient. As many of the portions of the engine as possible, with the boilers, should be situated below the surface of the water; the boilers ought to be many, at least six or eight, with a means of stopping the communication, as fitted by the French, to prevent an accident occurring to one, affecting the whole engine. Those parts unavoidably exposed, as the paddle-boxes, should be defended by a barricade, or covering of felt or cotton, sufficiently thick to destroy the effect of a shot, and covered with patent water-proof coating and tarpaulin to defend it from the weather. Colonel Paixhans, moreover, recommends fortifying the bow with plates of iron. With the power of making from ten to twelve

miles an hour, with all the capabilities enumerated, and shot-proof, who would not be proud to earn his laurels and make his fortune in such a splendid vessel?

The command of the smaller steamers should devolve on commanders or lieutenants, according to circumstances. They would be disposable for general purposes, for the service of the seaports, for carrying mails and despatches, to attend fleets and line-of-battle ships, and occasionally to look after privateers.

The administration of the Navy is a point little attended to in the profession. Accustomed to a system of discipline which commands unlimited obedience, officers are unwilling to examine or to question the motives or power of those who are above them in authority. Thus it is that complaints and recriminations are constantly raised against the inferior agents of the government, whilst no attention whatever is bestowed on the focus from whence all these errors radiate. There is no public service which requires more uniformity of action than the Navy, and yet there is none so disjointed in all its parts. We have an Admiralty to give us laws and orders; a Navy Board, reckoning in its numbers at this moment, one admiral and one retired captain, to construct our ships; an Ordnance Board, composed of army officers, to supply our guns, and a Victualling Board, at the head of which is a Major-general, all corresponding together by letter, or in a great measure independent of each other. How is it possible then to expect that so unconnected a body can produce an advantageous effect? The consequence is, that we find responsibility improperly bestowed, and many important functions inadequately fulfilled. It is hard, under these circumstances, to find fault with individuals. It is but fair to give them credit for doing their best, and few have sinecures. It is the system which requires remodelling, and as the "Commander" observes, there never was a finer opening for a young statesman to distinguish himself and gain the gratitude of the nation, than that which is now presented to the first Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1828, it was recommended to the Finance Committee to increase the Council or Junior Lords of the Admiralty from four to six. Now, as the object of the Committee was reduction, the necessity of such a measure must have been pressing: let then one of these be the Comptroller of the Navy, and the other the Major-General of the Victualling Office. There would be no additional expense to the country, and no inconvenience, as both these officers are constantly at the Admiralty, but *vivâ voce* communications and uniformity of action. This would also give room for the permanent appointment of one of the Lords as an inspector, an office of crying necessity.

The system of inspection, admirable in its effects, and peculiarly gratifying to the Navy, was one of the chief amongst the various benefits which accrued to us on the appointment of our illustrious Sovereign to be Lord High Admiral; and during the short period of its existence, it gave an impulse which is not to this hour forgotten. What a check was it upon neglect or indifference, and what a reward for the three years' labours of a captain to know, that on his return to his country, his ship would be visited by one well capable of estimating and rewarding his zeal and exertions, who would condescend to listen to his suggestions and ask his opinions! Such a man returned

to his fireside-proud of his profession, and happy that the result of his endeavours had been witnessed, and his merits (at least) acknowledged.

With regard to the Ordnance Board composed, as above mentioned, of army officers, it frequently occurs that plans and opinions are submitted to them founded on some intricate question of ship-building, and requiring, to decide upon them, a knowledge of the actual practice of naval gunnery in all weathers and in all situations. What can a soldier be expected to know on questions so purely naval? A natural but hopeless suggestion occurs, that a proportion of naval officers should sit at the Board equal to the relative value and importance of the army and navy stores over which the department presides.

On the subject of the Victualling Office, it may not be uninteresting to quote some portions of the Report of the Count d'Argout, that precedes the ordinance, suppressing the French Victualling Office, and creating a Fifth Direction at the Admiralty under the title of the Victualling Direction.

"Paris, 13th December, 1830.

"SIR,—The service of victualling the navy forms a *separate* establishment, which is neither in accordance with the principles of ministerial responsibility, with the rules of general subordination, nor with the precautions prescribed by law in matters of public expenditure. In fact, a Victualling Office established at Paris, placed in juxtaposition with the Admiralty, and not incorporated with it, is not subject in its details to the orders of the Minister. By the forms of the establishment, and by the nature of its relations, it is independent of that general system which centres every thing in the Admiralty. It follows, that on subjects relating to the details of a service over which he has no real control, but only an imperfect general superintendence, although the minister may be under a nominal, it is unjust to impose upon him a real responsibility. This separation of the Victualling Board, which is felt at the centre, is doubly inconvenient at the extremities. In the seaports, the agents of this office form a distinct body, which only communicates with the central establishment, and only receives its orders from that quarter, and is consequently quite clear of the authority of the Prefet Maritime (Port Admiral), and of the superintendence of the inspectors, in direct opposition to the rules which govern the rest of the service. * * * * * * *

"The ordinance which I have the honour to submit to your Majesty, is intended to make the victualling of the Navy a part of the general system; if your Majesty deigns to approve of it, measures have been taken that it may be put in execution after the 1st of January 1831.

"I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) COUNT D'ARGOUT."

Then follows the ordinance.

The Dock-yards are a part of the Navy Board, and are as much separated from the general service as it is possible to divide two departments so intimately connected. To show the way they are governed:—At Deptford there is no chief officer; at Woolwich-yard all are masters; Chatham and Sheerness, eighteen miles apart, are under the same individual, a civilian; Portsmouth and Plymouth, under naval officers; and Pembroke, in a new character, under the master shipwright. How simple it would be to appoint a naval officer to all, with rank according to the importance of the Dock-yard. At Woolwich, such an arrangement would be particularly beneficial; as now, officers fitting out, have no head to apply to.

The accounts seem to partake of the general character. "The pre-

sent system of Navy accounts," says Mr. Abbot in 1828, "is altogether disjointed, and made up of many elaborate branches without a trunk to unite them."

Now for the actual arrangements of the Dock-yards. Before the Committee of the House of Commons, Mr. Barrow stated the following comparison between the management of a private yard, and one of our Dock-yards.

"In Woolwich yard we have two hundred and forty-eight shipwrights, eighteen clerks, six masters of trades, eight foremen, eight measurers, eleven cabin-keepers; besides surgeon, boatswain, warders and other people. In the private yard, where I said there were two hundred and fifty shipwrights, there is one foreman, one measurer, two clerks, and ten labourers. In our Dock-yards, the price of productive labour, compared to that of unproductive, is as 1 to 3¼; that is to say, for every 3*l.* 5*s.* paid to the men, there is 1*l.* paid for superintendence and other expenses of the yard, which is certainly enormous. In one of the principal Dock-yards in France, the superintendence bears a proportion to the labour of 1 to 22½."

Such is the organization of the British Navy; and it cannot be too often repeated, that if it goes wrong, it is the system, not the individual which is to blame. It is unjust to heap obloquy upon the surveyor of the Navy, and then to find fault with him for replying when he is attacked. On the contrary, the honest warmth, free from all mystification, which Sir Robert Seppings has evinced in the pages of this Journal, should be hailed as a pledge of his sincerity. To be branded at once with ignorance, obstinacy and ill-will, was too much to be borne, and we surely have a better earnest of upright conduct from the virtuous indignation which repels the attack of the accuser than from that dogged indifference which is mute under the unmerited lash. The dagger of the assassin is not less fatal, because it stabs you in the dark.

It is known that Sir Robert is an advocate of the system of razéeing at the Navy Board. The scientific journals of Europe are so many records of his talents and indefatigable exertions. The institution of the splendid Naval Museum at Somerset House is a monument of his public spirit, and were all departments as well filled, we should not now complain of the absence of a Naval Library. Sir Robert's general kindnes of manner and attention to the professional suggestions of officers who have seen him on business, are not, we believe, impeached, and instead of being dabbed at by every naval scribbler, he is justly entitled, in many respects, to command the respect and gratitude of the Navy.

These remarks apply equally to the case of another individual, who has fallen under the severe displeasure of the "Commander." The accomplished writer referred to, is well able to fight his own battles: a veteran in literature, he needs not our defence.

Before taking leave of the "Pamphlet," it may be well to give his Commandership a hint about duelling, for the laws of which, see the last number of the Journal. He says in his preface, that if he has offended any body, "he will be forthcoming at any time in the character of a gentleman." The English of which is, that he will fight them. Now, the two individuals above mentioned are the only ones to which this intimation can possibly apply; but the author may rest secure, that the one is too busy, and the other too snug at his cottage,

to think of exposing their bodies at this inclement season to his weapon. Besides, had he the misfortune to shoot or stab one or both of them in such a quarrel, what would Sir Richard say to him? He would certainly be remanded.

We now come to consider the officers of the Navy, and we enter upon the subject with satisfaction, as one treating of a class of persons who for noble conduct, general information, and simplicity of manners, are not excelled. No maladministration affects them. With their articles of war as undefined as their native element, they have always gone straightforward, implicitly obedient to their instructions, but not the less grateful for any encouragement which may have been from time to time accorded to them. The present Admiralty are well acquainted with their wants. They know the relative merits of the old and young schools, and will so amalgamate the two as to produce an efficient Navy.

It has been recently stated, that "a deficiency in seamanship exists at this moment." To the Navy this slur certainly does not apply, for formerly, on the same authority, "Lieutenants could seldom be procured sufficiently versed in seamanship to perform, during the most active part of the war, the common duties of seamanship," and were frequently obliged to quit their ships in consequence. Now, excepting in a very few cases, no such disgrace has befallen us for the last ten years. The improved state of the Merchant Service is likewise a direct contradiction to this statement. Look at the practice twenty years ago. What shall we say to reeving geers through two blocks as big as hogsheads, and lowering a yard half way down to reef a course? The seamen of 1831 would scorn such ignorance of principles. Did the seaman of old understand sailmaking, ropemaking, and shipbuilding, as he now does? Did he in any way understand the mechanism of the machine over which he had the control? No; the good old "rule of thumb" was his guide. Let the able writer who asserted this, go on board the Belvidera, Actæon, or Sapphire, in Portsmouth harbour, or the first outward bound West Indiaman which anchors at Spithead, and then let us hear what he says about modern seamanship.

There is one hardship upon officers which ought to be removed. The Captain of a British man-of-war invariably and unavoidably goes to sea in debt, from the expense of fitting out his cabin. Let the Admiralty imitate the excellent example of the French Navy, which supplies the cabin furniture. What would the world say to a captain who gave an ambassador a plank to eat his meals on? Our Government give him no more; and it is shameful for the country to ride off upon the public spirit and feeling of its servants.

The officers commanding packets are improperly situated. By being entitled to receive a passage money, they are placed nearly in the rank of purveyors, and instead of turning to account an excellent school for improvement in the knowledge of foreign harbours, and of all varieties of service, the lieutenants when appointed to such commands, are considered virtually to have given up their profession. Let the pecuniary business be entrusted to a purser, and the officers themselves would be grateful for the alteration. Why should not these commands be changed like the rest of the Navy? What an opening would it not afford to the employment of meritorious officers.

One word about the education of our Midshipmen. It is hard to see foreign navies giving those who serve them the advantage of an excellent education, while our own young men are totally neglected. The Naval College, for the employment of a child's mind, is a better system than any other; but will it be believed, that except in a few instances, the instruction of a boy after the age of thirteen in the Navy, is either left to himself, or entrusted to the care of an individual who, it has been elsewhere observed, "ranks with the ship's cook, messes with the midshipmen, and has no cabin." The exception mentioned is in the case where the chaplain, a competent person, has been induced to undertake the joint office. The remedy for the evil is easy and unobjectionable, and one that has been tried and approved. Incorporate finally and inseparably the two offices of chaplain and schoolmaster. Let the sons of naval and dock-yard officers, in short, persons used to the sea, be educated for the express purpose, and in the mean time ordain all the best of the present schoolmasters, amongst whom are some able men.

The progress of science, particularly nautical science, has been rapid of late years, but the books in which it is contained are scarce, and generally beyond the means of a half-pay officer; moreover, such works are not found in circulating libraries. He hears of the deeds of his predecessors, but he cannot afford to read them. All knowledge of foreign navies is shut out from him; but he has the mortification of seeing the naval hospitals of Plymouth and Haslar, within the last two years, gratuitously supplied with large medical libraries, whilst he is denied even a building in which, himself, to establish one. It may be mentioned, that every French dock-yard has been supplied with a library since the time of Louis the Fourteenth. A Library, appended to the College at Portsmouth, would be an imperishable monument of Sir James Graham's administration.

The question of abolishing pressing, brings the British seaman, who on all hands is considered as noble, as brave, and as able as ever, constantly under discussion; and on that subject, it is only by collecting the best opinions on both sides that we can hope to form a judgment. Sir George Cockburn, in giving his evidence before the Finance Committee in 1828, stated the French system to be this:—

"They have a mode of manning their fleet much more quick than we have of manning ours. Every seaman and fisherman in France is obliged to give his name to an agent or commissary at the different ports where they reside, and he cannot enter a merchant-ship or proceed to sea, without leave from that agent; and the moment men are wanted for the public service, they go to those ports, and those agents send up the number of men wanted for the service, and they therefore need not be, in manning any number of ships, longer than is necessary to march the seamen, under charge of troops, from the several ports to the naval stations where the ships are. I consider this a great deal worse than the press-gang, I believe there is a limit to the term of service," (eight years.) "It gives the Government a complete command over all the seamen. No merchant ship can clear out without the agent having certified that he knows every man that goes in her. Those who are not married, and have no children, are first selected for the public service, and so on."

Commander Cochrane has ably advocated this system. By experience it is found in France, that no man is deterred from following the

sea from the operation of the registry described; and reserving to ourselves the power of pressing if necessary, it seems to deserve, at least, the negative praise that it can do no harm.

In conclusion, one word about the workmen at the Dock-yards may not be misplaced. The young shipwrights and apprentices are not educated, as they ought to be, by the Government, and since the establishment of the school of naval architecture and the reduction of the quarter-men,* no hope of rising to the highest branches of the business is held out to them; consequently, there is little first-rate talent or emulation existing amongst the class of workmen. Let an opening be made for them, devote one hour out of their daily labour to their instruction, they, on their parts, will be glad to contribute another, and appoint a mathematical instructor during these hours at a small salary. One half of the first situations in the dock-yards might then be beneficially filled with the pupils of the architectural school, and one half with those mechanics whose talents will have enabled them to pass the necessary examination. As there are many degrees of station to fill, it might be well to constitute a corps of officers—Marine Engineers: to do away with all bonds and pecuniary securities; give them a uniform; let them take a few voyages; and, finally, and above all, place them in the class of gentlemen.

These remarks have been thrown together not in the vain hope that the plans incidentally mentioned in them shall meet with either favour or adoption, but to check the many erroneous opinions which have lately gone forth to the Navy in the shape of pamphlets, with all their cumbrous paraphernalia of prefaces, dedications, and apologies; after all, limited in their views, often intemperate in their expressions.

We are no alarmists on the subject of the Navy; with all its imperfections, it is still tremendous; and, thanks to the fine spirit which pervades its government, its officers, and its men, it is still efficient. One instance will suffice. In 1827, the Warspite, of 76 guns, returned from the circumnavigation of the globe, and anchored at Spithead. His present Majesty, as Lord High Admiral, returning from a cruise of inspection, went for that purpose immediately on board of her. His Royal Highness expressed himself well satisfied she was all that a British man-of-war ought to be. The excellence of her internal discipline was only equalled by the beauty of her external appearance. So good was the construction of this ship, that ten days from the time of her first anchoring after this arduous voyage, she was reported to the Admiralty ready to sail for Lisbon. Now she had had the advantage of a thorough repair by the present surveyors of the Navy, and the Warspite was commanded by an officer who had entered the service since the peace! If the British Navy be regarded with reference to itself alone, it is sufficient as it stands; but if the Marine of other countries is in progress of improvement, to support our present relative superiority, we must advance in a greater or at least in an equal ratio. Let us not, however, feel doubtful of future success, but with a firm determination to do justice by our own officers and men, let us set our minds to keep "a-head" with the navies of foreign countries.

* Since the above went to press, the "Masters of Trades" have also been done away with in the Dock-yards.

FRAGMENTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF A FIELD OFFICER.

1. War is the greatest of all games of chance; its minutest operations, even to the gaining of a cross or step of brevet rank, are constantly subject to the interference of Fortune who is a female;—having

——— "Pour n'en pas dire plus,
Les défauts de son sexe et peu de ses vertus."

2. We have lately been told from high authority, that all wars are unchristian, and the phrase sounds well; but like many other lofty sentences, it will hardly stand the test of close investigation. Was the Median war unchristian on the part of the heathen Greeks; or were the people of Syracuse and of Carthage acting an unchristian part in defending themselves against the Athenians and the Romans? Was the war waged by the Swiss against Charles the Bold, that of the German Protestants against the Catholics, or of the Spaniards against Napoleon, so very unchristian? would it have been more becoming in those nations, and many others that could be named, to have submitted to "slaughter and to shame," rather than to have manfully defended the blessings Providence had deigned to bestow upon them? or are the safety and independence of nations never assailed till fleets and armies are actually let loose upon them? Frederick's irruption into Saxony in 1756 was a defensive measure, as the results amply proved and justified. Utopian doctrines of human excellence and perfectibility sound vastly well in rhetorical declamation, but history tells a different tale, and it is only by trying the present by the past, and by making the result of our observation our guide for the future, that a safe line of military policy can be gained: for,

"What can we reason but from what we know?"

3. A knowledge of war will never be acquired by staff service alone; for the strength of armies depends much more on the composition of the troops than on the skill of their leaders, and unless the former act up to the plans of the latter, tacticians, strategists, and staff officers of all ranks and degrees, exert their skill in vain; and it is only in the ranks as a regimental officer that a proper knowledge of the power, feeling, and disposition of the troops can be acquired. "Soldiers," says Berenhorst, "form the basis, commanders of regiments and of companies the columns, of a well-proportioned military rotunda, they support the mighty cupola on which they long uphold, if it must be so, even a hollow Hercules against all the storms of war."

4. The Quarterly Review,* in speaking of the rapid promotion of some young noblemen, formerly asserted that their presence in the army added "lustre to a profession already honourable." This is like "gilding refined gold;" for the profession of arms, that profession on which the lives of hundreds of thousands, millions of treasure, and the ultimate fate of nations depend, must itself be a source of honour, independent of all exterior aid, except what it may derive from the good

* Review of Dupin's Military Forces of Great Britain.

conduct of its members, and from acting up to the full extent of its noble obligations.

5. The qualities most essential to an officer are, presence of mind and quickness of observation; for in war much depends on the discovery and the use made of the proper moment: he must be an able judge of human nature, for the purpose of correctly placing and appreciating his subordinates; his disposition must be cheerful, in order to encourage them under hardships; and his exertions to alleviate their sufferings, should bear proofs of kindliness of feeling. Placed by his profession in the first ranks of society, he must not only possess the knowledge required by that profession, but the manners and acquirements belonging to the rank in which he is called upon to move. The loftiest sentiments of chivalry must at all times form the guides of his conduct, because our whole system of discipline and subordination is founded upon honour, a rock of adamant, that if once undermined, will not fail to bury in its fall the proud fabric it has hitherto so nobly supported. Of an officer's courage it is needless to speak: no danger should appal or disturb him; for in the darkest turmoil of battle there must be light in his soul capable of guiding and directing his inferiors; and as the powers of the mind are in no slight degree dependent on the powers of the body, he must possess a constitution capable of bearing up against the manifold toils and privations to which his profession will naturally expose him. Without reverting to the higher description of military genius that appears on the scene about once in a century, are the qualities here enumerated of such every-day occurrence as to justify a limitation of the class from which they are to be selected?

6. Bating what is effected by fashion, the tendency of which is at present decidedly hostile to all manly and patriotic feeling, the aristocracy of England contain within themselves more of the elements of real greatness than are to be found in any other class of equal numbers in any country of the world; but even this will not justify the promotion of the highest Peer of the realm over the head of the youngest officer of fortune, unless on the plea of superior merit; because the favoured individual may in the particular instance happen to be the least meritorious, and his promotion may ultimately cause the loss of valuable lives that under the able leader might have been saved. To give naval or military preferment, therefore, on any other ground but that of real or supposed merit, would be nothing short of tendering men's lives in Moloch sacrifice at the shrine of aristocratic ambition.

7. It sometimes happens in war, that men rise to rank on the mere tide of events, which they could no more assist in guiding than the straw can direct the whirlwind that bears it aloft. The uninitiated, when they see such persons in their exalted stations, naturally

> "———————————— Stare,
> And wonder how the devil they got there."

8. War is the soldier's business, and the sole criterion of his merit; for even the most acute observer cannot know what a man will be in war, as it is what no man can even know of himself.

9. Recommendation is a matter of great difficulty—it is painful for the applicants to solicit recommendation; the request must be equally

painful to the person applied to, unless he can grant it to its full extent. But there are many deserving individuals in the army not exactly suited to the profession, hardly capable of doing justice to the rank they hold, still less fitted for a higher station. In what manner are such men to be recommended? The most upright men also rise occasionally to power and command, without possessing that knowledge of human nature which constitutes by far the most essential of all military qualities: such persons are, of course, no very eminent judges of merit; they will at times mistake humble and unobtrusive talent for weakness, and forward impudence for genius; at others they will see nothing but impertinent presumption, in manly and independent bearing, and find merit only in the bowing courtier or fawning sycophant. This is independent even of the favour, partialities, and affections, as well as of the little jealousies and darker feelings that so constantly adhere to that "sad Acheron of sorrow" the human heart, and but too often tend to obscure the judgment of the bravest and the best.

10. From ordinary men an ordinary recommendation may at least pass unobserved; but when a man possessing great influence, more from the station to which his talents have raised him in public estimation, than from mere professional rank, undertakes to recommend a subordinate officer, he is in honour bound to use his utmost exertions to render it effectual, because a cold or common-place recommendation from an individual who is known, or believed to be capable of forming an accurate opinion, is far more injurious than advantageous, "it damns with faint praise."

11. In the Article *Defensive Force*, in the last Number of the Westminster Review, (page 4,) the writer, after asking against whom armies are to fight, says—"certainly not against those who pay them;" meaning of course to assert, that the people, high and low, pay the army.

This is the sort of language often addressed by drunken rustics to soldiers with whom they are squabbling, and is well enough adapted to that state and station; whether equally well suited to the pages of a very grave review is a different question, but the fallacy of the assertion may be easily shown. No party, or set of individuals in the community, can say that they pay any of those who contribute by their exertions to the general stock of wealth or productiveness of the country at large; because the pay and income of all is but a sharing of that general wealth resulting from the combined exertions of the entire community. That some may be over and some under paid, is a fit matter for legislative consideration, but cannot possibly affect the principle—that all who contribute by their labour to the general store of wealth, are entitled to share a fair proportion of that wealth. The army, whose exertions keep all the parts of the body politic together, and in their proper places, and under whose protection the productive labour of the country can alone be carried on, get far less for the dangerous and difficult task that falls to their share than any other class of the community, and yet forsooth they are to be told that the people, or any set of people, pay them. As well might the cabbage in a Dutchman's garden boast of its magnanimity in paying the dyke that protects it from the fury of the ocean; without the dyke, that here

represents the army, the very soil from whence the cabbage derives its full-blown honour, pride, and nourishment, would be swept away by the first spring-tide.

12. It is said in the same Review, at page 2, "that more of the misery and desolation that has come over the present generation, must be attributed to standing armies than to any other cause." Were it not for the evil effected, the unblushing effrontery with which the radical and levelling press advances any piece of falsehood and folly that for a time may suit their purpose, would be in the highest degree amusing. But unfortunately, such falsehood produces mischief before it can be contradicted, even if contradiction were of avail, which it is not; for, like the Judge of facetious memory, who, for fear of being puzzled, would listen only to one side of a question, violent party-men read only to strengthen their opinions, and with a view to gratify their vanity by the perusal of opinions similar to those they already entertain. Such a state of things only could have occasioned the foolish assertion above mentioned; for there is nothing that history so clearly establishes as the fact, that civilization has never advanced, or been able to hold its ground, except by the aid of a well-regulated military force. Well trained armies have invariably been the forerunners or the hand-in-hand companions of peace, security, and the arts of peace, nor have the latter ever been able to outlive the fall of the former. The schoolmaster has effected his boasted progress only by holding fast the skirts of the soldier's coat, but has never yet ventured to show his face beyond the reach of the protecting bayonet. Let that philanthropic instrument be once put down, and where will be the security afforded by the primer against the dagger and the bludgeon?

13. The radical and levelling press, whose ignorance will make future generations blush for their ancestors, has by violence, falsehood, and misrepresentation overturned two thrones within as many months, and has shaken to their very foundation the oldest and best established institutions of our own country. This gigantic force has for years directed its fiercest attacks against the British army, but has not yet been able to destroy, or even to weaken, its popularity: the failure may seem strange to some, but the cause is as simple as it is evident and honourable. Notwithstanding the mass of miserable and mawkish cant that has been disseminated in our days, there is yet an honest manliness of feeling about the people of Britain that makes them delight even in the contemplation of deeds of hardihood and danger; and makes them proud of the unrivalled achievements of their sons, brothers, and countrymen, as well as of the country that produced, and of the institutions that fostered, such men, because it enables the most peaceful citizens to say with inward satisfaction—Even such would have been my conduct had chance placed me in the ranks of war, instead of casting my lot in a happier and more peaceful sphere!

14. In times of revolution, worthlessness is, more frequently than worth, a passport to preferment; a circumstance that amply accounts for the number of agitators and reformers that every age produces.

J. M.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY ON THE PENINSULA.

BY AN OFFICER OF DRAGOONS.

NEARLY fifteen years have elapsed since the announcement of peace: military topics, however, are still discussed with great interest, and the details of an old campaign are listened to patiently, and even sought for by those who have followed the more peaceful professions; and the advocate or the parish pastor speaks with pride of the military feats of his countrymen. It more properly belongs to the military man to divide the meed of praise among the different arms or branches of the service; and perhaps this glorious allocation has not been gone into with perfect fairness.

The British infantry has been recognised by all as the best in Europe: the excellence of the artillery is incontestable. The engineer department has possessed many brave and learned officers, as well as a most able advocate in the historian of the Sieges. The cavalry alone has been excepted from the boon of unmixed eulogium, and has even been censured by many as not having fulfilled its allotted share in the great contest. It is the object of the writer of these pages to prove that this charge is unjust, and to offer a few remarks on the subject. He has but one object in view, the welfare of an army in whose ranks he has passed many happy days, and professing, as he feels, perfect singleness of intention, he will deeply regret if he chances to give umbrage to any individual.

It may, perhaps, be denied, that the British cavalry stands in need of justification; such is truly our opinion; but it must be apparent to every minute observer, that a different feeling is entertained by many of our most distinguished officers; and it is still more to be observed, that in most of the works on the Peninsular war, little notice is taken of the cavalry affairs; if noticed at all, they are generally slurred over in a cursory manner. A certain unfriendly sentiment is entertained by the infantry against the horseman. The dragoon, on the other hand, frequently affects to look down on the *fantassin*. It would be well for the good of the service that these follies were at an end. The French army has an object in decrying British cavalry; having been beaten in every pitched battle, it is quite impossible to deny the merit of the foot soldier; but as the French cavalry was generally very superior to the British in point of number, and the British horse, on that account, precluded from having any marked influence on the battle, this circumstance gives the Frenchman the opportunity to assert one point of superiority. The French cavalry is doubtless a most gallant corps, yet their services in the Peninsula are certainly less than might have been expected from the heroes of Austerlitz, &c.

We trust that this sketch may not be viewed as an *ex parte* statement, seeking unfairly to exalt or depreciate any portion of the British army; the writer has no such object in view. An *elève* of the gallant, devoted Moore, he is not likely to undervalue British infantry: indeed, a man of common sense could scarcely so far lose sight of the fields of Vimiera, Talavera, Salamanca, and Waterloo. On the other hand, having made several campaigns, as an officer, in two distinguished cavalry regiments, he will not be suspected of injustice to that arm.

It is necessary to add, that every opportunity will be taken to compare the comparative effect produced by the British and French cavalry.

At the commencement of the war on the Peninsula, there remained in the army but few who had witnessed an active campaign. From the time of the breaking out of the revolutionary war, nothing of great importance had been executed by the British army. Part of the infantry had occasionally been employed in desultory warfare, and on several occasions had an opportunity to evince the bravery and discipline of British soldiers. Among these feats of war, Alexandria and Maida must always be claimed as brilliant examples of British valour and skill. In the different expeditions which were undertaken, as diversions, the difficulty of transporting dragoons had induced the chiefs to forego the use of that arm, while the field of operation was frequently of too small extent to admit of the movements of cavalry. During the war previous to 1808, we can only call to mind one affair of cavalry at all worthy of notice—that of Villars en Couché, where the 15th Light Dragoons defeated a very superior body of the enemy, and having rescued the Emperor of Austria, the order of Maria Theresa was conferred on every officer present on that memorable occasion.

During this uninteresting epoch, the British army was little esteemed by the continental powers. The part of the French army opposed to our troops in Egypt, was ready to acknowledge the valour of the *red wall* of Britain. Alexandria and Maida were known to all as scenes of British glory, but these were slender achievements for so large an army, and indeed were known to great part of the Continent only through the garbled medium of the *Moniteur*, while Europe was kept in continued excitement by the campaigns of the French in Italy, Austria, and Prussia. The cavalry was nearly confined to the British islands; the equipment and discipline were not neglected, but never employed. It appeared as a useless appendage to the army, which might have been dispensed with,—save the labours of the men as orderlies, and the officers as a glittering addition to the county ball-room. We remember communicating to a waiter in a county town, where, at the head of a recruiting party, we had for some months been playing *l'aimable*, that we had received an order to proceed forthwith to Portsmouth for embarkation. Dick's immediate answer was, "But *you'll* buy off!" We really had some little military ardour, but found it quite hopeless to convince him of the napkin of the expediency of the proposed change. From the year 1808, we must date a new epoch in British military annals: although the army had been inactive, the boar was whetting his tusks, and while the greatest pains were bestowed on the organization of the troops, a General was forming on the plains of Hindostan, whose talents and foresight had been surpassed by none, and who has ever been most willing to ascribe to the troops under his command, an ample share of the merit assigned to himself.

Sir A. Wellesley landed on the coast of Portugal in the month of August 1808, totally unprovided with cavalry; but shortly afterwards he was joined by 200 of the 20th Light Dragoons, who came from Sicily, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor. The battle of Vimiera was fought on the 21st. The French force was somewhat inferior to ours, and the weak effort they made in consequence of dividing their

force into three columns of attack, never allowed them even a momentary hope of success. The French were very superior in horsemen. Gen. Margaron, by the French account, was at the head of 1200 cavalry, the greatest part of which were heavy dragoons. Little could be expected from the British dragoons; an opportunity, however, did offer, and was seized on by Colonel Taylor, who, observing that Laborde's division was in confusion from the heavy fire it had sustained, rushed forward, and fiercely charging the infantry, completed their rout, and made numerous prisoners. Having done so much, they were unable to resist the attack of a large body of French dragoons, and the 20th retired, leaving their gallant chief among the slain. The French cavalry was of material use to their infantry in this battle, as they formed a gallant front to cover their formation after their repulse; but thirteen guns remained in our hands, and we heard of no attempt on the part of the French horsemen to retake them. Thiebault speaks of many brilliant charges made by the French cavalry, but as they came into collision with our troops on no occasion except the one mentioned when they repulsed the victorious 20th Light Dragoons, we are inclined to believe, that when the French speak of their troops, *executant de belles charges*, they mean little more than what we technically name demonstrations.

The convention of Cintra having accomplished the first object for which a British army had been sent to the Peninsula, viz. the deliverance of Portugal, including the surrender of its fortresses, all of which were in the hands of the French, the active operations of the army were at an end. It is no part of our intention to write an account of the war, nor even to take a military or political view of the subject; so far we must venture to intrude our opinion as to say, that Gen. Junot richly deserved to be hanged for making a treaty by which he surrendered two fortresses which he might have retained till they were relieved by the Emperor, which could have been accomplished by Napoleon in less than three months, probably with little loss to the French army, save the stores of plunder which they had amassed, and which the convention allowed them quietly to carry off. The writer is ashamed to say that he has not yet seen Sir Hew Dalrymple's published memoir, in which he no doubt amply justifies his conduct: the best excuse we can make is, that no justification is necessary.

Early in October, an army for the assistance of the Spanish patriots was committed to Sir John Moore, and before the middle of that month, the different corps were on the march to Salamanca, which had been selected as the place of rendezvous. It had been deemed necessary, in consequence of the information received at Lisbon, to send the cavalry round by Escurial, and it was not till the 20th of December that the British cavalry was united at Toro, under the command of Lord Paget. It was composed of the 7th, 10th, 15th, and 18th British Hussars, and the 3rd Hussars of the German Legion, and formed a body of about 2400 sabres.

No more perplexing situation can be imagined than that of the British cavalry. The French were greatly superior in number, flushed by recent success, and commanded by able and experienced officers: it is only necessary to mention Gen. Franceschi, who was decidedly one of the most able officers in the French army. Lord Paget and his gallant

troops do not appear to have been awed by these circumstances. The General lost no time in asserting his superiority: having received information that 700 *Chasseurs à cheval* were at Sagahun, under the command of Gen. Debelle, Lord Paget marched to attack them at the head of the 10th and 15th Hussars, and so confident was his Lordship of success, that he sent the 10th round the town to cut off the retreat of the enemy, while he attacked them in front with the 15th. The French picket was surprised and taken, with the exception of one or two men, who, having escaped, gave the alarm, and allowed time to the French brigade to form, which they accomplished under very favourable circumstances, having a ravine in their front; and the ground being covered with snow, rendered the attack more perplexing: Lord Paget, however, ordered the charge, which was made with the greatest vigour. The Chasseurs, who received the charge without advancing to meet their antagonists, were completely overthrown; many were killed and wounded, and 157 prisoners, including two colonels and eleven or twelve inferior officers, were secured. One French author states Debelle's loss at 200; but, at the lowest calculation, 157 is an enormous number of prisoners for one regiment to make, and must appear so to those who have witnessed the difficulty of securing cavalry prisoners: even when they are utterly destroyed as a body, small parties and single horsemen escape their conquerors. We can confidently assert, that on many occasions not one-half of the prisoners who had surrendered have been eventually secured. The loss of the 15th on this occasion was very trifling, not exceeding thirty in killed and wounded, and some even of that small number were wounded by chance, in the French scuffle of retiring. We remember one hussar of the 15th, whose horse had fallen in the snow; while he was in the act of remounting, a French trooper, escaping from the throng, passed him, and seizing the fair occasion, by a cut of his sabre extended the mouth to the ear on each side: the wound speedily healed, and the man long continued in the regiment, though his personal charms were not enhanced by the application of the French cosmetick.

On the commencement of the retreat which occurred only three days after the gallant affair at Sagahun, the French pushed forward strong bodies of cavalry, which was the occasion of numerous combats, all of which terminated most gloriously for the British. At Villa Pando, a strong detachment of French cavalry was attacked by Colonel Leigh, under the direction of Lord Paget, with two squadrons of the 10th Hussars; the French were posted on a steep hill; the soil a heavy clay, saturated with wet from the incessant rains, rendered the attack more difficult; the 10th overcame those difficulties and completely overthrew the French, killing twenty of their number and making a hundred prisoners. Another instance is mentioned in the Narrative of Sir John Moore's Campaign, from which the foregoing anecdote is copied:—"The 18th Dragoons had signalized themselves in several former skirmishes; they were successful in six different attacks. Capt. Jones, when at Palencia, ventured to charge a hundred French dragoons with only thirty British; fourteen of the enemy were killed and six made prisoners." In a letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh by Sir John Moore, dated December 28th, after recounting the affair of Sagahun, Sir John adds, "there have been taken by the cavalry since our march from Salamanca from 400 to 500, besides a

considerable number of killed; our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have, and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, Lord Paget and Brig.-Gen. Stewart."

The last opportunity afforded to Lord Paget of evincing his superiority occurred on the 29th: the main body of infantry having left Benevente, Gen. Lefebre, thinking that nothing remained but the cavalry pickets, which were posted near the Esla, distant about a mile from the town, crossed that river with the Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, which we have repeatedly heard mentioned by French officers as the best cavalry in the service. The affair which followed is thus described in Sir John Moore's Narrative:—

"At nine o'clock A.M. 500 or 600 of the Imperial Guard plunged into the river and crossed over; they were immediately opposed by the pickets under Colonel Otway, which, when united, amounted only to 220 men; they retired slowly before the enemy, bravely disputing every inch of ground, and upon the pickets being reinforced by a small body of the 3rd Dragoons, they charged with so much fury, that the first squadron broke through, and was for a time surrounded by the enemy; wheeling up, they extricated themselves by charging back through the enemy. Lord Paget soon reached the field with the 10th Hussars, and having drawn the French from the river, he charged; but before the British could close, the Chasseurs wheeled about and fled to the ford, leaving on the field fifty-five killed and wounded and seventy prisoners, among whom was Gen. Lefebre. The Imperial Guards showed themselves much superior to any cavalry which the British had before engaged; they fought gallantly, and killed or wounded near fifty of our dragoons."

The number of wounded who escaped was very large; Baron Larrey, in his narrative, mentions the number of wounded, many of them very severely, and describes the cases of several of them who died in hospital; they are curious, and prove that the old light dragoon sabre, much as we disapprove of it, might be applied to some purpose. In this affair the conduct of the pickets was conspicuously admirable; they checked a brave enemy treble their number. When joined by the 10th Hussars, the British force fully equalled that of the French, when no farther opposition was offered. The circumstances of this gallant affair are well known, and it would be needless to detail them farther. The French army does not appear to have regretted this humiliation of the Chasseurs, who, since Austerlitz, had claimed the title of invincible: there appears to have been an overbearing spirit among the French cavalry towards their infantry. We remember a ridiculous display of that feeling. Shortly after the peace of 1814, a Captain of French *Chasseurs-à-cheval* was supping with a small party of British officers, when he addressed himself to an officer of dragoons present, "Brave Captain of Hussars, my fellow soldier, I pledge you to a glass of wine;" and then turning to two very fine young men who were officers of a distinguished infantry corps, he said, in a most superciliously condescending manner, "and *Messieurs d'infanterie,* I am not proud; the *fantassin* is good in his line, and I am willing that you should join us. *Mon camarade! nous buvons, Messieurs d'infanterie, à votre santé.*"

In all the encounters during this short but brilliant period, Lord Paget appears to have been present; it is quite impossible that during a long campaign his Lordship could have shared in every affair of post

nor would it have been necessary. He had set the example and encouraged the spirit; he had established a confidence of superiority which would not have been obliterated, and it is deeply to be lamented that an officer who evinced so much bravery, skill, and self-possession in his first campaign, was doomed to take no farther share in the Peninsular war. The British cavalry was infinitely inferior in number to that of the French, which was also commanded by experienced officers who had frequently distinguished themselves, and being placed under the eye of the Emperor, were certain of immediate reward: the legion of honour, whose crosses were liberally bestowed on the brave, was of itself a great stimulus to exertion; nevertheless, the British cavalry, without that incentive, at once asserted its superiority, and lost no opportunity to establish its claim.

In most cases, the object of the occupation of ground might have been accomplished without coming to the *arme blanche* as at Sagahun. Debelle and his chasseurs might have been skirmished out of the latter place, and as far as regards the occupation of the town, the object of the General-in-Chief would have been equally attained, but without establishing the valour of the British cavalry: Lord Paget wisely avoided half measures, which would have left each party uncertain as to their intrinsic merit.

After the affair of Benevente the army retired rapidly to Astorga, and soon afterwards, from the want of shoes, or, as we have heard, of nails, the cavalry became absolutely non-effective. It is natural that a corps hurried out from England, and at once brought into active service, to which they were quite unused, should have been deficiently equipped. We remember a striking instance of the necessity of practice to inform us of our wants; in the staff of a General, whose table on opening the campaign was supplied with every comfort and even luxuries, on sitting down to their first dinner, it was discovered that among the supply of condiments, &c. the simple omission of salt rendered their feast a very unsavory one. On the retreat it was frequently necessary to shoot a number of the cavalry horses, which could not proceed for want of shoes, and in the morning numerous shots were frequently heard, which proved to be the destruction of horses.

We think it was at Herrerias, that the reserve had turned out after a short repose to continue the retreat; a number of shots were heard in the front, and the General sent his aide-de-camp to inquire into the cause; he returned with the answer, it is only shooting horses; the plot, however, thickened, the aide-de-camp was again dispatched, and again returned with the answer, only shooting horses. The General, however, only replied, "Nonsense, there has been firing enough to shoot all the horses in the army." The posts had, in fact, been attacked.

A great part of the retreat, after leaving Villa Franca, was through a country perfectly unsuited to cavalry. The Hussars continued to render any assistance in their power, and on many occasions were useful. When the reserve retired in the night from the position above Constantino, a party of the 15th remained and kept up the fires, by which means the French were prevented molesting the retreat, which they might have done in the open country through which the road to Lugo lay, and which the reserve had traversed with perfect safety by good time on the following morning.

(To be continued.)

ROUGH WEATHER,

OR THE SEAMAN IN HIS ELEMENT.

THERE is no class of men in existence whose energies and resources rise with the emergency so remarkably as in the case of British seamen. Cooper and other novelists are fond of introducing traits of this quality which, to the landsman, frequently appear overdrawn and unnatural. Fiction, however, has represented nothing of this kind for which a counterpart may not be found in the wild and wandering career of British Tars.

In the fall of the year 1814, on our passage from the Chesapeake to St. Mary's, in South Carolina, His Majesty's Ship H——, in company with the A——, 74 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral C——, encountered a hurricane of the most tremendous description. The narrative is furnished by a young officer on board.

On December 25th, the weather was uncommonly fine for the season of the year. In the midshipmen's berth we had a most excellent dinner, through the kindness of the Captain, who made us a present of some stock, wine, &c.; and the boatswain, a fine hard-a-weather seaman, insisted that we should have a joint of roast-beef; to that effect he towed overboard a large piece of salt-junk, until it became partly fresh, and then had it roasted, insisting that each person should have a slice for the honour of Old England. Well, a joyous day we had; all hands keeping up the glorious old system of conviviality tempered with sobriety. But the morrow's dawn presented a woful contrast to our late enjoyment.

I recollect well having the morning's watch with our third Lieut. M——. The men were employed washing decks as usual, when the sky suddenly presented a very strange and alarming appearance: the wind became light and variable; the ship's head could not be kept the right way, and the quarter-master at the helm (a fine old seaman) said there was every indication of a hurricane, and advised the Lieutenant (who had never witnessed one) to lose no time in preparing for it. The words were no sooner uttered than it came on to blow very hard from the northward, taking us aback. At this period, about five or six bells, the A—— was three miles distant, and it was really an astonishing sight to behold both vessels whirling round with the greatest velocity. As soon as the sails were trimmed on one tack, the weather fell suddenly calm, lowering excessively, then blowing uncommonly heavy, and backing right round the compass, so that we had considerable difficulty to keep clear of the A——. We instantly shortened sail, got the top-gallant yards and masts on deck, jib-boom in, spritsail-yard fore and aft, and made all snug by furling every sail, except the storm stay-sails, close reefed fore-sail and main-top-sail.

We had barely made these preparations when it came on to blow tremendously from the north-west, giving us an earnest of what we had to expect. Following the Admiral's motions, the ship was brought to the wind, when down she settled right on her beam-ends, sending every soul on board to leeward in horrible consternation. As we were a fir frigate and extremely short of water, the chance was much against us; however, Providence befriended us; with difficulty we righted and

got before the wind, scudding under the main-top-sail and fore-stay-sail, having furled the fore-sail and main-stay-sail. As the A—— continued lying to, we soon lost sight of her. The dead-lights were shipped, our hatches were battened down, and eight men stationed to the relieving tackles in the gun-room. At this period the sea was tremendously heavy, the ship rolling her quarter-deck bulwarks under, although going at the rate of twelve and a half knots per hour; the wind howled most dreadfully, and altogether it was a most dismal sight to behold our ship's company shivering with cold and rain, not able to procure any refreshment, the sea having soon washed out the galley fire, and it was impossible to get at the spirit-room to splice the main-brace; altogether it was truly miserable.

About three P.M. the foresail, although furled, was blown away from the yard, and shortly afterwards the larboard main-top-sail sheet went, and the sail flapped furiously against the top-mast and main-mast head. At this critical juncture the spirit of the British seaman was evinced; for unless the sail was cut away, the main-mast must be lost, and as a necessary consequence, the vessel herself would have a bad chance if broached to the wind. It was a moment of terrible suspense and anxiety to all hands, not one of whom could stand or move on deck without holding on by the life-lines passed fore and aft, and even thus two men had been washed overboard who were standing near the main-mast, and strange to relate, the next sea washed them in again, the bight of the fore-sheet having caught them; but one had his neck terribly cut.

In this extremity the Captain had too much feeling and humanity to order any men aloft, as it was deemed impossible for them to succeed, and that their lives must be inevitably sacrificed in making the attempt; however, the gunner, Mr. Collier, who had served as chief gunner's mate of the Shannon in her splendid action with the Chesapeake, and two seamen, whose names deserve to be handed down to posterity, immediately volunteered their services: it was a moment of extreme dread and anxiety to behold these gallant fellows mounting the shrouds at a period when the sea broke over our lower yard arms, and every roll of the ship threatened to consign them to eternity. Each man on deck felt as if his own life were at stake, when one of them, William Murray, the captain of the main-top, laid out and cut away the larboard earing, while the gunner, assisted by the other, (whose name I regret at this distant period I cannot bring to memory,) severed the remaining top-sail sheet from the main-yard: the sail rent asunder with a terrific crash, which was heard far above the howling of the wind. The safety of the vessel thus assured, what a joyous moment for these brave and daring fellows, as they descended to receive the heartfelt cheers and gratulations of their officers and shipmates, as fine a crew as ever trod a vessel's deck: it was a scene not to be soon forgotten, and calculated to inspire confidence in the resources of British seamanship and courage under the most trying circumstances.

NAUTICUS.

WATERLOO.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

[It is an essential feature of our design to bring forward the interests and, when deserving, the productions of the subordinate members of the *United Service* in as prominent a light as those of the superior classes. The following characteristic narrative is copied, with slight corrections, and those chiefly of idiom, from a letter written by a Private in the 10th Hussars, from the neighbourhood of Paris, to his Father-in-law in England. The manly traits here ingenuously recorded may tend, perhaps, to set the British soldier right with many who mistake his nature and revile his calling.—Ed.]

———, near Paris, July 11th, 1815.

Dear Parents,—For so I have a just right to esteem you. For nearly the first time in my life, I take an opportunity of sending you a few lines, for I understand from a letter which I received from Julia, that it was your request for me to write to you, and not doubting myself that a few lines from one so nearly connected with one of yours, and one who has so often fought the battles of his country, might, at this time, be in some measure interesting, I have availed myself of this opportunity to give you as much information as comes within my comprehension; though you, no doubt, are well acquainted with what has transpired during this short, but ever glorious campaign; but as the scribbler of a newspaper can say what he pleases, I shall take the liberty of saying what I know to be true, and so to the subject.

On the 16th of June, our troops got in motion; all the British were advancing with all possible speed towards the enemy, who was waiting our approach, and had already made an attack upon some Hanoverian troops, and on that account we had a forced march. The brigade which I belonged to marched a distance of above fifty miles, and taking their posts the same evening about seven o'clock, and being the first cavalry that arrived, we remained under arms all night, during which time several brigades of cavalry and most of our infantry arrived; but the enemy was so strongly posted, that it was thought prudent not to attack them in their works, but to fall back. The infantry, therefore, about ten in the morning of the 17th, began to fall back, leaving us to cover their retreat. The French perceiving this, did not long remain inactive, but soon brought up their Lancers to attack us; but we were not to bring them to action, but to retreat, which was accordingly done. Gen. Vivian, who commanded our brigade, conducted the retreat; in a most able and skilful manner did he complete it, covering with our brigade the retreat of the whole army, which fell back upon this point. The enemy seeing us retreat, was quite delighted, and followed us with all speed, cheering and hallooing at us, thinking to alarm and frighten us; but in this they were disappointed, for we did not lose a man, although they attempted to charge us several times, but our skirmishers beat them back in spite of their boasted bravery.

Thus was our retreat completed after having fallen back about eight miles. Thus far were they to come, but no farther; but we were much hurt by a thunder-storm, which brought with it the most heavy torrents of rain that I ever beheld; nor did it abate during the night, nor till about nine next morning, and we were exposed to it all the

time, for we took up our abode in a wood all night, so that we were like drowned men more than soldiers; but as many of us have long been inured to hardships and deprivations of almost all descriptions, it went off cheerfully, and none seemed to repine, for when the motives of the mind are strong for execution, all things are set aside to gain the wished-for purpose. This it is that makes us think light of misfortunes, and bear deprivations beyond conception to those who never trod this thorny path, yet with us they are borne without a murmur; but I am wandering from my subject.

About nine in the morning of the 18th, the clouds dispersed, and gave over raining, and the enemy drew up in order of battle, and our line had been formed all night, so we were quite ready for them. Our troops were posted upon a chain of rising heights which commands the plain before it, whilst that of the French was posted on a rising ground in parallel line with ours, and their position was covered by a long chain of woods, which favoured and hid many of their movements, so that we had no advantage of them, for we had the plain before us, and they the same: thus all was ready, and about twelve the onset commenced by a brisk fire from the skirmishers, (or, perhaps, what you call sharpshooters,) and soon after a very heavy cannonade ensued, and by two the action became general, and most desperate did it rage, for both sides seemed determined to keep their ground; but the enemy showed us that they did not only mean to have their own ground, but ours also. With this seeming determination did they bring up a strong force of cavalry and infantry, and pushed with all their might upon the centre of our line, thinking to break it; but in this they were disappointed, for our cavalry met them, and drove them back as fast as they advanced. Finding, therefore, that they could not move our centre, they then endeavoured to turn our left flank by pressing upon it in the same manner. Upon this point our brigade was posted, but they met with the same reception as before; so finding that we stood firm at this place also, they took up their own ground, and soon after endeavoured to advance at all points, but their attention was then arrested by a large body of Prussians, who came point blank upon their right flank, and opened a very heavy fire upon the French from their artillery. This for a little time put them in a consternation, but even this they recovered, and altering their line, seemed to suffer but little from this our new reinforcement.

This was about five in the evening, and the victory seemed still doubtful. The enemy then made one more attempt to vanquish us, by bringing the most of his force at our right flank, trying to force it, and to gain the high road to Brussels, a large town in Flanders, in which, if he had succeeded, our defeat would have been complete; and here it was that our commander, the Duke of Wellington, was put to the test, for they advanced with a vast and immense body of cavalry, supported by infantry, and covered by artillery, and seemed determined to have this road, and did gain ground in spite of all the General's endeavours to prevent them, driving our brave infantry from their ground very fast. The chief of our artillery was then brought to this point, and their's also in line with ours, and such a tremendous peal of thunder did they ring one against the other as I never knew since my name

was Marshall. The whole of the cavalry belonging to the British was also brought to the right of our line, and charged them in brigades; and ours also left its post where it had been all day on the left, and came to the right, and having the greatest distance to come, we, of course, were the last, and the whole of our cavalry nearly had charged them. This stopped their progress in advancing in great measure. Our brigade was then formed in line, and there we stood showing them that we *would* have the ground, or perish in the attempt; but they did not much like our sturdy front, and remained at a small distance off, but would not charge us; but we stood under a most galling and destructive fire from infantry for near an hour. Yet this could not move us, but firm as a rock we stood, except those poor fellows who fell victims to their bravery. It was now near eight in the evening, and still the battle raged with redoubled fury, and still there was much to be done, and little time to do it in, for night was fast approaching, therefore no time was to be lost.

Our brigade was then formed into three lines, each regiment composing its own line, which was the 10th, 18th, and a regiment of German Legion Hussars, my own regiment forming the first line. The General then came in front of the line, and spoke in the following manner:—

"Tenth," says he, "you know what you are going to do, and you also know what is expected of you, and I am well assured it will be done. I shall therefore say no more, only wish you success;" and with that he gave the order for us to advance. I am not ashamed to say, that well knowing what we were going to do, I offered up a prayer to the Almighty, that for the sake of my children and the partner of my bosom, he would protect me, and give me strength and courage to overcome all that opposed me, and with a firm mind I went, leaving all that was dear to me to the mercy of that Great Ruler, who has so often in the midst of peril and danger protected me. After advancing about a hundred yards, we struck into a charge as fast as our horses would go, keeping up a loud and continued cheering, and soon we were among the Imperial Guards of France, the 18th also charging as soon as we got among them, which so galled them, that we slew and overcame them like so many children, although they rode in armour and carried lances ten feet long; but so briskly did our lads lay the English steel about them, that they threw off their armour and pikes, and those that could get away flew in all directions; but still we had not done, for there were two great and solid squares of infantry, who had hurt us much with their fire whilst we were advancing, and still continued to do so whilst we were forming again. In short they were all around us, we therefore formed as well as we could, and at them we went. In spite of their fixed bayonets we got into their columns, and like birds they fell to the ground, and were thrown into confusion, and it ran like wild fire among their troops that their Guards were beaten, and panic-struck they flew in all directions. But still we had not done our part, and left those to pursue who had seen the onset. We took sixteen guns at our charge and many prisoners, but we could see no longer, it was so dark, and at length we assembled what few we had got together of the regiment, and the General of the brigade formed us

in close column so that we might all hear him, and he addressed us in the following manner:—" Now, Tenth," he said, " you have not disappointed me; you are just what I thought you were; you were the first regiment that broke their lines, and to you it is that we are indebted for turning the fate of the day, and depend upon it that your Prince shall know it, for nothing but the bravery and discipline of the regiment could have completed such a work." We then gave him three cheers, and since that he has given us at a great length in our orderly books his thanks and praise for our conduct.

You may perhaps think, that because I have spoken of this it shows my vanity, but my motive for having done so is, because I saw in an English newspaper that the Life Guards were the only cavalry who had been of any use; it, therefore, did not much please me nor my regiment, because we knew it to be a base falsehood. The Guards certainly made a very brilliant charge, and so it ought to be spoken of: you will, however, see by what I have stated that the regiment did its duty, and that is all that we wish to be understood of us.

I am sorry to say that we have to lament the loss of a most brave and gallant officer, Major Howard, who led the squadron that I belonged to, and most nobly did he show himself formed to let them know he was an Englishman; but when we charged the infantry, one of them shot him dead just as we got within bayonet's length of them. It will be a heart-breaking blow, I fear, for his wife, for they were said to be a most happy pair. She has sent for his remains to England. We had two officers killed, three Captains and two Lieutenants wounded; but how many privates we have lost I do not know, but not so many as might have been expected, for the French fired so high that when we were close to them, half their shots did not tell, or they might have killed every man of us; but Providence is ever on the watch, and orders every thing as it pleases, and I can never return too many thanks to the Almighty for preserving me through that day's perils and dangers, for never did I behold such a day's slaughter as that, nor did British troops try more for victory, and never were they nearer being beat; but thanks to Heaven the work was at last completed, for the Prussian troops completed what we had begun, pursuing and driving them all night, the darkness of which helped to add to their horror-struck minds.

Thus was this proud and destroying tyrant once more beaten and compelled to fly to his capital for shelter, leaving his troops to their destructive fate. This proves him to be a coward, for he abandoned them in the hour of danger. His fate and that of all Europe depended upon that day, but the evening clouds saw him a wretched fugitive, not daring to stop, nor yet to go on. We took from them 210 pieces of cannon, and store of all descriptions, and many prisoners. He had during the action in many places the black flag flying, which signifies no quarter. No, if they had beat us, I dare say they would have showed us no quarter; and I myself am eye-witness to it, that many of them were laid to the ground, which would not have been but for that. He had covered his cavalry with armour to secure them, but we wanted no steel covering, but hearts proved to be already steeled, and we let them know it. We have followed them to the gates of Paris, which gave up to us on the 6th of this month; but Napoleon is miss-

ing, so what will be done I do not know. After having given this short but true account of what has transpired, I shall bring my military scribble to a close, for I have no doubt but my reader is weary of it.

I shall now make a few remarks on a subject that is closely connected with my own feelings and circumstances, and then close my letter. The last letter I received from my wife was dated June 9th, at which time she said she was very well considering her present state; I have not heard from her since, and I am very uneasy, for I fear all is not well; but I will not despair, but trust to the Great Ruler of all events, who will, I hope, be both a husband and a father to her. This has been a hard blow to us both, but I hope we shall hereafter enjoy the sweets of this hard and distressing separation; without adversity we can never enjoy prosperity. She also informed me that my little offspring Emma is with you, and I here return you my most hearty thanks for taking her till such times as my wife may, if it pleases God, recover. Poor little dear, how often do I think of her little innocent ways and sayings! how I should be delighted to see her, and all of you, but that cannot be; our little family, alas! is far divided; but let us hope that we shall one day meet to part no more. I could say more on this subject, but it would but hurt your feelings, and so no more from

Your dutiful Son-in-law,
(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL.

Addressed to Mr. Gerrard,
Baker, Sibble Edingham, Essex.

DEFENCE OF CAPTAIN COOK AGAINST AN ATTACK ON HIS CHARACTER IN A RECENT PUBLICATION AT PARIS.

OUR attention has been lately drawn to a report* made by a committee of the Geographical Society of Paris, in which we notice some extraordinary assertions they have ventured to make, when alluding to former voyages of discovery in the Pacific, on the character of our illustrious countryman Cook. The passage in question commences in the following terms:—

"Nous omettons indistinctement toutes les expéditions qui eurent lieu jusqu'à celles de Cook. En effet, toutes ces expéditions, en y comprenant même celle de Bougainville, si riche d'ailleurs en grandes découvertes, par la nature de leurs opérations, restèrent trop au-dessous du niveau actuel de la géographie pour être comprises dans l'examen que nous allons faire. On découvrait de nouvelles terres, mais on s'occupait fort peu de tracer leur configuration d'une manière exacte: il faut convenir d'ailleurs qu'on ne possédait pas encore les méthodes ni les instruments nécessaires pour parvenir à ce but. Les cartes ou les plans que l'on rapportait n'étaient donc que des ébauches, des croquis plus ou moins imparfaits, dont la géographie de detail ne pouvait tirer qu'un faible parti. Cook fut le premier qui rendit à cette science des services signalés dans ces parages. Non content d'annoncer de nouvelles terres, comme avaient fait ses devanciers, il détermina leurs positions avec soin, et chercha à tracer les gisements et les contours de leurs côtes avec toute la précision que pouvaient comporter les méthodes en usage de son temps. Ses découvertes sont restées authentiques, et il a fallu que les opérations hydrographiques fussent portées à un très-haut point de perfection pour qu'on reconnût plus tard tout ce que les travaux de Cook laissaient encore à désirer. Au moins est-il constant que les côtes dont il avait tracé des cartes étaient presque aussi exacte-

* Since re-published in the "Annales Maritimes," Jan. 1831.

ment figurées que la plupart de celles de l'Amérique, de l'Asie, etc; en un mot de celles que les navires du commerce parcouraient depuis des siècles. Résultat prodigieux pour ces temps, et qui donnaient tout à la fois la mesure du talent remarquable, du courage inébranlable et de la persévérance opiniâtrede ce grand capitaine.

Les trois voyages de Cook sont encore et resteront à jamais les meilleurs modèles à suivre pour les navigateurs futurs, sous les rapports nautiques. Honneur à ceux qui pourront se glorifier d'en avoir le plus approché!"

To this point of the report, the Committee do justice to our distinguished countryman, and had it stopped here, we must have felt gratified by the well-merited eulogium upon that intrepid navigator; but the statements following are in so different a tone, and expressed in terms so discreditable and unjust to Cook's memory, that we have been induced to devote a few pages to the defence of a name which ought ever to be held in high and universal regard. The Report proceeds as follows:—

"Du reste le caractère inflexible et morose de cet intrépide marin rendit souvent aux personnes appelées à servir sous ses ordres leur position désagréable. On se souvient que Banks renonça à l'accompagner dans son second voyage, bien qu'il eût tout disposé dans cette intention. Les récriminations virulentes des deux Forster ternirent un peu l'éclat de cette campagne. Enfin dans sa dernière expedition, il crut devoir se borner au concours de son médecin Anderson, sous le rapport des sciences physiques.

"On sait aussi maintenant à quoi s'en tenir sur l'humanité tant prônée de ce sévère navigateur. Sans doute il fut toujours juste dans sa conduite envers les peuples qu'il visita, et l'on ne peut lui reprocher, comme à tant de ses prédécesseurs, des violences gratuites. Mais son équité fut souvent rigoureuse: les moindres fautes de la part de ses hôtes étaient réprimées par des boulets et des balles. Aujourd'hui, des actes d'une justice aussi sommaire ne seraient plus excusables dans un chef d'expédition."

Such charges and insinuations we believe to be any thing rather than well founded, and indeed we can consider them no otherwise than as highly calumnious of the distinguished individual to whom they refer. That Cook was not a man of refined education, or of polished manners, may be readily admitted. His humble origin, and early employment in the inferior situations of the profession, were unfavourable to those acquirements which at the present day are not considered altogether incompatible with professional excellence. To the habits acquired by such an education, he owed that hardy and vigorous character which, united with his knowledge of mathematics and astronomy, (imperfect as it was, compared with that of the present day,) pointed him out as the fittest person to take charge of the expedition then contemplated. But it would bespeak little confidence in the forethought of those entrusted with the selection of a proper commander, to suppose they could overlook that the success of the expedition scarcely depended more on an union of nautical science with practical experience and firmness of mind, than on a combination of these qualities with moderation and conciliatory manners.

Firmness of conduct, and unremitting perseverance in pursuing the object of his voyages, may be called "inflexibility;" and under such trammels do men in general wear their reasoning powers, that it is often found sufficient, when we would stigmatise conduct to which we are opposed, to affix to it, by any pretence, some term or epithet which may be made to bear a reproachful meaning. When this first step is accomplished, the force of association will often be sufficient to finish the work of condemnation; but in the instance before us, let us try not to forget that to those valuable qualities in our able commander, to which this harsh name has been applied, the world is mainly indebted for the discoveries which he achieved. That these qualities were not in him carried to an excess which might overshadow the more amiable points of his character, we find asserted in express terms by his professional coadjutor, Capt. King.

"The qualities of his mind were of the same vigorous hardy kind as those of his body. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind in moments of danger. His manners were pleasing and unaffected. His temper might, perhaps, have been justly blameable as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane."—*King's Voyages.*

It is undoubtedly true, that Mr. Banks did not accompany Cook on his second voyage; but the assertion that he was deterred from so doing by the uncivil and morose behaviour of Cook, is as new to us as we believe it to be altogether gratuitous and unfounded. Cook was devoted to the service, and after he had been selected to conduct the expedition, gave his unremitting attention to its objects, allowing them the preference over all other considerations, particularly those personal attentions which might have been expected from others of more refined education, but the absence of which in him might be excused. But other and more natural reasons than "the morose and inflexible character" of Cook, may easily be supposed to have induced Banks to forego a second voyage round the globe, had he even entertained the idea. When Cook set out on his second voyage, Banks had already established a reputation for adventurous research whilst gratifying his first curiosity, and possessed a handsome fortune. There is nothing in what we have since seen of Sir Joseph's character, inconsistent with the idea that he preferred the pleasures belonging to independence and a cultivated mind in the society of his friends at home, to experiencing a second time the hardships and privations inseparable from every long voyage, and peculiarly incident to a voyage of discovery.

With regard to the recriminations that passed between Cook and the two Forsters, it is sufficiently obvious that the French committee have drawn their sketch from the colouring which those two gentlemen attempted to give to their behaviour, whilst employed on this service. We shall reply from a contemporary publication in which the respective merits of the parties are more accurately stated.

"When Capt. Cook's second voyage round the world was projected, Dr. J. R. Forster was appointed, on the strongest recommendation, to accompany Capt. Cook, as a person eminently qualified as a naturalist and philosopher, whose observations on the new discovered countries could not fail to be of the greatest utility to science. Unhappily, his conduct and behaviour on board during the whole of the voyage was just the reverse of what it ought to have been. Proud, imperious, and opinionated; he never passed a week without a dispute with one person or other: and before the ship had reached New Zealand, he had quarrelled with almost every person on board. This created a great shyness between him and the officers, and was the cause of his suffering the most mortifying neglects. The asperity of his temper displayed itself also in his connection with the natives of the South Sea Isles. He was twice confined by Capt. Cook for wanton and unprovoked cruelty to them: his deportment was, as might naturally be expected, the cause of much uneasiness on board, and gave such serious offence to Capt. Cook, that on the return of the ship he reported it to Lord Sandwich, (who then presided at the Board of Admiralty,) in consequence of which he was effectually deprived of that emolument which otherwise was as certain as magnificent."—*Wales' Remarks.*

Until the publication of the report on which we are remarking, we never heard Cook's name mentioned by any one entitled to consideration, otherwise than in terms of high respect and admiration. The good order and health of his ship's-company are undeniable proofs of his attention to their interests; and it, perhaps, may be unknown to those gentlemen who have so freely commented on his conduct and character, that the naval profession owes to his good sense, judgment, and regularity, a system of internal arrangement and discipline, which by contributing to the health and comfort of his people, materially aided the objects of the voyage, and form at this day the basis of the regulations for the preservation of health and discipline in the British Navy.

It would, perhaps, be hypercritical to animadvert at much length on the extraordinary charge made in the report that "les moindres fautes de la part de ses hôtes etaient réprimées par des boulets et des balles;" doubtless something must be here allowed for the redundant and metaphorical style of Parisian eloquence; and we should, perhaps, be told that a literal translation of these figurative expressions would be altogether beyond the scope of their meaning. If this charge, when translated into literal homely English, be intended merely as an insinuation that Cook's behaviour towards the natives of the countries which he visited was unnecessarily harsh and unforgiving, we know no better answer to be given than is contained in a recommendation to examine the details of his intercourse with them, and to observe the numberless instances in which his temper and humanity were eminently conspicuous. What, for instance, was his conduct when the astronomical quadrant was stolen from the observatory at Otaheite? That instrument, invaluable to them at that time,* was recovered through the agency of Mr. Banks; but did not Cook manifest the greatest forbearance and conciliation throughout the whole of that transaction, which we have chosen in illustration, as being of sufficient importance to put his temper to a severe trial?

It is difficult to account for the asperity which attends the observations on Cook in a subsequent part of the report, otherwise than by surmising that the fame of this great discoverer may be thought to have eclipsed that of other adventurers not his countrymen, and that the task of bringing them to the same level may have appeared easier of execution by lowering his character, than by exalting theirs. Even his benevolent practice of leaving a stock of animals and of sowing the seeds of various vegetables for the use both of the natives and of future navigators, is noticed in an ill-natured tone; and what is of more consequence as affecting the candour of this report, the ravages of disease, which unfortunately attended the visit of Europeans to those regions, are apparently noticed to his discredit; but if those lamentable evils are to be laid to the charge of the Commander, which he had no power to prevent, let Cook at least share the blame of that misfortune with Bougainville and other navigators who had preceded him in their visits to those parts of the world.

We have already said, that our sole object in these remarks is to rescue the character of our respected countryman from what we consider a wanton and unjustifiable attack: it is not our intention to follow the report in its pertinent and sensible remarks on the voyages of La Perouse, D'Entrecasteaux, Flinders, &c. (although the last name suggests recollections not very creditable to the conduct of some individuals in connection with that officer,) or to examine the various and extended observations and suggestions pointed out in it. Confining ourselves solely to the passages relating to our countryman, we shall conclude these observations by stating, that we should have deemed the remarks which have called them forth altogether undeserving of notice, had it not been for the respect due to the name of the individual affixed to the report, who has himself added materially to our stock of geographical and general knowledge. We cannot but regret highly that his masterly analysis of the plan which forms the principal subject of the report, should be disfigured by an unjust estimate of Cook; who, in the opinion of the well judging, must stand alone and as yet unrivalled in his line, both on account of the importance of his discoveries, greater, perhaps, than it has fallen to the lot of any other individual to make, and for those rare and valuable qualities, on account of which his grateful country must ever consider him as one of the most distinguished characters which her annals, fertile in great names, have yet produced.

D.

* The principal object of the expedition was to observe the expected transit of Venus over the sun's disk.

MEMOIR OF THE MILITARY EVENTS OF JULY 1830 IN PARIS.

In former Numbers of this Journal, we have given desultory sketches of the late military occurrences in Paris; we now proceed, in conformity with one of the main objects of this work, to place them on historical record.

Many of our readers have probably seen the narrative which was published as an apology for the Royal Guard, after the late revolution in France, and which we reviewed in our Number for December. As the author is an officer of veracity and intelligence, who was in the Guard at the time, his account is entitled to credit, and is the more interesting, as it certainly clears up many points relating to the contest between the populace of Paris and the troops, which, to a military man, had hitherto seemed incomprehensible; but it has the fault of being drawn out into unnecessary length, and is, in many places, confused and obscure, both as regards the localities of Paris, and the names, numbers, and distribution of the corps and regiments which took a part in the scenes described. That a man who is conscious of having done his own duty, and seen the disgrace and ruin of the distinguished body of troops to which he belonged, owing, as he conceives, to no fault of theirs, but to the mismanagement of their superiors, should indulge in giving vent to the bitterness of his feelings, is not surprising; but as most readers rather desire to arrive at facts than to follow digressions, it has been thought advisable to reduce the narrative to the more circumstantial and concise form in which it is here presented, and at the same time to illustrate and explain many parts of it by information drawn from conversations of Marshal Marmont himself, during his stay in London, and from other equally authentic sources. We shall first desire the reader's attention to a short general description of the chief localities of Paris, which will be of importance in following the movements of the troops, and then, after laying before him a State of the garrison of Paris, proceed to the narrative of those extraordinary events which terminated the reign of Charles the Tenth.

Paris is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Seine, which runs through it from east to west. Broad handsome quays, with stone parapets, extend along both banks of the river, which varies in width from 100 to 200 yards.

Parallel to the northern or right bank, and at about a third of a mile distance from it, is the Rue St. Honoré, which leads from the western suburbs into the heart of the city, where it opens into the Marché des Innocens. Within the oblong space contained between the Rue St. Honoré and the river, are situated, in a range of about two miles, (commencing from the westward,) the Champs Elysées, the Place Louis XV., the Thuilleries Gardens, the Thuilleries, the Court of the Thuilleries, the Place du Carrousel, and the Louvre. The Louvre Gallery runs all along the south side of the Place du Carrousel on the bank of the river, and connects the two Palaces of the Thuilleries and Louvre. On the north side of the Rue St. Honoré, and opposite the Place du Carrousel, stands the Palais Royal; about a mile beyond the Louvre, to

the eastward and on the same (north) bank of the river, is the Hotel de Ville, which stands in the Place de Grève, of which the south side is open to the river; a mile farther again is the Celestins Barrack, and the Bridge of Austerlitz a little beyond it.

The western end of the Boulevard, which was the old wall of Paris, commences at the Church of the Madeleine, situated at the northern extremity of the Rue Royale, the southern end of which street leads down upon the Place Louis XV. From the Madeleine Church the Boulevard ranges in a great circuit all round the northern part of the city, (not including a vast extent of suburbs, which are on the outside,) till it comes down to the river, just beyond the Celestins Barrack. This northern Boulevard is in fact a great arc, of which that part of the river which is between the Place Louis XV. and the Celestins Barrack is the chord.

Through the Marché des Innocens, which is at the eastern end of the Rue St. Honoré, there runs, at right angles with the latter, the Rue St. Denis, of which the northern end strikes about the middle of the Boulevard, at the Porte St. Denis, and the southern end comes out upon the river, about half-way between the Louvre and the Place de Grève.

The Rue St. Martin is parallel with the Rue St. Denis, and terminates in like manner with its northern end on the Boulevard, and its southern end on the quay, where it comes out about a quarter of a mile farther from the Louvre, and nearer the Place de Grève than the Rue St. Denis.

The Rue St. Antoine leads in an oblique direction from the Place de Grève to a point on the Boulevard, about a mile from the eastern termination of the latter at the river.

The northern and southern halves of Paris communicate by several bridges across the river: the westernmost is the Pont Louis XVI. opposite the Place Louis XV.; the next from the westward, is the Pont Royal, exactly opposite the Thuilleries. The Water Terrace runs along the river side of the Thuilleries Gardens nearly the whole space between these two bridges.

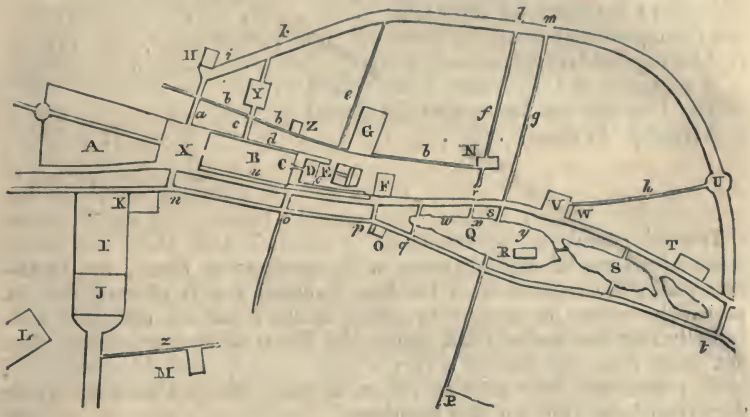
Opposite the Louvre is the Pont des Arts; then comes the Pont Neuf, the middle piers of which rest on the western end of the long Island du Palais, on which stands the Church of Notre Dame, and which extends about a mile up the river. Along the northern bank of this island, are the quays called the Marché aux Fleurs and De la Cité, the latter of which is right opposite the Place de Grève.

It has been already explained that the western end of the Boulevard terminates at the top of the Rue Royale, which leads down to the Place Louis XV.

The northern boundary of the Thuilleries Gardens is the Rue de Rivoli, from which, at right angles, runs the Rue Castiglione, in a direction parallel to the Rue Royale, and crossing the Rue St. Honoré, into the south side of the Place Vendôme; from the north side of which Place the Rue de la Paix runs up to the Boulevard.

The Rue Richelieu runs due north from the Rue St. Honoré, up the west side of the Palais Royal, and comes into the Boulevard at a point about half-way between its western extremity and the top of the Rue St. Denis.

The Palais de Justice stands nearly opposite the Louvre, on the south bank of the river: on the southern bank also, and opposite the Place Louis XV. are the Palais Bourbon and the Chambre des Deputés; and behind these again, in the Fauxbourg St. Germain, are the Hotel des Invalides, the Ecole Militaire, and the Swiss Barracks in the Rue de Babylone. The Pantheon is about a mile south of the Place de Grève. The Bridge of Grenelle is about two miles west of Paris. The village of Boulogne, and the wood of that name, are to the westward of the Champs Elysées, on the road to St. Cloud.



A Champs Elysées.
B Thuilleries Gardens.
C Thuilleries.
D Court.
E Place du Carrousel.
F Louvre.
G Palais Royal.
H Church of the Madeleine.
I Garden of the Invalides.
J Hotel des Invalides.
K Palais Bourbon: Chambre des Deputés.
L Ecole Militaire.
M Swiss Barracks.
N Marché des Innocens.
O Palais de Justice.
P Pantheon.
Q Isle du Palais.
R Notre Dame.
S Isle St. Louis.
T Celestins Barrack.
U Place de la Bastile.
V Place de Grève.
W Hotel de Ville.
X Place Louis XV.
Y Place Vendôme.
Z Rue St. Honoré.

a Rue Royale.
b Church of St. Roche.
c Rue Castiglione.
d Rue de Rivoli.
e Rue Richelieu.
f Rue St. Denis.
g Rue St. Martin.
h Rue St. Antoine.
i Boulevard Madeleine.
k Boulevard Capucines.
l Porte St. Denis.
m Porte St. Martin.
n Pont Louis XVI.
o Pont Royal.
p Pont des Arts.
q Pont-Neuf.
r Place du Chatelet.
s Pont Notre Dame.
t Pont d'Austerlitz.
u Water Terrace.
v Louvre Gallery.
w Quai de l'Horloge.
x Marché aux Fleurs.
y Marché de la Cité.
Rue Babylone

GARRISON OF PARIS.

On the 25th July, the garrison of Paris, which was less numerous than usual, by the absence of two regiments of Guards, detached in Normandy to assist the civil power in tracing and arresting the incendiaries who were destroying that country, consisted of the following troops (effective).

5 very weak battalions of Guards (French), 220 each*	1100
8 battalions of Guards (Swiss), nearly 500 each	3800
The 5th, 15th, 50th, and 53rd regiments of the line, in all 11 battalions of 400 each	4400
11 companies of Fusiliers Sedentaires, of 100 each	1100
The regular Gendarmerie of Paris	600
A regiment of Cuirassiers of the Guard	400
The Regiment of Lancers of the Guard	400
Artillery (12 guns)	150
Total	11,950

It would, however, be erroneous to conclude that there was really engaged a force of 12,000 troops in the conflicts of Paris; for, in the first place, the regiments of the line, although a part of them did not positively refuse to attend to other military orders, and the 15th actually marched out of Paris along with the Guards after all was over, yet were from the first in a very wavering state, and when they did obey, performed their duty so reluctantly and badly, that they rather encouraged the efforts of the populace.

It must also be observed, that on the first rising of the people in arms, the whole of the Fusiliers Sedentaires were surprised, and laid down their arms. Small posts and guards of the Gendarmerie and Royal Guards, amounting in all to full 500 men, were rushed upon, disarmed, and dispersed by the people on the morning of the 28th.

Having noticed these points to prevent misconceptions as to the really disposable force of the troops, we proceed to the narrative.

The celebrated *ordonnances* came out on the 26th of July, and the funds instantly went down in an alarming manner. Towards the afternoon there were numerous assemblages of people, and some windows broken at the Prince de Polignac's, but so little was the government aware of the approaching storm, that no extraordinary measures were taken by the police, and such officers of the garrison as happened to be going on short leaves of absence, found no difficulty in obtaining the necessary permission from the military authorities.

* In order to give a just view of the composition of the Royal Guards, it may be well to observe, that the field-officers, with very few exceptions, and the greater part of the captains, had served in Buonaparte's campaigns, and were old and experienced officers, most of the latter being captains previous to 1814. Many of the subalterns had also served during the war. For an officer to exchange from the line into the Guards, the strongest recommendations were required from the Inspecting-Generals, such exchange being equal to a step of promotion. The non-commissioned officers were mostly old soldiers of excellent conduct, and the private soldiers were picked men, selected from the regiments of the line.

On the 27th, however, things began to wear a more serious aspect. The police made seizures of the liberal Journals, but some that succeeded in obtaining circulation, in defiance of their precautions, breathed nothing but revolt and violence. The populace were assembling in every direction, and all Paris was in a ferment. Still, with the exception of a double guard being mounted at the Palais Royal about noon, no special orders had reached the military until four o'clock, when at length instructions arrived for the whole of the troops to get under arms and assemble at the Place du Carrousel, the Place Louis XV. and along the Boulevards. Many officers were however absent, from having had no previous intimation, and for the same reason a great number of soldiers were not in their ranks, nor ever able to join their regiments after the insurrection had broken out.

The troops were posted as follows after the orders had been issued:—

One battalion of the Guards at M. de Polignac's hotel, on the Boulevard, with two guns.

The regiment of Lancers patrolled the Boulevard.

Three battalions of the Guards at the Carrousel and Palais Royal.

Two battalions of the Guards with two guns on the Place Louis XV.

The 5th, 50th and 53rd of the line, occupied the Place Vendôme, and the whole line of the Boulevards.

Towards six or seven o'clock on that evening, (27th,) the crowd was so great in the Rue de Richelieu and Rue St. Honoré, especially about the gun-smiths and accoutrement shops in the vicinity of the Palais Royal, that, from an apprehension of attack on those shops, some small detachments of the Guards were sent to assist the Police, and by one of these detachments the first shots were fired in return to a shot from one of the hotels in the Rue St. Honoré. Some more firing soon after took place in forcing the first barricade, which the populace threw up, by overturning some carriages in that vicinity. As night advanced, the crowds gradually disappeared, and patroles being established, the whole of Paris became perfectly quiet.

All the officers who had been most in contact with the populace during the day, concurred in observing that the mobs were entirely composed of the lowest orders, and appeared to act without any direction. Before midnight the troops received orders to return to their barracks and were there dismissed.

Enough, however, had been seen during this day of the resolution of the populace, to warn those persons at the head of affairs of the necessity of taking all possible precautions for the following morning as to provisions, ammunition, communications, and the obvious military arrangements for such conjunctures; but by some strange fatality no measures of the kind were adopted, and all was left to chance, as if there were no longer any cause for apprehension.

On the 28th, at break of day, the populace began again to assemble even in greater numbers than the day before. Persons appeared on all sides in the dress and accoutrements of the National Guard, whose arms, by an unaccountable weakness or neglect, had never been taken from them, when disbanded some considerable time before, by the King's orders.

The tri-coloured flag was now displayed, and before any military dispositions had been determined upon, or the soldiers collected from their respective barracks, the mob had rushed upon the small detached guards, and dispersed or disarmed them, had stormed the Arsenal, Victualling Office, and magazines, and had, by their menaces, induced the Fusiliers Sedentaires to lay down their arms. The Hotel de Ville was also taken possession of by the people.

It was nine o'clock before the greater part of the troops were assembled, and they were then disposed of as follows:—

Four very weak battalions of the Guards, each about 220 men, at the Place du Carrousel with three squadrons of Lancers and eight guns.

Two battalions of Swiss on the Place Louis XV.

One battalion of Guards (French) at the Palais Royal, detaching 100 men to the Bank, which is close at hand.

The 5th, 50th and 53rd of the line were directed to occupy the Place Vendôme and the Boulevards as far as the Bastile, where they were to communicate with the regiment of Cuirassiers, whose barracks were in that vicinity at the Celestins.

The 15th, consisting of three battalions, was to occupy the Pantheon, the Palais de Justice, and the Hotel de Ville, to which effect they alone had received their orders early in the morning. 500 men, from a regiment of the Guards quartered at Vincennes and St. Denis, arrived in Paris about eleven o'clock, and were posted in the Champs Elysées, along with three squadrons of Horse Grenadiers, which had also been brought in from Versailles.

Paris was declared in a state of insurrection, and Marshal Marmont invested with the military command. The General Staff assembled with all haste at his head-quarters at the Carrousel; many, however, were not forthcoming from various causes; several from not being provided with horses (which it is the common practice with the Paris staff officers to hire from riding-schools for days of review and other occasions of parade). Of the commissaries usually charged with the provisioning of the troops in Paris, not one could be found; and no one seems to have thought of any measures for supplying the absence of those officers, although the troops had not received any kind of rations since the night before.

Soon after nine o'clock, Marshal Marmont, becoming anxious to know if the 15th had occupied the posts assigned them, sent away an officer and a small detachment to ascertain the fact; but a quarter of an hour after they had marched, a representation being made to the Marshal of the danger of so small a detachment being destroyed, if resolutely attacked by numbers, a whole battalion was ordered to march on the same service in the direction of the Palais de Justice, which if the 15th were not yet arrived, it was to occupy till they came, and then return. This battalion overtook the small detachment above mentioned at a critical moment, when it was on the point of being destroyed, as had been apprehended, the officer and several men being already wounded, by a discharge of musketry from the people. The 15th not having arrived, the battalion waited for it, as ordered, before returning to the Thuilleries.

This was the condition of affairs at a little before eleven o'clock. It

appears to have been the Marshal's intention to have occupied strongly the Champs Elysées, the Thuilleries, the Ecole Militaire, the Pantheon, the Palais de Justice, the Hotel de Ville, and the Boulevards, by which the empty barracks would have been in some measure protected.

But it should seem, from the movements we are now to detail, that the Marshal wished also to keep clear the communication from the top of the Rue St. Denis all the way across the river to the Pantheon; that from the Thuilleries to the Boulevards by the Rue Richelieu; that from the Thuilleries along the Rue St. Honoré to the Marché des Innocens, and also that from the Place de Grève along the Rue St. Antoine to the Boulevard.

Now it will presently appear, that the number of the disposable troops could not suffice for this plan, though it must be confessed that the declaration of neutrality unexpectedly made by some of the regiments of the line, was in itself enough to disorganize the best of measures, especially as it brought on the desperate conflict at the Place de Grève and Hotel de Ville, in consequence of the 15th not occupying it at the time they were ordered.

It was while the troops were assembling at the Carrousel, that the Paris Deputies presented themselves at the head-quarters. Unhappily the Marshal had no authority beyond his mere military command, and felt bound to refer them to the Prince de Polignac, whose answer, it is needless to add, proved any thing but conciliatory towards the Deputies.

To return to the military dispositions; as soon as Marshal Marmont was informed that the 15th had not yet obeyed the order to march upon the Place de Grève, he directed the following movements to take place.

One column, consisting of a small party of Lancers, two pieces of cannon, and a battalion of the Guards, the whole commanded by a general officer, were to march by the quays along the river to the Place de Grève, with instructions to call upon the 15th to follow them in reserve, as they passed them on their way at the Palais de Justice. A second column, consisting of thirty mounted *Gendarmes*, two pieces of cannon, and two battalions of the Guards, were to proceed to the Marché des Innocens, at which place they were to divide into two bodies, the one to make a *reconnoissance* as far as the gate of St. Denis, at the top of the street of that name, the other to the Place du Chatelet, both returning and joining again at the Marché des Innocens, and there awaiting farther orders.

A third column,* composed of three squadrons of cavalry (Cuirassiers and Lancers), two pieces of cannon, and a battalion of the Guards, was to go up the Rue Richelieu, passing along the Boulevards to the Place de la Bastile, and thence by the Rue St. Antoine to the Place de Grève, where it was to join the first column before mentioned.

Lastly, a fourth column, of two squadrons of Horse Grenadiers, two pieces of cannon, and one battalion of Guards, was to march from the Champs Elysées, up the Boulevard by the Madeleine, to the top

* This column was commanded by General St. Chœmans.

of the Rue Richelieu, and then to return down that street in its former post.

By this arrangement, the troops were spread out at great distances apart, and beyond the power of affording each other any mutual support, or even keeping up regular communications. The greater part of the force was sent to involve itself in intricate and narrow streets, inhabited for the most part by the lower orders; leaving the Louvre, the Thuilleries, and the Champs Elysées, in the charge of some weak detachments, not exceeding in the whole the strength of a good battalion. But in justice to the Marshal, it must here be observed, that he by no means expected such a resistance as was met with, for the only orders to the columns were to "*preserve public order, and to repel force by force* IF NECESSARY."

The fourth column, which was to start from the Champs Elysées, commenced its march at noon, and though fired upon from the Church of the Madeleine, at the commencement of the Boulevard, yet soon dislodged the assailants by detaching a party of Voltigeurs against them; and the communication along the Boulevard being quickly re-established by detached posts, returned without a single casualty to its former situation.

The third column, which was to proceed up the Rue Richelieu as before explained, was impeded in its progress by an immense crowd, which, however, committed no hostile act until the column, passing along the Boulevard, had reached the Porte St. Denis, when a shot was fired, which severely wounded the Adjutant of the Lancers, the man immediately escaping into the crowd. Leaving a detachment to await the arrival of that part of the second column which, as before mentioned, was to make a *reconnoissance* up the Rue St. Denis from the Marché des Innocens, the third column again continued its march, without resistance, till opposite the Porte St. Martin, where it was received with a smart fire. The cavalry was instantly ordered to the rear, the leading division of the infantry poured a volley into the mob, and the guns being brought up and fired twice, the column was enabled without difficulty to pass on and traverse a barricade which was being constructed on the Boulevard. It appears, however, that they had no sooner gone forward than this barricade was finished, and several others also constructed farther back, to prevent the possibility of the return of the troops by the way they had come.

As the column passed along the Boulevard, the 50th regiment was found posted according to the instructions it had received in the morning. On arriving at the Place de la Bastile, General St. Chœmans, the commandant of the third column, rode forward and addressed the crowds he there found assembled, endeavouring to persuade them to remain quiet, and even distributing money among those who appeared in most need, and who clamorously declared they were in a starving state, without work or bread. His exertions appeared to produce the desired effect, and some cries were heard of *Vive le Roi!*

The General then proceeded to clear the Place for the troops to form, which was accomplished partly by persuading, and partly by forcing the people to give way. At the entrance, however, of the Rue St. Antoine, some barricades were discovered, and a party of infantry

being sent to level them, were received by a volley from behind the barricades, which wounded a field officer and several men. This was the signal for a general fire upon the troops from all the corners of the streets leading into the Place, which they returned steadily, and retained their position without any considerable loss. The General, however, learning that the whole of the Rue St. Antoine was obstructed by numerous other barricades, and considering that the passage of the artillery would be difficult, and that there could be no use in exposing his men to certain destruction by persisting in the route prescribed him, resolved on crossing the Seine at once by the bridge of Austerlitz, opposite the eastern end of the Boulevard, and so returning to the Thuilleries by fetching a circuit round the southern Boulevards. This he executed with success, leaving, however, a captain's detachment of forty Cuirassiers, with orders to make their way to the Hotel de Ville in the Place de Grève, and there inform the Commandant of the first column that he had taken another road, and was not to be expected by him at all. The Captain performed this commission accordingly, and was presently followed to the Hotel de Ville by one battalion of the 50th regiment, which was, as we have seen, posted on the Boulevard, but deserting its post, endeavoured to regain its barracks, and on finding them occupied by the populace, followed the Cuirassiers to the Hotel de Ville.

The second column, which was to proceed to the Marché des Innocens, and then branch off into two parties, was received, on its arrival there, by a brisk fire from the windows of the surrounding houses, from which every sort of missile was also hurled at them; but the fire of the troops soon put a stop to these attacks; and, pursuant to his orders, the General in command of the column directed one of his battalions to execute the prescribed *reconnoissance* up the Rue St. Denis to the gate of the same name on the Boulevard. This battalion shortly found its course impeded by barricades, and was fired upon on all sides by the populace; the Colonel, Mons. Pleineselve, one of the best and most experienced officers in the army, fell wounded from his horse; the soldiers hastily constructed a litter, on which they carried him until the battalion at length made its way to the Porte St. Denis. Here the Colonel, who still continued to command his men with the utmost coolness, (though he eventually died of his wound,) judging wisely that his return by the way he had come, even if it should be possible, must still be unavoidably delayed by the resistance of the people and by the barricades, till long after the other part of the column, to which his battalion belonged, should have quitted the Marché des Innocens, decided on crossing the Boulevard, and marching by the Porte St. Denis right through the fauxbourg beyond it into the country, and so regaining the Carrousel; in all which he perfectly succeeded. It was however necessary, in the first instance, to halt a considerable time to dress the wounded, of whom there were about twenty, (besides seven killed,) and to contrive the means of carrying them along.

Meantime the other battalion of the second column had remained at the Marché des Innocens, where, according to the original instructions, they were to await further orders. Pleineselve's battalion, as we have

just seen, never came back to them; no orders arrived from the Carrousel; all communications were cut off; towards four o'clock the crowd increased, and the fire grew incessant; their own ammunition, though sparingly used, had begun to fail, and every thing looked as bad as possible. The General's aide-de-camp at this moment gallantly undertook, by disguising himself and slipping among the crowd, to make his way to the Thuilleries, and inform Marshal Marmont of the condition of the remains of the second column (for of Pleineselve's battalion he knew only that it had never returned). The Marshal on receiving this information immediately dispatched a battalion of Swiss to bring off the troops at the Marché des Innocens, but by their unaccountably missing their way much time was lost before they got there. They found the battalion reduced to its utmost need, and forming together immediately in one column, and marching down upon the quays, they took up a comparatively secure position, after forcing several barricades on their way.

We now come to the first column, destined for the Hotel de Ville. Marching along the quays on the northern bank of the Seine as far as the Pont Neuf, this column crossed at that point to the south side; the General in command having called upon the Colonel of the 15th regiment, whom he found posted at the south end of the Pont Neuf, to detach one of the two battalions under his orders along with his column, which was complied with, and one battalion of the 15th following the column accordingly, was posted farther on upon the quays, but still on the southern side, in support of the attack to be made by the column upon the Place de Grève and Hotel de Ville, on the opposite side. The column made this attack by recrossing to the northern side over the Pont Notre Dame, a small detachment making a diversion at the same time by the new suspension bridge, situated a little to the westward. Before the principal attack took place, an officer rode forward to implore the people not to await the discharge of two guns which had been run up from the rear of the column to the bridge. He was answered by a musket-shot, which killed an adjutant by his side. The guns then opened, and the column charged from the bridge and very soon cleared the Place de Grève, and silenced the firing from the houses. Still a straggling fire was kept up from the south bank of the river upon the troops forming in the Place, and on the General sending to the Colonel of the 15th, who had been left on the south bank on purpose to prevent it, he returned for answer first, that he would stop it, but afterwards that he would not interfere. Consequently the firing from that bank increased, and became very galling to the troops.

At this moment arrived, after a long *detour*, the Captain's detachment of forty Cuirassiers, which we before stated was sent by the Commandant of the third column, to announce to the first column that he was unable to make his way to join them at the Hotel de Ville, and that he had marched back by the southern Boulevards. The forty Cuirassiers were followed, as before observed, by that battalion of the 50th regiment which had found its barracks seized by the populace.

The General commanding the first column, finding he could look for no support, and that ammunition was failing, resolved on throwing his

troops into the Hotel de Ville, placing the cavalry and artillery under cover from the fire from the south bank of the river, and the battalion of the 50th in the interior court; their commanding officer confessing that he had only been able to induce them to follow him from the Boulevard, by the assurance that they should not be called upon to fire on the people.

Meantime a detachment of 200 Swiss very opportunely arrived from the Thuilleries, and proceeded to relieve 200 of the Guards, who were defending the entrances of the streets leading into the Place de Grève, and had lost near forty men. During this operation, a barricade at the entrance of one of these streets was by some mistake abandoned, and in retaking it from the people the Swiss lost several men. Ammunition had so entirely failed the Guards, that a party of them covering the suspension bridge were forced to remain there, under fire, three quarters of an hour without returning a shot, which they bore with wonderful resolution. As soon as the Hotel de Ville was occupied, all the posts were called in, except that at the before mentioned barricade, on which a furious attack was made by the people, but the detachment which guarded it being now supported by the musketry of the troops in the windows of the Hotel de Ville, repulsed them with loss. A supply of cartridges had been taken from the battalion of the 50th, and as the Hotel de Ville embraces a compact space, surrounded on three sides by streets, and on the fourth by the Place de Grève, the assailants were very soon beat off, and the harassed soldiers enjoyed a temporary respite from their fatigues.

At nightfall a disguised officer arrived to announce to the Commandant what he already had learned from the detachment of Cuirassiers, namely, that the third column had been obliged to give up the attempt of joining him, and that he was to make the best retreat he could upon the Thuilleries. This message was in reply to a request for farther orders sent to the Carrousel, at four o'clock, by the Commandant at the Hotel de Ville, by means of an officer and ten cuirassiers, who with twenty infantry granted at the officer's request to assist his return, had, however, been unable to effect it, being overpowered actually in presence of the 15th regiment, at one of the barricades on the quay.

The chief difficulty in retreating upon the Thuilleries, was the transport of the wounded, amounting to near sixty, and the Commandant determined to wait till midnight before he moved, judging rightly that the peculiar habits of the Parisians, made it a moral certainty that the streets would be nearly deserted before that hour. Accordingly, having provided the advanced guard with the few cartridges that had been saved, they sallied out at twelve o'clock, by the same way along the quays that they had come in the morning. At the Palais de Justice, the column passed the main body of the 15th regiment, which had there remained in safe neutrality the whole day, and reached the Thuilleries without loss, having only received a few random shots from across the river, at first starting, which, however, did no mischief.

Thus terminated the conflicts of the 28th; the whole of the troops which had been so rashly committed, having at length found their way

back to the Thuilleries. The total loss of the military in killed and wounded, was found to be about 300 men, almost all by shots from the windows and tops of houses. From the plain account we have given of what really did take place, it will be seen what absurd exaggerations were founded upon the events of that day, such as the storming the Hotel de Ville by the people three successive times, and the like fictions. No doubt many of the people showed courage, but on the very few occasions where they actually came in contact with any but very small detachments of the troops, such as at the Pont Neuf and at some of the barricades, they were unable to make head for an instant against the force of order and discipline.

Notwithstanding the troops had, when they returned to the Thuilleries, been above forty-eight hours under arms, without any distribution of provisions, under the most trying circumstances, and exposed to the heat of a burning sun, made more insupportable from the reflection of the paved streets, the Guards still maintained their discipline and order in the highest degree. Not a murmur had yet been heard from the soldiers, though instead of the expected distribution of rations on the night of the 28th, but a very small quantity was provided, and even that only for a few battalions, by requisitions on the bakers in the immediate vicinity of the Thuilleries.

When day broke on the 29th, the troops fully expected to see the Royal family arrive among them, and it was not until they found this expectation disappointed, that they certainly expressed their feelings of disgust with some freedom.

As if the fatal effects of confusion had not been already too severely felt, the early part of the morning of the 29th was employed in shifting and re-shifting the troops in their various stations: the general officers were most of them changed from their former commands. Cavalry officers were placed in command of infantry, and *vice versâ*. The 5th and 53rd regiments were alone kept together, under the orders of Gen. de Wall, while the residue of the 50th and 15th, in the Thuilleries Gardens, were placed under two different Generals, who had also commands in the Guards. Fresh changes of the commandants were taking place on every alteration of the troops in their positions, and to make it worse, these changes and all other orders were circulated *verbally*.

At eight o'clock on the 29th, the following Order was issued from head-quarters by the King's directions:—

"The King has desired the Marshal Duke of Ragusa to express to the troops his approbation of their conduct, and in token of his satisfaction, presents them with a month and a half's pay."

So ill-timed was this order considered by most of the commanding officers, that they in several cases did not communicate it to their men, to whom even a half-ration of bread would, in their exhausted state, have been far more acceptable than any promises of future emolument.

Although fresh troops had come up from the country during the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th, to the amount of 1200 infantry and 500 cavalry, yet even this reinforcement did not balance the loss sustained on the 28th, when it is considered that, besides the

killed and wounded, the whole of the small guards and detached posts had been seized, disarmed, and dispersed, before the general assembly of the troops had taken place. The total number of the Guards fit for duty on the 29th, were—

11 battalions of Infantry	3000
12 squadrons of Cavalry	1300

Of the regiments of the line there only mustered about 2400, and these, as we have already seen, determined not to fire a shot at the people.

STATIONS OF THE TROOPS AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF THE 29TH.

Ecole Militaire—1 battalion of Guards.

Swiss Barracks, Rue de Babylone—60 Swiss recruits..

Hotel des Invalides—The Invalids themselves and some Cadets of the Staff School.

Palais Bourbon; Chambre des Deputés—A strong detachment from the 5th regiment of the line.

Palace of the Louvre—1 battalion of Guards (Swiss) in the colonnade and windows.

Court of the Louvre—1 ditto.

Place du Carrousel—1 ditto, arrived overnight from Ruel.

Court of the Thuilleries—2 squadrons of Lancers.

Palais Royal—1 battalion of Guards.

The Bank—100 men of the Guards.

Rue St. Honoré—1 battalion of Guards.

Rue Castiglione, Place Vendôme, Rue de la Paix—The 53rd regiment, part of the 5th, and some of the artillery.

Thuilleries Gardens—1 battalion of Guards, the 50th regiment, and part of the 5th, with some guns, which from the Water Terrace commanded the Pont Royal.

Place Louis XV.—2 battalions of Guards and a battalion of the 15th.

Champs Elysées—5 squadrons of Chasseurs (arrived early in the morning from the country), 3 squadrons of Horse Grenadiers, 3 squadrons of Cuirassiers.

Rue Royale, Boulevards de la Madeleine and des Capucines, up to the top of the Rue de la Paix—2 battalions of Guards arrived overnight from Versailles.

It is worthy of observation that the positions which, after much shifting and changing, were eventually occupied by the troops on the morning of the 29th, were very nearly the same as those occupied by the troops of the Directory, on the famous Thirteenth Vendemiaire, when, with Buonaparte at their head, they so completely mastered the populace of Paris.

With the break of day the people began assembling in all directions, and busily employed themselves in the completion of their barricades and other preparations. Sixty cadets of the Ecole Polytechnique, escaping from their barracks, joined the assemblages of the mob. A

few stray shots were now and then fired at the soldiers in the Thuilleries Gardens from the south side of the river, but the populace, though they assembled opposite the troops in many directions, yet preserved a respectful distance, and there appeared no reason whatever for supposing this would be the last day of the reign of Charles the Tenth. Gen. Excelmans and other distinguished officers, certainly showed their own opinions to the contrary, by presenting themselves as volunteers for the staff service of Marshal Marmont. The first event of importance which took place as the morning advanced, was the sudden surrender of the Palais Bourbon, on the south side of the river, to the people, by the officer of the 5th regiment stationed there, which gave them the immediate advantage of throwing up barricades; and the other detachment of that regiment remaining perfectly neutral at the Chambre des Deputés, the people quickly occupied it, and began firing across the river at the troops in the Place Louis XV. The 15th regiment, who were posted along the quay beyond the Gardens, and, therefore, most exposed, got under cover of the walls of the quay, &c. and the Guards then sent over a small party of skirmishers, who instantly dislodged the assailants from the Chambre des Deputés. At this moment it was announced to the Marshal that the 5th and 53rd, who were in the Place Vendôme and its vicinity, had unfixed their bayonets, broken their ranks, and joined the populace. His first impulse was instantly to cut off all communication with them, by sending a battalion to occupy the entrance of the Rue Castiglione, which leads from the Thuilleries Gardens to the Place Vendôme, but, unfortunately, instead of taking for this purpose one of the battalions of French Guards from the Place Louis XV. he sent for a Swiss battalion from the Louvre. Meanwhile the troops in the Place Louis XV. were ordered to stand to their arms, and at the same time the Marshal dispatched his staff in every direction to propose to the populace a temporary truce; but as this was done without informing all the troops of it simultaneously, and as in some quarters it either never was explained to the people, or was rejected by them, its effect was only partial, and, indeed, mainly conduced to the final catastrophe of the day.

The officer in command of the two battalions of Guards (Swiss,) stationed at the Louvre, was the same who so strangely lost his way the day before in marching to the Marché des Innocens, to bring off the remains of the second column. By an error equally strange, on receiving the Marshal's message, he sent off, not the battalion in the court, but that which held the important post of the colonnade, and lined the windows of the Louvre. The people nearest at hand, either ignorant of the proposed truce, or pretending to be so, observing the fire had quite ceased from the windows, gradually approached, and finding no opposition, soon got into the building, and while some commenced firing from the windows upon the battalion in the court below, others running forward, quickly occupied the gallery which extends all the way to the Thuilleries.

The Swiss in the court of the Louvre, already alarmed at hearing of the defection of the regiments of the line, and thrown into dismay by finding themselves attacked from the windows over head, commenced a disorderly retreat upon the Thuilleries.

At the Place du Carrousel they fell in with the battalion of Swiss, which, having come up from the country, had been there posted. The populace, who in that quarter were observing the truce and perfectly quiet, when they saw the battalion retreating in confusion from the Louvre, with the people following and firing briskly upon them, instantly began to break the truce; and those from the gallery of the Louvre opening their fire on the Lancers in the court, the Swiss were on all sides furiously assailed, and giving way to a sudden panic, made a rush for the Triumphal Arch, and the passage which leads through the Thuilleries into the Gardens, carrying with them the Lancers in their flight. An officer and twenty men acting with decision and coolness, might easily have seized this passage, rallied the Swiss, and restored order; but wonderful to say, nothing of the kind was attempted, although in this disorderly retreat the actual loss of the troops did not exceed half a dozen men in all.

Marshal Marmont, who certainly could not foresee such a catastrophe, was forced to retire into the Thuilleries Gardens so precipitately as to leave, as it is said, 120,000 francs in bags on the Place du Carrousel. A couple of shots from two pieces of artillery on the Water Terrace, completely checked the populace in their pursuit through the passage into the Gardens, where the Swiss soon rallied and recovered from their confusion. But by the defection of the 5th and 53rd regiments, the whole aspect of affairs had now altered, and the most alarming reports reaching the Marshal from all quarters.

He was driven to the last resource of issuing orders for a general retreat of the whole of the troops from Paris, and they accordingly commenced retiring by the Champs Elysées; the rear-guard, consisting of the Guards from the Rue St. Honoré and Rue de la Paix, with whom the 15th and a battalion of the 50th also followed. Part retired through the village of Chaillot, and part by the Avenue de Neuilly, the prolongation of the Champs Elysées. The inhabitants of Chaillot offered some opposition, and indeed shot two captains and wounded a dozen men, but were presently dispersed. The people of the village of Neuilly, by barricading their bridge, stopped the march of those troops who were to have passed the river at that point, and they consequently retired by an adjoining road.

The evacuation of Paris was made in so sudden a manner, in consequence of the abandonment of the Louvre by the Swiss, and the defection of the 5th and 53rd regiments, that no intimation of it ever reached the troops posted at the Palais Royal, at the Bank, at the Swiss Barracks of the Rue de Babylone, at the Elysée Bourbon, and at the Ecole Militaire. These last, however, gained the Pont de Grenelle outside of Paris, and afterwards joined the retreat. Major Dufey, the Commandant in the Swiss Barracks at the Rue de Babylone, finding the building on fire, made a desperate sortie, by which most of his men escaped, but with the loss of their gallant leader. The rest of the troops, who had been left to their fate, dispersed, or in some cases were massacred after a hopeless but determined resistance. As soon as the populace had completely obtained possession of Paris, the Municipal Committee established themselves at the Hotel de Ville, and measures

were adopted of which the result was the formation of the Provisional Government.

Both the retreating columns met at the village of Boulogne, about two miles from Paris, and the arrival of the Dauphin being announced from St. Cloud, the troops were formed up to receive him. To the surprise of every one, he contented himself with merely passing along the lines in silence, and then quietly rode back to St. Cloud, in which direction the troops immediately recommenced their retreat.

It was impossible that on the evening of the 28th the Court could have been ignorant of the state of Paris, because Marshal Marmont had at four o'clock P.M. sent an officer with a letter to the King, in which he stated that it was no longer a popular tumult, but a determined revolutionary effort of the whole population of Paris with which he had to contend, and that nothing could save the Government but instant political concession and a repeal of the *Ordonnances*. To this a tardy reply was given, "to be firm and maintain his positions." The only measures even of precaution which the Marshal's letter produced, were the assembly, early on the 29th at St. Cloud, of the four companies of Gardes du Corps, and the Cadets of the school of St. Cyr, with their artillery of instruction, four guns of which were placed at the bridge of Sèvres, the Gardes du Corps sending patroles along both banks of the river and towards the Bois de Boulogne and Versailles, where the populace had begun to assemble. For the provisioning of these troops, however, no steps had been taken. The arrival of the Guards in full retreat produced no better measures; even the ordinary communications of the post, by which the spirit of revolt was rapidly circulating into the provinces by all the principal roads, were left open, although a very few squadrons, properly posted, could easily have intercepted them. It is even more extraordinary, that along these very roads the ordinary market supplies were allowed to pass into Paris, while the soldiers were actually in an exhausted state for want of food, and by quitting their ranks to endeavour to purchase it in the vicinity, unavoidably suffered in their discipline, though no instance of plunder occurred.

At seven o'clock in the evening the troops were thus disposed.

Three battalions and three guns at the town and bridge of Sèvres.

Three battalions at the Bois de Garenne and the China manufactory.

The 50th regiment, reduced by desertion to a single battalion, at Ville d'Avray.

The 5th regiment on the Villeneuve road.

Five battalions of Guards, the Artillery, the regiment of Lancers, and the regiment of Chasseurs—in the Park of St. Cloud, with some posts of Infantry on the roads leading to the villages of Boulogne and Suréne.

The Horse-grenadiers, a detachment of Guards, (previously at St. Cloud,) some remains of the Paris Gendarmerie, and a few guns were sent off towards Versailles, where the revolt had now commenced. On their arrival there, it was, however, agreed with the Commandant of the National Guards who had taken up arms, that they should not enter the town till morning, to avoid any confusion which might have arisen

in the night time. At break of day, on the 30th, they took possession of Versailles, and mounted their guards jointly with the National Guards on a perfectly good understanding with each other.

This morning an order was read to the different regiments of St. Cloud, in which the King thanked them for their good conduct in general, and placed the Dauphin in the chief command of the army; but unfortunately for the troops no better arrangements were made, as to their commandants, than had been the case in Paris; and further changes only produced further confusion.

During the course of the day the communications on the flanks and by the rear being very carelessly attended to, numbers of persons arrived from Paris, and mixed with the soldiers in the villages; and although very few of the Guards were by these emissaries induced to desert, yet the remainder of the 50th regiment, except the Colonel, who with a Lieutenant and a dozen soldiers seized the colours and preserved them, went off in a body, officers and all, to Paris, marching along behind Meudon to avoid the posts of the Guards in that quarter.

The Guards still seemed to retain an excellent spirit, and establishing their bivouacks in the best way they could, the night passed without disturbance. Much agitation, however, arose among them, when they learned next morning that the King had gone off in the night, by which it was evident that a retreat was intended beyond their present positions. Their confidence was in some measure restored by the Dauphin making his appearance among them and visiting their posts; soon after which the attention of every one was attracted by observing crowds of the populace assembling in the high grounds above Sèvres, and advancing upon the neighbouring posts, with whom they exchanged a few shots and then remained stationary, though their numbers appeared to increase every moment. Large bodies of Parisians were also seen advancing as if to attack the two bridges of Sévres and St. Cloud. Those bridges were, however, both considered perfectly secure, until, to the astonishment and indignation of his comrades, the officer who commanded the Guards at the latter suddenly went over with great part of his detachment to the people, taking one of the guns across with him. A battalion and two fresh guns were instantly ordered down to cover the bridge, and the people were informed by an officer, that if not attacked, the troops had already received orders to evacuate the villages of St. Cloud and Sèvres, but if in the mean time a single shot was fired at them, they would severely retaliate.

Upon this understanding the troops commenced their retreat. At first they were unmolested, but the crowd beginning to press upon a Swiss battalion which formed the rear guard, and which did not take sufficient care to clear the way as it advanced, the soldiers presently found the crowd mixing themselves among them, and being seized with a sudden panic, broke their ranks altogether, and dispersed in all directions. A detachment of Lancers returned to disengage them, and forcing back the populace some few shots were fired. Not above sixty of these Swiss ever rallied or rejoined the army, so utterly was their spirit broken by their former disaster at the Louvre; although at the very time of that disaster, their own half trained recruits, under

the brave but unfortunate Major Dufey, had made so gallant and successful a sortie from the burning barracks at the Rue de Babylone.

Without farther accident the troops retreated upon Versailles, where they were joined by the 4th regiment from Caen. The Parisians followed in considerable numbers, and there was near being a skirmish at the entrance of the town, but an officer stepping forward and representing to the people the madness of their attempting any attack, they remained quiet—one villain only fired his pistol at the officer as he turned his back, but happily missed him.

It was at Versailles, as reported, that M. de Polignac quitted the King, as did also the greater number of the courtiers on various pretexts. The Dauphiness arrived from the country in the course of the day. Some provisions were distributed to the troops, but not half of them obtained any thing like full rations. In the evening, the King and the Royal Family set off for Rambouillet, and soon after eight o'clock, the troops who were, including their last reinforcements, about 9000 men, received orders to continue their retreat by that road. Just before they marched, the 5th regiment quitted its place in the column, and returned to Paris. Many desertions by men of the worst character also took place in the Guards, and a number of non-commissioned officers, who had money in their hands for payment to the men of their companies, of the gratuity promised in the King's Order of the 29th, absconded, on pretext of going to get change for the notes of the Bank in which that gratuity had been paid.

During the night, the march was conducted with the utmost confusion and disorder, the brigades and regiments, cavalry and infantry, receiving no orders, and marching just as they happened to find themselves in the column, by which many stragglers dropped behind, and never again rejoined. About midnight the army halted at Trappes, and established themselves in bivouack on either side of the road. Next morning (1st of Aug.), the Dauphin proceeded early to Rambouillet, not without causing some discontent among the soldiers, who were, as usual, left almost destitute of provisions, from a total absence of arrangement. The men, of necessity, straggled out into the neighbourhood to try and buy bread, and the order to resume the march being given at eleven in the forenoon, numbers were left behind, and horrible to relate, several of these were massacred by the peasantry,—a piece of barbarity the less excusable on account of the great forbearance that had been shown by the soldiers in respecting property, though suffering so severely from want of food. Before evening the troops arrived at Peray and Rambouillet, and were placed in position. Rations were also furnished them from Rambouillet, and they were informed that the Duke of Orleans was nominated Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Every soldier was by this time well aware that the destiny of France no longer depended on any exertions on the part of the Guards. They felt they had done their duty in protecting the person of the Sovereign from insult, but having thus discharged that duty, it was very evident that all farther opposition to the voice of the whole nation, could only lead to useless anarchy and bloodshed.

Let us now look to the condition of the army at Rambouillet, in all about 8000 men. The infantry had been in some degree reduced by

the conflicts in Paris, and a great deal more by subsequent desertions and hardships; but the artillery was in excellent order, and the cavalry had hardly lost a man, except a few of the Lancers and Cuirassiers shot in the streets of Paris. Notwithstanding this, the four heavy cavalry regiments of the Guard, (two of Cuirassiers and two of Horse-grenadiers,) quitted their positions, and marched off for their usual quarters during the night, one of the latter having, however, first sent its standards to the King. It is somewhat singular that none of the four light cavalry regiments followed this example, though in all respects on the same footing as the others, and intermixed frequently with them in all their service and duties.

Early in the morning of the 2nd of August, the Dauphin visited the positions of the troops, and meeting with the 2nd regiment of Horse-grenadiers, which had just delivered its standards at Rambouillet, that corps immediately formed up, and received him with the usual respect, but again resumed its march the moment he had passed. Soon after the Dauphin had returned to Rambouillet, the whole of the troops received orders to fall back upon that town, and assemble in the Park, when Marshal Marmont appearing about three in the afternoon, gave a public notice to the troops of the King's abdication of the throne. During this day a more regular organization having been made of the commissariat, and recourse being had to the live stock in the Royal farms, the soldiers were much better supplied with provisions than had hitherto been the case. An almost general desertion of the courtiers took place towards evening, and very few were found to imitate the example of fidelity which had been shown by the harassed remnant of the Royal Guard.

The last shot which concluded the deplorable conflicts of this short civil war, was fired this day by a sentry at a M. Poque, an emissary from Paris, who persisted, in spite of all warnings and entreaties, in approaching the outposts of the Guards on the Paris road.

However strongly the Guards had felt themselves bound to protect the Royal family, as they had already sufficiently shown, still the idea of continuing a hopeless internal war by a retreat on La Vendée, of which a report was circulated, would have been utterly repugnant to their sense of duty, and this opinion was not concealed by either officers or men. The troops again bivouacked this night in the same positions.

On the morning of the 3rd, rumours were spread of the approach of large bodies of Parisians, some in vehicles, and others on horseback and on foot, to attempt to drive the troops from their positions. The military spirit of the French soldiery was instantly roused and they cheerfully and readily fell into their ranks at this intelligence. Every man well knew the difference between their present situation and attitude, and the condition in which they had been so absurdly exposed to harassing and destructive contests in narrow streets, with concealed and protected assailants in every window. Fortunately for themselves the march of the Parisians was, either from accident or intention, retarded, and at nine o'clock in the evening a deputation arrived from the Provisional Government to the King, in consequence of whose representations his Majesty consented to proceed to the Port of Cher-

bourg, and in fact went on the same night as far as Maintenon; orders were at the same time given for the troops to commence their march towards the latter town, and before midnight the rear-guard had quitted Rambouillet, without any appearance having been seen of the Parisians. A warm reception would have been given to any advanced party of them that might have pushed forward with hostile intentions. It was six o'clock in the morning (August 4th), when the troops passed through Epernon, and taking up a position a little way on the other side of that town, halted and piled their arms.

The adventures of the Royal Guard now drew to a close, for the Commissioners of the Provisional Government had required of the King to take his last leave of the French army, retaining only for his escort the Gardes du Corps, and a small detachment of artillery.

The following order of the day was accordingly issued:—

"Immediately after the departure of the King, the Guards and *Gendarmerie* will direct their march upon Chartres, where the Commissaries will have prepared rations for their supply. Commanding officers of regiments will announce to those under their orders, that it is with the deepest sorrow that his Majesty is compelled to separate himself from those troops, of whose fidelity, devotion, and admirable conduct, under the severest trials and privations, he shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance. To the brave men who have so faithfully accompanied him to the present moment, the King now reluctantly issues his last orders. He charges them to return to Paris, and tender their allegiance to the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, who will take all proper measures for their security and future welfare."

At ten o'clock the royal carriages quitted Maintenon, and the Guards formed along the sides of the road, to show their last tokens of respect to that unfortunate family, of which they were now to take their leave, after a service of sixteen years.

The last farewell of these soldiers was probably one of the most sincere homages ever received by the remains of that unhappy branch of the Bourbons. Nothing could exceed the mournful solemnity of the King's passage through the lines of the Guards.

The first carriage contained the Duchess de Berri, with her children. Next came that of the Dauphiness, with the Dauphin at her side on horseback. The King followed, and then the other carriages of the suite, all with the royal arms effaced, not excepting the carriage of the King himself. By the side of his Majesty rode Marshal Marmont, and the whole were escorted by the Gardes du Corps. The Princesses, as they passed through the troops, were seen to weep bitterly, and the countenance of the King sufficiently showed the acuteness of his feelings, as for the last time he returned the salute of the royal standards of France.

APPLICATION OF STEAM VESSELS IN THE EVENT OF A WAR.

In a late debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Mauguin is reported, in speaking of the chances of war, to have said, "What nation will dare to attack us? Will it be England? With steam-boats we can carry arms and battalions into Ireland." The intimation thrown out and the opinion expressed in this short sentence are most important.

I have long felt that the question of the effect of the power of steam as applied to vessels, was one that required the utmost consideration on the part of those entrusted with the management of the naval affairs of this country, so as to be fully prepared to take the utmost advantage of it in the event of a war. I hope and believe that the present Government, in endeavouring to avoid a war, will be influenced by motives much more honourable and more consistent with the greatness of the country, (to wit, their sense of the vast importance it is of to the civilized world that peace should be maintained,) than those which Mr. Mauguin intimates will deter them; and moreover I trust and hope also, that such will be the measures in respect to Ireland, that if ever the French shall make the attempt Mr. Mauguin suggests, they will find the people rally round the standard of a patriot King and a fostering Government, and defeat them.

But as to the means that an enemy would have of attacking us by the agency of steam-boats in case of a war, I for one totally differ from Mr. Mauguin. I have always coincided with the opinion expressed by Lord Liverpool (I quote from recollection only), at the meeting held for the purpose of voting and paying some mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Watt, when his Lordship stated in effect, "that however powerful this country had been at sea, he considered that the application of steam to the navigation of vessels would render it still more powerful, inasmuch as that from the superiority of our machinery, and from the facility with which all the requisites for fitting out steam-vessels were to be obtained in this country, we should much more readily be enabled to cover the sea with a larger number of steam vessels, and those of better construction, than our enemies could possibly oppose to them."

Such, if I mistake not, was the purport of Lord Liverpool's observations, and, for one, I not only go entirely with his Lordship, but I even have thought, that if we have an energetic and able Board of Admiralty, (which I trust we have now and shall continue to have,) by proper measures being taken at the commencement of a war, the ports of an enemy may be so hermetically sealed by means of armed steam-boats, supported, if necessary, by other vessels of war, that our enemy may be totally prevented from ever fitting out any considerable number of steamers; for it must be recollected that most of the materials required can only be conveyed in any quantities coastwise to the ports of France; that there are few places where the machinery can be manufactured, and that coals are found in quantities only in the northern departments; and it must be recollected also, that

steam vessels blockading ports are not subject to the same danger that sailing vessels are; they have no fear of a lee shore, and they can constantly pull in under headlands, no matter how near, provided they are out of gun shot, so as to find protection from most winds, and still by keeping one or two on the look-out, continue a most strict blockade. Under this impression it has ever struck me that it would be desirable, the instant a war should break out, that every steam-boat in the country that could bear the sea, and would carry a gun, should be taken up and armed, and that a proper number, supported, as I have before said, if necessary, by other vessels of war, should be as soon as possible dispatched, to prevent entirely the communication between the ports of France.

By proper precautions of this sort, even a fishing-boat would be unable to pass from one port to the other; and instead of Mr. Mauguin's threat being carried into effect, the whole of the French nation, as far as maritime intercourse goes, would be cut off from all communication with the other nations of the world; or even supposing the result may not meet my views to the fullest extent, it must, nevertheless, be obvious, that to a very great extent, (considering that at this moment there are, I understand in this country, above fifty steam-boats that might be armed and sent to sea, and a large number of others which might be employed in the narrow part of the Channel,) the possibility of the French ever fitting out a number of steamers might be prevented; and so far, therefore, from not daring to go to war for fear of being attacked, in what Mr. Mauguin considers our vulnerable point, Ireland, it is France that should dread going to war, lest her naval and her commercial interests should be totally destroyed.

I hope that the Government have not been inattentive to the possible effects of steam navigation in any future war; I confess I have sometimes been fearful that they have, as there are no outward and visible signs of their having been prepared to take advantage of it; and this has struck me as rather extraordinary, considering that there are so many ways, even in peace, in which armed steamers may be of use: for instance, employed in the Preventive service; surely a few might be most beneficial, and would afford a very good school of instruction for their crews at a future day.

I offer these remarks, however, with great diffidence, sensible that although a long number of years' service, and having been many a time embarked, gives me some knowledge of nautical matters, it is not exactly my line; but perhaps what I have now said may draw to the subject the attention of those more competent to judge how far it may be desirable to be prepared to take any of these measures, such as I have ventured to hint at.

I confess it has often surprised me that the application of steam to navigation, and the very great changes it probably will make, in the event of a war, in naval tactics, has not attracted more attention, and occasioned more to be said and written on it. In the year 1797 or 8, I forget exactly which, I well remember seeing the Swiftsure and Theseus, two 74-gun ships, attacked in a calm in the Bay of Gibraltar, by some Spanish row-boats: they both suffered severely without, I believe, at all injuring their opponents; although at the time I heard it stated, that one of those vessels had fired away more powder than she had expended in some previous naval action, I think the 1st of June.

Now if a few such unwieldy boats as the Spanish gun-boats, that could not row four miles an hour, could place themselves so as to occasion such a loss to two line-of-battle ships, without injury to themselves, what may not be expected from steamers that can move at the rate of ten or eleven miles? It has always appeared to me, that as far as coals can be supplied with facility, fleets of steamers will invariably carry all before them. There are few circumstances under which they need be under any apprehension from sailing-vessels, for however fresh it may blow, they have only to pull away directly in the wind's eye, and get out of danger; in short they can seldom be exposed but end on, and they will, of course, be armed with a gun, both in the bow and stern; and there will be little difficulty in making barricades to cover these guns, shot-proof, if necessary, as were the battering-ships at Gibraltar. There is, however, much, I am aware, to be attained to bring to perfection an armed steamer: the paddles must be protected, and some means must be devised to prevent the nicety of the machinery being damaged by the concussion from firing the guns; in short, it is not difficult to imagine that the war-steamers at the commencement and those at the end of a war, will be very different vessels; and it is for this reason that I am desirous of drawing attention to the subject, in the hope that, by so doing, we may be prepared to commence a war with vessels, although not so perfect as farther experience may render them, still, at least, superior to those of the enemy.

MILES.

February 3rd, 1831.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL BLIGH, C.B.

THIS distinguished, talented, and gallant officer, whose death stands recorded in our last Number, was the son of Capt. John Bligh, R.N. and nephew of the late Sir Richard Bligh, G.C.B.; he entered the naval service at the age of eleven, in 1782, and from that period served in the West and East Indies till 1791, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and served in the Thames, Lizard, and Courageux in the Mediterranean. He next served as first Lieutenant of the Barfleur, bearing the flag of the late Lord Radstock, in which ship he remained two years, and shared in the glorious victory in the memorable action off St. Vincent; soon after which event he was advanced to the rank of Commander, in the King-fisher. His post commission was dated April 25, 1797; from this period, till May 1800, Capt. Bligh commanded the Latona, Romney, and Agincourt, bearing the flag of the late Lord Radstock on the Newfoundland station. In May 1801, he was appointed to the Theseus, when he sailed for Jamaica with a squadron under the late Sir George Campbell. Capt. Bligh, ever since the renewal of hostilities, had been actively employed in the blockade of Cape François, in the Island of St. Domingo; and on the 18th of November 1803, Cape François having surrendered to the Blacks, he was dispatched with a squadron to ascertain the sentiments of the Haytians. Capt. Bligh entered into a capitulation with Commodore Boné, and hastened to inform General Dessalines, that all the vessels in the harbour had surrendered to the Bri-

tish. The prizes there taken, were two 40-gun frigates, two sloops, and twenty-two sail of merchant ships, partly laden. In the following month Capt. Bligh assumed the command of a squadron, with which he attacked Curaçoa. He landed a body of 700 men, and took possession of the height of Amsterdam, where he remained twenty-eight days; farther operations were deemed unadvisable, and the party re-embarked on the 28th of February 1804, with the loss of eighteen killed, and forty-three wounded. In the next month Capt. Bligh was appointed to the Surveillante, taken at Cape François, in which he cruised with considerable success, capturing several privateers, and upwards of forty sail of merchant vessels. The Surveillante was paid off September 30th, 1806. Capt. Bligh's next appointment was in March 1807, to the Alfred, 74, and served under Lord Gambier, at Copenhagen, where he was selected to superintend the arduous duties of landing the army, stores, ordnance, &c. On his return from thence, he was placed under Sir Charles Cotton, on the coast of Portugal. On the 9th of July 1808, Capt. Bligh was sent with a detachment of 500 marines from the squadron, and landed at their head, and by his consummate zeal and ability, rendered the town of Figueras tenable till the arrival of the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, in Mondego Bay, where he assisted at its debarkation, with great advantages of local knowledge. He also superintended the landing of different brigades under Generals Anstruther and Acland; and was present in the glorious battle of Vimeira, where the enemy lost 4000 men, besides twenty-one pieces of cannon. This event led to the evacuation of Portugal by the French, and Capt. Bligh soon after returned to England. On the 14th of January, 1809, Capt. Bligh was appointed to the Revenge, and on the 28th of February, was removed to the Valiant, 74, employed in the blockade of Basque Roads, where a French squadron was lying, and upon which a successful attack was made by a division of Lord Gambier's fleet, in the month of April. In this spirited and daring enterprize, Capt. Bligh commanded the squadron selected for the attack, in the Valiant, assisted by the Revenge, 74, five frigates, and several smaller vessels, preceded by fire ships, who attacked the Calcutta, 56, Ville de Varsovie, 80, and Aquelon, 74, and obliged them, after sustaining a heavy cannonade, to strike their colours, when they were taken possession of by the boats of the squadron. As soon as the prisoners were removed, the ships were set on fire, as was also the Tonnerre, 74, a short time after by the enemy. The remainder of the French squadron, consisting of six sail of the line, besides frigates, retreated and grounded as far up the Charente as circumstances would permit. On the 3rd of February 1810, Capt. Bligh captured the French frigate Cannoniere, laden with the spoil of the principal prizes that the enemy had taken in the East Indies during the three preceding years.

In 1815, the insignia of a C.B. were conferred on Capt. Bligh for his active and unremitted services. He became a Rear-Admiral, July 19th, 1821; from this period a disease, contracted by his long and arduous services in the East and West Indies in the earlier part of his career, was slowly, though evidently, undermining a naturally strong constitution, and eventually succeeded prematurely in depriving society of an universally esteemed member, and the public service of a daring and finished seaman, as well as a most skilful and experienced

officer, full of resource in the hour of difficulty, as he evinced on many trying occasions. When placed in difficult and perilous situations, the mind of Admiral Bligh rose to the crisis, and displayed that coolness of conduct and superiority of judgment for which he was so eminently distinguished, and to which he was indebted for the confidence he inspired in others, whenever difficulty or danger aroused the exercise of those commanding qualities. He was, if it had pleased Heaven to prolong his valuable life, and had opportunities presented themselves for calling forth the energies of his mind, eminently fitted to increase the naval glories of his country. He died on the 19th of January at his residence, Whitedale-House, Hambleton, Hants, in the 60th year of his age.

THE PILOT'S SONG.

We are Pilots both gallant and free,
And the salt-blue tide is our home,
We love to range over the broad ocean sea,
And joy o'er the billows to roam.
No banner of red,*
The mariner's dread,
As we toil'd all the night bleak and dark—
When the beams shone bright
Of the morning light—
E'er blew o'er our bonny gay bark.
Then hurrah, then hurrah, for the Pilot's life!
We engage in no wars but the ocean's strife,
We toil on the wave by night and by day,
And our watch-word is ever—"Away, then, away!"

We own no home but the foaming wave,
We were nursed by the raging storms,
And the wild winds rock'd the sleeping brave
While their roar lull'd our manly forms;
We 'll fight for the laws,
We 'll die in the cause
Of England, Queen of the dark-blue tide,—
And the angry wave
We 'll fearlessly brave,
For, to save is the Pilot's pride.
Then hurrah, &c.

When the heavens resound with the thunder's roar,
When the lightning gleams on high,
When the wild bird's screams are heard o'er the shore,
And the meteors flash down the sky—
We Pilots obey,
We dash through the spray,
We ride o'er the foam of the restless surge,
If we conquer,—we save
The brave sons of the wave,
If we perish,—the storm sings our dirge.
Then hurrah, &c.

O. B.

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* The well-known "bloody flag" of the Mediterranean.

LETTERS FROM GIBRALTAR.

NO. VIII.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK."

Dec. 17th 1830.

THE state of our society, which I spoke of in my last letter, has long been a theme of wonder to the military denizens of the Rock. While all tongues agree in lauding the social advantages of most of our other colonies, none are heard to praise Gibraltar for such. Every officer who has been quartered in Canada speaks of it, notwithstanding its snows, in terms of the warmest rapture, and Hallifax seems to breathe odour on the memory in spite of its fish. The vertical sun of Ceylon has not power to parch up regret, nor the heaviness of a Dutch community to sink the pleasing recollections of the Cape. Malta, without a rood of indigenous earth, blooms with the flowers of past time, and the West Indies, though rife with yellow fevers, lives always green in the mind of its sojourners. Yet one would think that Gibraltar should not stand last in, or be entirely excepted from, the catalogue of social places, for its natural and local advantages are far greater than many others. Its fine climate, its proximity to England, its freedom of intercourse with the pleasant fields of Spain, its considerable population, its number of military and naval officers, its cheapness of provisions, and its abundance of luxuries, furnish it with the main elements of comfort and pleasure. But, strange to say, something exists in it to mar the most rational and essential of enjoyments, that of society; and while the people of our remote colonies delight in generous intercourse with each other, those of Gibraltar divide themselves into little independent circles and hole-and-corner knots, breathing like the toad "the vapour of a dungeon," rather than refresh their spirits with the free light and air that are lavished into waste around them. Here are men with large houses and no small means, who keep up a contracted circle with *bon-bons* and country wine, over which they yawn or egotize till half-past eleven of a night. Here are also five regiments and sundry departments. We have no lack of ladies, and abound with gallant young men, yet the whole of last winter passed with only one ball, except the public one, of which I have before spoken, and which are any thing but improvers of society. This ball was given by that spirited corps the 53rd, on the occasion of receiving new colours. It was a *fancy* ball, accompanied by a magnificent supper; and it displayed, in its extent and arrangements, a style and quality that reflects the highest credit on the gallant officers who honoured us with it. This happy excitement, however, did not diffuse itself: the generous fever did not spread, and phlegmatic life resumed its toadish course. In fact, there is no fever contagious here but those of envy and the sporadic. No set here extends beyond half a dozen or so, and when a person of generous and liberal feeling attempts to draw a larger number together, he places himself in the situation of a dead horse on a barren mountain; every vulture carries away a piece of him, while those that have not been at his demolishing, croak out that he was not

worth the biting. I will mention an anecdote by way of illustration: On one occasion a gentleman set a good example, and gave the garrison a proof of his good intentions and liberal mind by a ball and supper; he filled his rooms with guests. All the world could not be asked, for his house was not so extensive as the four quarters of the globe. A gentleman who had partaken of the pleasures of the entertainment, called next day on a lady who had not. What were her words of salutation? She threw her Bulam countenance into a sardonic smile, and, said she, "O dear, I understand you were at the *Beef and Pork*-party last night!" If this anecdote be not given me in truth, it will touch nobody too sharply; if otherwise, it is only the fitting of a cap; at all events, it is too good a thing to be lost. Be it true or false, it is from matters very like it that arise many of the evils to be complained of here, and as a particular illustration of a general principle, it carries its honest weight.

None are more munificent in dinner parties than the regiments of the Rock; but dinners are every-day things at a mess, and no ladies ever appear there. One ball or supper, where those dear agitators of our troubles and our pleasures shine in their proper sphere, would do more towards our general intercourse, and refinement of our society, than a thousand dinner parties; it would promote a desire of a kind equivalent on the part of the guests, and prove less expensive to the entertainers. The regiments, I have no doubt, are well disposed to do every thing to increase the pleasures of society, but they have not as yet hit upon the right way of turning this disposition. They invite Mr. So and So to the mess. Mr. So and So invites, in return, the individual who invited him, and who is now hitched into the little circle, and there stops the matter. This is self in its purity—a paltry petty self, without the redeeming colouring that softens the principle when viewed on a larger scale. We have a fine climate and a beautiful country for pic-nic parties in the summer, long nights and large houses for assemblies in the winter, and if we would bring these elements into proper form, we should be no more the theme of commentators, and held up to each other and the world as a community without those feelings and habits that are the best ornaments of civilization. But to bring this into effect there must be less pride, less competition, and more christian virtue than may be found in Gibraltar in the bright noon, even with the help of the Philosopher's candle.

In addition to the causes that operate against the pleasures of society here amongst the family people, some are to be laid to the account of certain loose limbs of the army. "The cloth" itself, (gentlemen of the U. S.) although good in the main, is not without some ugly patches; few, I will grant, but still there are some. One set, but not the worst, is to be found amongst the very juniors—those who are just launched out of green jackets and nankeens into scarlet coatees. A few such come out here occasionally, determined to be displeased with all things, and in return for attentions they do not merit, sneer at and slander their entertainers. To this quality they add a marvellous high crest and proud bearing, with an expressive and palpable contempt for every thing that does not come within their own narrow views; but they are boys, and may grow out of their vices as they do out of their clothes. Not so

with another class of spoilers, "whose follies have not ceased with their youth, and who are still ignorant in spite of experience," as the wise statesman said. These are sour old men, stuffed to the mouth with ill temper and contempt for all the world—who look over their lip at all who are apparently beneath them, and through their thick brows at the men who are really above them. Some of these are coxcombs, almost insane with vanity, sneering in malice at all worth around them, pirouetting on the brink of eternity and lisping egotism in the ear of Death. Such are incorrigible pests to our society here. But a third class is yet to be reckoned: these are men who are always prying into others' affairs, insatiably thirsting for tittle-tattle, and worming every tongue for the maggot to tickle their sense of novelty. They are men (and women too) who, having no heads of their own, use those of other people. As Achilles lived upon the marrow of wild beasts to improve his courage, they on the same principle suck the brains of wolves and asses to nourish their mischievous loquacity. They howl and they bray to terrify and disturb. Eternally on the foot, the "*pes citus*," as Horace has it, times all their little tales, wearying and disgusting us with the incessant measure. Such are some of the causes of our unsociability.

Viewing this winter, as far as it has gone, comparatively with preceding time, it is only justice to say that it has made a better beginning than its predecessors. The head of one of the departments has given the garrison a ball and supper on a full and generous scale. The exemplary effects of it remain yet to be proved. The officers have also set their histrionic talents to work and have treated the town with a dramatic representation. They have repaired and decorated the principal theatre in tasteful style; their scenery is good, and the performance went off well. But even in this attempt to lighten our exile, the busy devil, that is our plague, showed again his cloven foot. The musical society, which I mentioned in my last letter, was applied to for assistance, in the general hope that the garrison could not only furnish in themselves the stage, but the orchestra. The request was refused, thus again illustrating the discordant elements that make up our community. However, a regimental band, with hired musicians, made up in a great measure for the illiberality. The play was "The Castle Spectre," and the afterpiece "Bombastes Furioso." The fashion of Gibraltar filled the theatre and presented an exhilarating scene full of fair promise. An address was written and spoken by one of the Thespian amateurs, which tended much to put the audience in good humour by startling them first with disappointment, in order to enhance by contrast the approaching festivity. I have obtained a copy of the address, and perhaps the perusal of it may amuse you gentlemen for the moment as well as any thing else I can offer. The officer who was to play the character of Percy, opened the address thus:—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I have come to say,
An accident, unluckily, has stopp'd the play.

(Murmurs of disapprobation in the house.)

One of our company proposed to write
A short address, and speak it here to-night:

He has not done so. Our Committee say,
We can't go on without one; so I pray
Your patience.—Now to make all matters suit,
I come before you as a substitute.
I have in fact made up my mind to speak
A word ex-tempore; but first I seek
Your approbation.—Shall I try the task?

("Go on, go on," and applause from the audience.)

Thanks, thanks! you give me all my heart would ask.
The obstacle 's removed. Prompter, enough!
Tell "Father Philip" to go on and stuff;
Bid "Osmond" chalk his brows to hide his graces,
And, mind,—let "Saib" and "Muley" black their faces.—
Ha, "Motley!"—

(Enter Motley.)

Are the others ready?—

Motley. Yes;
Save "Percy." He is *trying on a-dress.*

Percy.—A pun 's thy privilege, the fool of wit;
I 'll echo thee, and—hope *th' address will fit.*

(Exit Motley.)

These smiles around—fair promise of applause—
Embolden me in this, our pleasant cause—
Our cause!—'Tis yours.—Yes, 'tis the cause of all
Who would an hour, of dullness, disenthrall;
Who would instruct, improve, delight the mind,
By gazing on the mirror of mankind.
To lend our aid to 't, then, behold us here
With heart and hand—each man a *Volunteer;*
We are not *Regulars;* and therefore feel
We 'll lack in training, though we shan't in zeal;
If you encourage, we 'll be steady movers,
Attend our drills, and practice our manœuvres,
In hope that we shall equal those who made
The place we stand once a famed parade,
Where charming fair ones in such brilliant rows
Were arm'd to meet, and conquer—all their *beaux!*
The splendid scene which then was held to view
Methinks I now behold—revived in you!
Should you applaud, we gain our wish'd-for ends,
We please ourselves—if we can please our friends!

The receipts of the house for the night amounted to nearly four hundred dollars, the price of each admission being one dollar. The greatest part of this money will be applied to charitable purposes, and the remainder to the expenses of the house. Thus to amusement is added the gratification of doing good.

The *Muttons* form a branch of our English population here. They are not fixed, but such a number pass and repass, that we are never without some. By the term *Muttons*, I mean the English travellers of *ton*. I was a long time trying to hit upon an appellative for those people sufficiently euphonic and expressive, but without success. A writer in the "Atlas" newspaper has, however, happily saved me further

trouble in the matter, and I adopt the term as a valuable acquisition to our language, and as particularly forcible in describing the march of manners in our improving country. I revere from my heart the baptismal *font* that furnished so appropriate a name, for a people who are, as it were, a new *genus* of society; a *genus* not alone confined to travellers, but to be found even vastly extensive at home. There is certainly something in a name, and whether it be the sound or the quality, or both combined, I cannot say, but the fitness of the term is felt as if it were a part of the thing. The *Muttons!* What a happy appellation! The Round-heads, the Broad-bottoms, the Radicals, the Fancy, the Muffs, the Blues, the Bulls, the Boars, the Pigeons, and the Crows—all sink into thin air when compared with that intelligible term, the MUTTONS! I wish my limits would admit of copying the whole of the clever article that gave me the genial hint, and I would readily do it, for it ought to be repeated again and again, even with Addison's essays; but referring to it, I trust, will answer the purpose. Part of it, however, I must extract as necessary to my purpose; for it is pleasant to trace important matters to their first causes, and observe their growth as they rise into full life.

"English pride," says the piquant writer, "is not Spanish pride, nor French pride, nor German pride, nor Italian pride; but is different from them all, and is a *genus per se*. The French people have designated a certain and pretty extensive class of English female beauty under the not flattering denomination of *Visage de Mouton*. English pride may in some measure be similarly designated; there is something Muttonish in it; nine-tenths of it is sheepishness. The Englishman shows his pride in not speaking, not moving, not knowing how to look. A stranger coming into an English party is received much in the same manner as a stranger entering a field of sheep; the Muttons all stare at him, as if not knowing what to make of him! * * * * * In England all the world is exclusive; but in the exclusiveness there is also a gregariousness. Everybody does what everybody does, for no other reason in the world than because everybody does so—everybody, at least that is nobody; and nobody likes to be thought nobody."

Now, Gibraltar is the gate through which flocks of those I speak of pass, to brouse along the banks of the Mediterranean, or over the mountains of Spain, and also the way by which they return to their pen-fold in London. It is highly amusing to see them meet; to see them stalk in amongst the military Muttons of the Rock, (for we *have* a few in the garrison,) and observe their sheepish stare; how they look at each other, flock together, and follow the leader without opening their lips! These travellers usually wear tight cravats or no cravats, small sharp hats, kid gloves and eye-glass. They are never known to smile, and seldom speak more than a monosyllable at an effort. They go through a short course of dinners here. We meet them at table, and out of doors; in the crowd, and in the holes and corners; but evening or morning, day or night, drunk or sober, they are still the same—all raddled with proper mutton mark. *They* stare and *we* stare: if they drop an "Oh!" we drop an "Ah!"—sympathetic dulness spreads like mist over the flock, and finishes the pleasures of mutton society!

But enough of Gibraltar manners; we must only hope for improve-

ment. Some people may, perhaps, think I have been severe in my remarks; but let those consider that my motive is good, and that however disagreeable truth may be to the ears of the few, the interest of the many must be looked to even at such a price. Let my remarks be received as a salutary medicine, which, though a little bitter, is thereby the more beneficial. Gibraltar is not the only place where evils such as I have censured exist, and therefore not the only place to which that censure may be applied; I am not without hopes, on that account, that what I have said may act, not only here but elsewhere, as a preventive for the future as well as a remedy for the past.

I have now to mention a melancholy occurrence which took place here last month. The artillery were being employed in their periodical practice of firing at a mark. While the heavy ordnance on the north front of the rock, which overlooks Spain, were so engaged, a powder-chest in a chamber of one of the highest tiers of the excavations caught fire, and the consequent explosion hurled eight artillerymen out from the mouths of the rock to instant destruction. The unfortunate soldiers were literally shot from the embrasures into mid air at a height of eight hundred feet, and scattered on the earth below burnt and shattered to pieces! I saw them a few minutes after the accident—their jackets, belts, and shoes were perfect tinder, and alike black with their mutilated bodies. The officer of the guard on the Neutral-ground below the height, saw the smoke of the explosion, and describes the appearance of the men in the air as like small bundles of rags; while another, who also saw the spectacle, compared the bodies to a flock of crows that were suddenly shot. How the fatal accident happened nobody can tell, for the three men who were wounded *in* the battery, but not forced out, and who are now recovering, declare that they know nothing of the cause. One says he was putting the match to his gun in an adjoining chamber, when he was deprived of sense, and cannot say whether the gun went off or not. The other two only remember that the unfortunate men were in a group at the mouth of the embrasure, looking out, perhaps, at the striking of the balls from the other guns, when they were knocked down senseless. So tremendous was the force of the explosion, that an officer of Engineers, Capt. Prince, who was observing the effect of the sound of the guns at a distance of three or four hundred yards in the long vault, was struck to the ground, and for a short time deprived of sense. It is supposed that a spark had flown to some cartridges that lay beside the powder-chest, and that the explosion of these cartridges shattered the chest, and so increased the power to the horrid extent described. Some are also of opinion, that a fragment of ignited wadding was carried into the embrasure from without; but nothing certain is known of the cause. Lieutenant Caffin, of the artillery, had a fortunate escape. That officer had in the morning requested to be allowed to take his duty in a higher tier of the excavations than that in which the accident occurred, and to which he was directed to attach himself; this change undoubtedly saved his life. The description which this gentleman gave me of what he saw of the melancholy affair was vividly horrific. He says, that while employed above, he heard a tremendous noise, and suspected some dreadful occurrence to have

taken place. He at once proceeded with the men under his charge, towards the passage that led downwards to the fatal place. He was soon enveloped in thick smoke, through which he groped his way, the light from the enclosures as he went along being excluded by the density of the cloud around him, and he could scarcely breathe. At length, the air becoming clearer, he beheld the miserable wreck which the explosion had left. Here and there lay the wounded, bleeding and scorched; fragments of belts and cartouch-boxes, caps, shoes and other clothes were scattered about the cave, bayonets sticking upright in the earth, while a smoking dead body lay huddled behind a gun-carriage in a corner, and on the breast of the dead lay the head of its faithful dog, bleeding and lifeless. It appeared to him, that the animal was not at once killed, but that, while yet living, it had crept to its master's body where it expired! Such is the sad picture which presented itself to the officer. I went up to the fatal place myself some days after the accident had happened, and found it as described, with the exception of the presence of the dead and wounded. Heavens! to look out from the ragged wide embrasure down upon the depths below! and to see the graves of the eleven unfortunate victims, (for the soldier's burying-ground is exactly under where the explosion took place,) to see the fresh hillocks dwindled into mole-hills by distance, and to reflect that their lifeless tenants, were at an instant hurled from full life down into their graves! It, indeed, was painful and accompanied with awful reflection. Widows and orphans live to mourn the catastrophe; but benevolence is not wanting to soften their miseries. The officers and soldiers of the garrison have made a handsome subscription for them, and I trust the Government in whose service their sufferings was caused, will not be unmindful of them.

I have nothing more of consequence to speak of in this letter; I may, however, add, that a melancholy quiet reigns over the neighbouring provinces of Spain; but it is the quiet of tyranny: every dungeon is filled with prisoners, and blood flows plentifully from the hands of the "holy" executioner. The slightest suspicion of liberalism is enough to throw a Spaniard into prison, and thus prospers the good work of Ferdinand and his blessed religion. Numbers of the unhappy and disappointed constitutionalists are still at Gibraltar, but closely watched by the serviles on the border. They attempted to stimulate their oppressed countrymen, and to extend the fire which they caught from Paris and Brussels, but all in vain; the bishop's holy water is too potent for them. Spain, I fear, is for the present lost. Three young Englishmen have come out here to join the hopeless cause, and have spent their time and money in its behalf. *They* say the patriots of Spain are still sanguine in their expectations of success, and look to no distant period for a revolution in their degraded country.*

I hope to be able to speak of the Gibraltar fever in my next letter.

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* We beg leave to dissent, upon the evidence of recent facts, from our correspondent's well-meant estimate of the adventurers in question. The foolish attempt on the Spanish lines, and unjustifiable breach of neutrality by Torrigos, show the parties in no very favourable light.—Ed.

GUAYMAS DE CALIFORNIA, NORTH LAT. 27° 55′.

EXTRACTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF H. M. S. ALERT, EMPLOYED IN THE PACIFIC, 1829.

In ascending the Gulf of California, the scenery changes its character a little. You have the same lofty and fantastic-shaped mountains, but no longer the deep rich covering of green which the forest casts over the highest peaks of those of the more southern coast of Mexico. It is true that when ashore you find them thickly covered with shrubs and plants, but the depth of these nowhere prevents the rocks from raising their rugged heads, giving to the general landscape an air of barren majesty.

The harbour of Guaymas is of large extent, and completely land-locked, but the water is shallow, seldom exceeding three fathoms at the lowest of the tide. The town and fort are miserable enough, but they contain some respectable people, and from the specimens we saw, are by no means deficient in female beauty. The Indians and half-castes are numerous, and quite independent of Leeds and Manchester for their drapery, which consists of a few square inches of linen or calico brought round the fork, and fastened to a piece of tape, which is tied about the waist.

We contrived to amuse ourselves very well in this remote corner of the globe. We had plenty of fish, and amongst them various kinds of excellent oysters; these latter were so abundant upon the shores, that we used to land parties of the men to amuse themselves upon the islands, who were luxurious enough to take their pepper and vinegar with them. Game there was also in abundance, consisting of deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, quails, ducks, &c. Some of the birds were very beautiful, more especially the partridge and quail.

Deer-hunting, as it was the most novel, is the only sport worth describing. Parties of the crew were landed upon an island only three cables length from the ship; these, with the little Marine drummer at their head, marched about, making all the noise they could, frightening the timid animals from their lairs, and forcing them into the sea. Boats and lookers on too were stationed, and when a poor deer was seen to take the water, to seek for shelter on the continent, or upon a neighbouring island, he was instantly pursued, and generally captured; some, however, did escape from having had *too much law*, and it was amazing to see animals, whose construction seemed so little calculated to contend with the watery element, make such rapid way through it.

As a place of resort for shipping, Guaymas labours under the disadvantage of a scarcity of water for their supply. It must either be brought from a great distance, or procured in small quantities from the wells in the vicinity of the town. Vegetables, for the same reason, are scarce and dear, but beef and flour are cheap, and of an excellent quality. As most evils have some good to counterbalance them, so the deficiency of water is amply compensated to the inhabitants by their total exemption from intermittent fever, which, at certain seasons of the year, carries terror and desolation in its train over the southern parts of the coast of Mexico, forcing the inhabitants to seek for safety in the more elevated towns of the interior. In winter the climate is the finest that can be imagined, the air being pure, with temperate days and cool nights. In summer it is said to be the hottest place in the world, the heat being all reflected from the naked rocks.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

Among all the hardships of the various classes of officers in the British navy, those of the Passed Midshipmen stand pre-eminent; and their unfortunate situation is the greatest slur on the respectability of the whole profession. The moment an officer enters the army, he is something; his rise may be slow, yet from the beginning, he is not only placed in the situation of a gentleman, but is treated as one; and he has those privileges and allowances that will enable him to appear as such. But the unhappy Midshipman enters the service as a child, and when grown up to a man, is still treated as a boy: let him serve ever so long, he has no rank, no cabin, no servant, and consequently no respectability. With gray hairs upon his head, he is still called "young gentleman" on board, and "—— reefer" on shore; and his want of a commonly decent uniform, renders him the object of scorn among those accustomed and obliged to pay proper respect to the servants of their King.

In foreign countries, no one is for a moment considered as an officer unless he wears an epaulette; what then are they likely to think of a being, dressed up in a coat just like those of our new Police, except having anchor buttons on it; and who, when he gets his ugly-looking black belt across his shoulder, and shuffles along, with his sea roll, presents the exact personification of a rat-catcher, who had been employed in some barrack, and had got an old cocked-hat and sword given him to make him take with the natives.

On my entering a village near Cork, in 1813, the following dialogue took place—"Paddy, who the blazes is that fellow? isn't he a jontleman's servant?" "No, sure;" says Paddy, "don't you see his hat? he belongs to the musicianers."

The soldiers in the British army treat these nondescript animals better than any other classes do; they will sometimes honour them with a military salute; but as to the Royal Marines, who, better than any one else, must know they are entitled to it, they make it the very essence of their *esprit de corps* never to give it them. In my eighteenth year as a Midshipman, I met two of these worthies in the streets of Chatham; one was an old soldier, and the other, a "yulpin;" the greenhorn was going to put his hand to his cap as he passed, but his experienced comrade caught hold of his arm and pulled it down again; and just as I had got past them, I heard him say to his protegé—"What the hell are you about? d——n your eyes, that 's only a —— Midshipman." No doubt the young recruit would not forget the lesson.

As to that senseless term, "young gentleman," those who introduced it in our service little thought, God help them! that ever gray hairs would be found under such a denomination. In 1822, I was shipmate with a Midshipman whose head was almost white, and his age about sixty-five—fancy such a vision as this, coming forth when "young gentleman" is called—his name was Vallack, and he was then in His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, the Flag-ship at Portsmouth, and did duty as entering-port youngster!

In 1825, the first Lieutenant of a three-decker, not a hundred miles from the river Medway, had all the Midshipmen sent for, to give them

some general orders: they were accordingly waiting his leisure on the quarter-deck, and when he had finished his previous business, he called out to them, "Now come over here, young gentlemen;" and the very first two who stepped out, were old Brown and old M^cGowan, both of whom had served several years in the last American war, and were rising forty, very fast.

Will common sense and decency never reign again—every body is admitted in the service—every body cannot be promoted; but is this a reason that men, who, from the hardships they have undergone, come generally to a premature old age, are in the decline of life thus to be treated like schoolboys?

We see that services however long, claims however great, and recommendations, arising from these, however powerful, cannot obtain for the unfortunate Midshipman his hard-earned promotion, after he has even doubled and trebled his allotted length of service; but surely those under whose command he is placed, might show to his hard fate a little common consideration; a little attention to his comforts and his feelings, at least, would gild the bitter pill. When we can wrap up a positive evil in a partial good, it surely softens some small portion of its baneful qualities: custom has made it quite a law that we daily swallow a certain portion of alcohol; but those who can afford to envelope it in the generous wines of Burgundy or Tokay, are a little better off than the humble destroyer of three pennyworth of blue ruin.

When Admiralty Midshipmen were first appointed to ships after the peace, they were looked upon with great disdain. Some of the Captains told them they might do what they pleased, that they were not wanted, that the complement of Midshipmen was complete before; and if they could make themselves useful on the mizen topsail yard, it was all very well; but if not, there was nothing else for them to do.

This story, however, soon changed. It was found they were very convenient persons to be sent on disagreeable services and dangerous missions; they could be kicked out of the service if they failed. The Midshipmen *of the ship*, therefore, became a distinct class, and were comparatively petted. If *they* wanted long leave, it was, "Oh yes, let one of the Admiralty Midshipmen do your duty." If a boat was to be sent away for two or three nights, in half a gale of wind, gin catching, the story was directly, "don't send Lord so and so's son, send one of the Admiralty Midshipmen." Dozens of the *ship's* Midshipmen went daily to school in harbour, the *Admiralty* Midshipmen keeping their watch; being generally devoid of interest, it was found out, that however they were imposed on, they did not dare complain; and therefore, now, there is not an unhappy six or seven gun-brig can fit out, without making repeated applications for these formerly despised Admiralty Midshipmen.

I knew a clerk, who during the war had been an acting Purser, an acting Secretary, and an acting Judge Advocate to the fleet; poor fellow, peace blighted all his hopes. He was reduced at last to offer himself as a foremast-man! and will it be believed, he was refused, because he had been an officer!

He wrote to the Admiralty stating this, and telling them that he

was six feet high, and both able and willing to work in any part of the ship. They appointed him an Admiralty clerk, but his misfortunes shook his brain for ever: he was afterwards invalided for insanity.

It may be long before the cause of dry rot in our ships is found, but when we want to know the cause of that dry rot which is so fast sapping the efficiency of our naval officers, we need only look at some of the measures pursued since the peace of 1814.

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LUFF'S LAY.

Mr. Editor,—Having these several days past swept the "Political Horizon" with my Dollond's day and night telescope, I have, in common no doubt with many of my old shipmates, been highly elated with the idea of once more getting our corns soaked in salt-water: musing by the space of a dog-watch over my nuts and swizzle, I yesterday spun the following yarn, which is at your service. Luff!

Air—"A reg'lar capstan, stamp and go."

Bring to, clap on, both thick and dry,
Heave round, my lads, so cheerly;
Once more "Blue Peter" bids good b'ye
To the land we love so dearly.
The sheets are home, the haulyards man,
Our ship she casts to sea, boys,
Up—cheer the man who leads the van,
Our King! with three times three, boys.

Come clear the decks, in order place
The bottles and the glasses;
All hands a-hoy! splice the main-brace,
And toast our favourite lasses:
Now fill a bumper, all prepare,
So hearty and so free, boys;
Up—cheer the fairest of the fair,
Our Queen! with three times three, boys.

Britannia's made of good old stuff,
And trimly put together;
She'll wear and stay, in smooth and rough,
In calm or stormy weather;
No vessel boasts a stauncher crew,
Her officers ne'er fail her,
Commanded by a Captain too,
Who's every inch a sailor.

Close-hauled, and free, and all aback,
Strange sails strange courses steer now;
Britons! keep on your good old tack,
With "very well, thus"—"no near" now:—
But should they dare to cross our hawse,
And brave our flag so free, boys,—
Up—cheer the tar who'll lead our cause—
The King! with three times three, boys.

Huzza! huzza! huzza! &c.
Our King! with three times three, boys.

MILITARY MEMOIR OF MARMONT DUKE OF RAGUSA.

Of all the individuals who in later times have figured on the theatre of public life, none, perhaps, have filled a more remarkable or a more diversified career than the subject of our present notice. Distinguished, under Napoleon's rule, by the favour of the Imperial Usurper, and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, enjoying the confidence of his legitimate Princes, the Duke of Ragusa, by his share in the Parisian tragedy of 1830, has added another page to the eventful story of his life. Curiosity has ample room for exercise in scrutinizing his past conduct, or in speculating on his future fate. The hero of two grand political convulsions, he may be said to owe his elevation and his fall to the working of the same principle;—he has been made and unmade by revolution. A something, too, of retributive justice is observable in his destiny: he rose to greatness on the ruins of the monarchy;—he has fallen to nothingness with the deposition of his Sovereign.

Marmont was born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, on the 20th July 1774. His family, though not wealthy, was nearly allied to the first nobility of France. At the early age of fifteen he commenced his military career as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of infantry, whence, in the month of January 1792, he was transferred to the artillery service. Like Buonaparte, Marmont made his first essay in arms at the siege of Toulon. His bravery was sufficient to introduce him to the notice of Napoleon, who, for his own conduct on that occasion, was promoted to the rank of General, and who, on his return to Paris, attached the young Lieutenant to his staff in quality of aide-de-camp. Shortly afterwards Marmont received the command of a company, and was ordered to join the army of the Rhine. After the affair of Monbach, we find him in command of the artillery of the advanced guard of the army under the orders of Gen. Desaix; but on the nomination of Buonaparte as General-in-Chief of the Forces of the Interior, he again joined his old patron, under whom he distinguished himself in the army of Italy.

The star of Napoleon was now in the ascendant: each day was marked by a new victory, and the successes of Lodi and Castiglione served but as the prelude to the conquest of Italy. In these brilliant actions Marmont was foremost, and for his daring intrepidity was on several occasions complimented by Napoleon, by whom, after the battle of St. George's, he was commissioned to present to the Directory at Paris the standards taken from the enemy. On arriving in the capital, the young Aide-de-Camp was received by the populace with enthusiasm, and by the Executive Government with a welcome worthy of his well-earned fame.

Notwithstanding the admiration inspired by the vanquisher of Italy, and the exultation of the citizens at his return, the Directory, who apparently participated in the general joy, in reality dreaded his genius, and considered him as one whose ambition, unchecked in its course, would one day be fatal to their own power. A double danger presented itself to the short-sighted calculations of this junta, whose name must ever figure as a by-word in the annals of misgoverned nations. On the one hand, the enterprising spirit of Napoleon, if condemned to military inaction, might seek in party intrigues the aliment so necessary to its existence: on the other hand, a command near home, by increasing his fame and his successes, would inevitably augment his popularity, and consequently his power. In this exigency, the Directory held several secret councils, at which nothing was resolved. Meanwhile Buonaparte loudly complained of the forced inactivity in which his ambition was enchained. It had been a dangerous experiment to treat with contemptuous neglect the complaints of a man in his commanding position, and wielding an influence so extensive. Even the imbecile rulers of France foresaw, that from remonstrance the transition would be easy to menace,—from menace to execution. The expedition to Egypt was accordingly devised, as the best mode of conciliating the interests of the jealous Direc-

tory with at least a show of gratitude for the services of the General who had so often led the hosts of France to victory. Buonaparte was named General-in-Chief of the Army of the East, to which Marmont was attached, and shortly after the siege of Malta, the latter was appointed General of Brigade.

It were foreign to our present purpose to trace even a faint outline of Buonaparte's military career in Egypt; we, therefore, proceed to details more immediately connected with the Duke of Ragusa. Whilst the ranks of the French army were thinned on a foreign shore by the combined horrors of plague and famine, the feeble government at home, by its incapacity, was accelerating its own dissolution. The people were discontented—the finances were in a state of dilapidation—the different administrations were confided to knaves or fools—in a word, the realm was utterly disjointed. Buonaparte, who had his spies and partisans in France, was speedily made acquainted with circumstances so opportune for his purposes. He saw that the moment was ripe for unprincipled usurpation;—that, favoured by the advantages of his position, he might strike a death-blow at that mockery of freedom which the licentiousness of anarchy or the vices of democratic rule had still left to his country. He resolved to return to France,—to surround himself with soldiers of fortune devoted to his interests, or rather to their own,—to link to his cause men in whose breasts the hope of advancement or the thirst of riches might stifle the feeble whispers of patriotism. Marmont, so long attached to his person, so long in possession of his esteem, was, of all others, the most likely to second his ambitious views, and on this occasion at least the Aide-de-Camp repaid his General's confidence with entire devotion. With the terror which seized the Directory at the intelligence of Buonaparte's unexpected return from Egypt, and with the events of the 18th Brumaire, our readers are no doubt acquainted. A hardy soldier seized at the bayonet's point a power which in all but name was that of Royalty, and which was destined in a few years to assume the ruthless and reckless form of Imperial despotism. Immediately after Buonaparte's appointment to the Consular dignity, Marmont, for his daring and well-timed assistance at this juncture, was named Counsellor of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery.

At this period it would seem that Marmont's fame and fortunes had attained their meridian. A minute account of his career at this epoch would become a lengthened and oft-repeated narrative of marches and countermarches, manœuvres, sieges, pitched battles, &c. in which, how conspicuous soever the part the hero himself may have played in them, the general reader could find but little interest. The memorable transport of the French artillery across the Great St. Bernard, the battles of Marengo, of Ulm—the siege of Ragusa—the campaign of 1809 against Austria,—these are facts which, properly speaking, belong to the military annals of the French, rather than to the memoir of an individual. One anecdote, however, is deserving of mention, as, if true, it throws some light on the private history of Marmont, who has been accused, we know not with what justice, of uniting to courage the most sordid avarice; a vice which rarely forms a portion of the soldier's character. After the defeat of the Austrians at the several battles of Montquitta, Gradchatz, (where Marmont was wounded,) and Ottochatz, Buonaparte, in order to recompense the services of his General, bestowed on him the title of Duke of Ragusa. The new noble learned his elevation not merely with feelings of indifference, but even with an expression of open disdain for the honours of the field. An officer of high rank having congratulated him on his recently acquired dignity,—"Pshaw!" replied Marmont; "do you think I fight for parchments? Had I cared about a bauble so unproductive as a title, I should not have left the archives of my family in my father's old crumbling chateau. A pretty Duke am I, without one inch of land in my duchy!" Marmont's discontented remark was reported to Napoleon. "Ay," said he, "our cousin of Ragusa is

right; he is not the stuff of which Dukes are made." As some compensation for his own mistake, the Emperor issued a decree conferring on Marmont, as the appanage of his Duchy, a considerable grant of land in the Provinces of Illyria. The gift was at the same time accompanied by a letter, couched in the following terms:—"Duke—excuse my error: I imagined that the statue was too colossal to require the addition of a pedestal: under this envelope you will find one to your wishes." This letter, to which was annexed the decree, at first somewhat mortified the Duke's feelings: the enclosure, however, was an admirable salve for the humiliation inflicted by the envelope.

We shall devote as brief a space as possible to the several affairs in which the Duke was engaged from this period to the taking of Paris by the Allies in 1814. At the battle of Wagram, Marmont commanded the advanced guard of the grand army. The Arch-Duke Charles was at length obliged to sue for the armistice which preceded the peace of Vienna. At the close of the campaign, Marmont was promoted to the rank of Marshal of the empire, and was moreover appointed Governor-General of the Provinces of Illyria. The inhabitants of Trieste were indebted to him for a project which produced a considerable amelioration in their trade.

On the return of the army of Portugal into Spain, the Duke of Ragusa, who had replaced Massena in the command, effected a junction with Soult, and by the united operations of the Marshals, the English were constrained to raise the siege of Badajoz. At the battle of Salamanca, Marmont was struck by a cannon-shot, which fractured his right arm, and wounded him severely in the side. The issue of that glorious day is sufficiently known. In consequence of his wounds, the Duke of Ragusa was forced to quit the army, and to return to France, where he remained till April 1813. He then again took the field, and was appointed to the command of a division of the army in Germany.

The campaign of 1813 added considerably to Marmont's reputation. He distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen and Dresden, when the affair of Kulm arrested the farther progress of the French, and compelled the Marshal to fall back upon Dresden. At the battle of Leipsic, Marmont commanded the left wing of the army. He was opposed by the Prince Royal of Sweden, who had united his forces to those of Silesia. On receiving Napoleon's command to join the right wing of the army, the troops under Marmont's orders, in effecting that movement, were repulsed with considerable slaughter, and compelled to take up a hasty position. Marmont, though wounded, gallantly defended the suburbs of Leipsic with the feeble wreck of his division, and was one of the last to pass the river.

On the 1st of January, the army of Silesia effected the passage of the Rhine. The Duke of Ragusa bore a considerable share in the reverses and partial successes of this memorable campaign. He was present at the affairs of Brienne, Champ-Aubert, Vaux-Champs; at the second affair of Montmirail, and at Meaux, where he had a horse killed under him. In conjunction with Marshal Mortier, he was entrusted with the defence of Paris, the walls of which were soon encircled by the forces of the allied Sovereigns. Marmont, however, whose confidence in Napoleon's destiny began to decline, after a feeble stand abandoned the Capital, and took up his position at Essonne, a village about seven leagues distant. It was there that he made his submission to the Allies, to whom his Imperial Master still blindly hoped to dictate conditions of peace.

On the capitulation of Paris the French have passed various judgments, as passion, prejudice, or national pride, has held the balance of opinion. Many of Marmont's countrymen have, on this occasion, ascribed to him the most unworthy motives. Without wishing to dwell on the merits of a question, the consideration of which would lead us far from our immediate object, we may observe, that some soreness of feeling is pardonable on a subject so galling to the *amour propre* of our Gallic neighbours. "Audi

alteram partem," is, however, a motto which in similar contingencies is rarely out of place. They who will fairly consider the explanatory memoir published during the Hundred days by Marmont at Ghent,—they who will impartially compare his assertions, strengthened by the statements of Bourrienne, with incontrovertible facts, may probably arrive at the conclusion, that in yielding to the overwhelming forces by which he was attacked, he obeyed the dictates of invincible necessity.

Be this as it may, Marmont was irretrievably lost in the opinion of the French, by the capitulation of Paris, coupled with his acceptance of an annual pension of 50,000 francs, bestowed on him by the Emperor of Austria in lieu of the former grant of land in Illyria. The strong feeling entertained against him was not diminished by the favour with which he was regarded by Louis XVIII, who, on the restoration, created him a Peer of France and Captain of his Body Guards. Ridicule is with the French a keen weapon; one indiscriminately directed against the suspected traitor who signs the downfal of his country, and the offender whose costume of a month's date sins against the supremacy of the prevailing mode. Against Marmont it may be readily supposed, that the shafts of satire were unsparingly levelled. The troop of Body Guards which he commanded, and the ranks of which he found some difficulty in completing, was among the wits of the day distinguished by the appellation of *Compagnie de Judas*. In defiance, too, of the Academy, a new verb was added to the French language; the term *Raguser*, brief and untranslatable, was thenceforth used to express the extreme of baseness, tergiversation, and treason.

The events of the Hundred days, the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, and the second restoration of the Bourbons, are occurrences too deeply engraven on the memory of Europe, to need recapitulation here. We now, therefore, turn to the doings of a later period, or rather to that portion of them in which the Duke of Ragusa stands charged with personal and immediate participation.

On Marmont's return to Paris with the Allied armies, Fortune, with her usual caprice, seemed weary of treating him with indulgence. In 1825, he had lost heavily by mercantile experiments;—(France, had her bubble year as well as England;) in the commercial journals his name had figured in the bankrupt list,—and, to heap the measure of his chagrins, he had been engaged in a ruinous litigation with his wife, from whom, by the consent of both parties, he had long been separated. Agreeably to the maxim—"Ibit eò quò vis qui zonam perdidit," his broken fortunes, according to his enemies, rendered him a fit, and even a willing instrument of despotism. It appears, however, that in a letter dated from Amsterdam in the month of August last, and intended as a justificatory memoir, Marmont has undertaken to plead his own cause. The Marshal's auto-defence, coupled with the details elicited during the late trial of the French ministers, certainly go far to acquit him on the score of intention. The fault lay rather in the crisis and the nature of his duties than in the conduct of the individual. The following are extracts from the document alluded to.

"Amsterdam, 22nd Aug. 1830.

"For the second time during a period of less than sixteen years, the violence and the injustice of human passions compel me to have recourse to my pen for the justification of my conduct in the eyes of Europe.

"A cruel destiny is mine! For me alone the order of events, the fruit of experience, the equity of judgment, seem inverted. In me, love of country is called treason; devotion to my sovereign, venality; and even the passive obedience of a soldier is imputed to me as a capital offence. I dare not believe; I do not fear that the judgment of posterity will brand my name with the unjust sentence pronounced against my conduct by my cotemporaries.

"At present every voice is raised to condemn me, to brand me with infamy; and from this unanimous concert of reprobation must result a prejudice more difficult to overcome than even the feeling of conviction.

"In the eyes of impartial reasoners, a simple exposition of facts must tend to my complete justification: the following explanation which I offer, will be found natural and clear; I pledge myself that it is true. I seek to inspire no interest; I ask for no indulgence; but I demand fair dealing. Let me be judged without reference to a career of fifty years, which I trust were not wholly inglorious, but let judgment be pronounced on the evidence of facts, not on the insinuations of rumours. On all political questions the passions are treacherous advisers; let it be recollected that in this case, honour, the first of earthly possessions, is at stake.

"Since the year 1815 I may be said to have retired from public life. Having for five-and-twenty years faithfully served my country on a hundred fields of battle, I imagined that I might still be useful to her by devoting my entire fortune to the cultivation of the resources which her soil presents to industry. I need not enlarge on the calamities of every nature which have destroyed the magnificent establishments formed by me, at an infinity of labour and expense: suffice it to say, that the fatality which has ever persecuted me, has overthrown my calculations and baffled my precautions. To the desire of increasing the natural resources of my country I have sacrificed all; my ruin is complete. To these sufferings has been added the pressure of domestic sorrows; the hand of misfortune has pursued me every where.

"One generous consolation still remained, and enabled me to support this accumulation of mishap. This stay in the hour of trial was the confidence, the esteem, may I not add, the affection of the French Monarch, the author of the Charter. When France lost that Prince to whom she was indebted for the blessings of liberty and peace, his brother, who ascended the throne, honoured me with equal demonstrations of regard, to which I felt myself entitled for the sincerity of my devotion to the dynasty which had preserved my country from dismemberment.

"I have been invariably represented as an ambitious courtier, as a man greedy of wealth, of honours, of lucrative posts. And yet what has been my conduct since the restoration? What advantages have I derived from the favour of power? In 1830 I am a Duke, a Field Marshal, and a Peer of France. In 1804 I was a Marshal, and Napoleon created me Duke of Ragusa. From the Bourbons I have received marks of esteem, but none of munificence; and the Bourbons have judged me rightly, for sympathy exercises a stronger empire over my mind than gratitude. Have I failed in devotion to the cause of my sovereign? Have I not sacrificed to him more than existence?

"Such was my position at the Court of Charles the Tenth. Treated by that Monarch with the affability which marks his most indifferent expressions, I scarcely ever, except on duty, made my appearance at the Tuileries. I know not that even my enemies accuse me of having offered my advice, or taken part in the deliberations. The projects, the plans of Government, were wholly unknown to me. The King could rely on my fidelity. In the hour of danger, others were summoned to advise; my task was to act."

The Marshal then proceeds to describe the events of the three days, nearly as recorded in this Journal, interweaving, of course, his personal exculpation; and adding, which is perfectly obvious, that had he chosen to employ even the means at his disposal, *à outrance*, such havoc must have ensued amongst the Parisians, as might have led to a different result for the time.

"My object is now accomplished (concludes this ill-fated soldier): it has been to prove that on the occasion of these two cruel days, all was done on the spur of the moment—all was the result of sad necessity. I have endeavoured to establish this truth, that I acted without premeditation, without severity. I do not shrink from avowing the part which circumstances compelled me to take in the events of the 28th and 29th July; I simply assert, that it was out of my power to act otherwise. In my situation, another might, in the mistaken interest of the court party, have attempted more desperate measures, but none could possibly have acted with less violence against the population of Paris. My assertion on this point is borne out by positive facts. The public prints of the day have stated the reception which on the 29th I experienced from the Duke of Angouleme, but which, how keen soever the pang inflicted on devotion so ill-requited, I shall henceforth bury in oblivion.

"By the Court I was loaded with invectives, but the King, more equitable because himself abused, deigned to console me with expressions of encouragement.

Spite of the injury which my defence may suffer from the declaration, I here affirm, that the intentions of Charles the Tenth were pure; he had no other object in view than the happiness of his people. From both Tribunes the voice of eloquence has already proclaimed this truth, which will one day be confirmed by the impartial judgment of history.

"For myself, I submit my cause to the same unerring judge. To the unswerving execution of my duty I have twice sacrificed all that honour holds sacred and precious. Exiled from my country, which has ever been the object of my fond affection, uncertain of my future destiny, I look for support and consolation to the approbation of my own heart. The voice of conscience tells me that in serving my King, I have done my duty."

ON THE RESPECT FORMERLY SHOWN TO HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

THE respect formerly shown to our ships and other vessels of war, by foreigners, and the merchantmen of this kingdom, of lowering the top-gallants when passing, is no longer observed; during the last war I have seen it in a few instances only by our own vessels; the cheering never.

We have tacitly allowed this mark of respect gradually to die away; a circumstance, I have no doubt, that will assist the hopes of other nations in lowering the pride of the navy of Old England.

However absurd the old idea of the sovereignty of the seas being vested in Britain may be, still it may be regretted that the respect formerly shown to our King's ships and other vessels, should no longer be exacted; and although we can have no natural right (that by prescription being allowed to die away) to exact such a tribute (unless admitting a reciprocity) from foreign vessels, yet, I think, the distinction between the vessel of the Sovereign and the nation, and that of the merchant of our own country, should be made manifest by the rigid observance of the old method of respectful salutation; the lowering or striking the top-gallants, or in lieu, the fore-top sail, and the display of the national flag. I abhor any act of tyrannical or oppressive consequence, but this cannot possibly be so construed—the sail is evidently struck in respect to the King's pendent, not to the King's officer; his individuality is unconnected with the occasion; it is a courteous duty, exacted truly, but nevertheless due, not exactly from the subject as merely a subject of our Sovereign Lord the King, but from his station, by the same rule (the necessity for the dignity of station being preserved) that the hand is lifted to the hat by an inferior, whenever he speaks to, or even passes the Captain of a man-of-war: the cheering, in lieu of a salute, may save powder for a better occasion.

"30th June, 1758, lat. 48° 7′ N., long. 10° 51′ W. Ushant N. 84° E. 76 leagues. At eight, being near the Admiral's (Sir Charles Saunders) lee quarter, *hoisted our ensign, and lowered down the top-gallant-sails:* at the same time was ordered by the Admiral to lie by, and he would send his boat on board—*manned ship and saluted the Admiral with three cheers, which he returned.**

* The first compliment was meant to the Sovereign; the second to the Admiral, which he acknowledged by returning it.

"Soon after the Admiral's and Revenge's boats came on board. The officers informed me, that the Admiral's ship was the Montague, Capt. Rowley; the other ships in company, the Revenge, Foudroyant, Orphée, and a 20-gun ship, with six sail of merchant vessels under their convoy."—*Extract from MS. Journal of the St. Andrew, private armed ship, Capt. W. Olive.*

I sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that a long peace will not spoil us—that the efficiency of our *wooden walls* may be vigilantly attended to, and that the discipline of the service will not, like the subject of these remarks, be allowed to decay. Our ships and our tars are, at once, the pride and protection of Albion:—

"Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep!
Her march is o'er the mountain waves,
Her home is on the deep."

HEART-OF-OAK.

THE BATTLE OF DETTINGHEN.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM AN OFFICER WITH THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Newit, Oct^r. 18, 1743, O. S.

D^r. COUZIN,—I wrote you about three months ago, not long after the battle, but have never heard from you since. I was very sorry to hear of my Uncle's illness, but hope to hear of his recovery. In case you did not receive that letter I wrote sometime ago, I will give you an account of the battle of Dittingham, for I was in the field the whole time. We encamped the 15th May, O. S., about two miles below Francfort, along the side of the river Main, where we lay about 8 days; then passed that river, and encamped on the other side, about 5 miles down the river, where we were very often alarmed, the French not being above 30 miles off. The 5th or 6th night after, we were all alarmed, about nine at night, the French having stealed a march on us; the whole army was ordered to march directly, leaving all baggage behind, and we arrived in a fine piece of ground about two in the morning, where we were all drawn up in line of battle, in order to wait their coming, for every body believed they would attack us that day. They waited drawn up in this manner till 2 afternoon, but they did not think fit to come that day, so we retired to our camp; the tents were struck immediately, and we repassed the river that evening. Some days after, my Lord Stair having intelligence that the French designed to take possession of a pass about 30 miles above Francfort, a detachment was sent off immediately, who, marching night and day, took possession of the bridge three or four hours before the arrival of the French, to their great amazement. The rest of the army marched as quick as possible, and arrived the day after much fatigued, the men falling off their horses for want of sleep; this was the first time we saw them; they encamped on one side the river and we the other, talking to one another over the river frequently; there we remained about 10 days. On the 15 of June, orders were given out for all the tents to be struck at tattoo, and the profoundest silence to be

kept during the night. At break of day we marched, and arrived in a fine piece of ground about six, where they were ordered to rest on their arms, and the quarter-masters sent out to look for ground to encamp on. In the mean time the French, having placed cannon all along the side of the river, and two bridges over the Maine, about three mile below where the battle was fought, had passed 30,000 men without the knowledge of our generals, and so began to cannonade us about half an hour before nine, which not a little surprised our people, who at first thought it was some of our own cannon paying their compliments to the King as he passed, which lasted till two afternoon, as hot as possible, doing a vast deal of execution, cutting down a dozen at one time, horse and men, which not a little disheartened our people, because they could neither move backwards nor forwards, nor could they in the least hurt the French w^{t} our cannon, they marching all along the side of a wood w^{t}out the reach of our cannon, only leaving as many as was sufficient to work theirs, but never one moved out of their ranks. About 2 in the afternoon, they had passed about 60,000 of their best troops, and began the attack on the left very briskly. About 3000 *Gens d'armes* and *Maison du Roi* attacked Gen^{ll}. Bland's Regiment of Dragoons, who behaved exceedingly well, but being much overpowerd w^{t} numbers, and not timely assisted, were almost all cut to pieces. The next was Gen^{ll}. Cope's and S^{r} Ro^{bt}. Riche's Dragoons, who behaved very well, but were oblidged to retire w^{t} vast loss; then a Regiment of English Horse, and some Regiments of Hannoverian Horse went on, but turned to the right about very soon, which displeased the King much; then Gen^{ll}. Ligonier's Irish Regiment of Horse attacked w^{t} vast fury, and gained great honour, but at last were oblidged to retire; this had but a bad appearance on our side, and they rode thro' very briskly, calling out, "*Point de Quartier pour Les Anglois.*" But the English foot, whom nothing will make run away, attacked them w^{t} vast fury, and made them call out in a very little, "*Pour l'amour de Dieu donnez nous de Quartier;*" and in their retreating, were all cut to pieces. There were several Scotch gentlemen killed, which surely you have heard of before this time. Some time after they marched away towards their own country, and we followed them till within about 12 miles of Alsace, where it was thought proper to return to winter quarters; and this very day we pass the Rhine, *sur un Pont Volant,* on our march to Ghent, where we shall remain *pendant L'Hyver.* I have been attending in the Hospitall for near three months since the battle,—there were so many sick and wounded, —for which I had five shillings p^{r} day extraordinary. I never have been in the least indisposed ever since I saw you, though there has been a great sickness here in the army, by reason of the great fatigue they have undergone. I had almost forgot to tell you, that the day of battle, at the firing of the first cannon, D^{r}. G—— run away to some village about 4 mile off, and was not seen again for two days, for which he was very near broke, and in the march towards Alsace, he fell sick w^{t} fear. This is all, from your affect. Cousin,

JA. LOTHIAN.

HINTS TO BRITISH OFFICERS ENTERING THE TORRID ZONE.

BY A SEA OFFICER.

Mr. Editor,—I send the accompanying observations, conceiving, that although not emanating from a medical man, they may be of service to the officers of the Army and Navy who are destined to that part of the world. The paper was drawn up by a sea officer, an old *stager*, at Jamaica, for a young cousin of his going out to that island, and who, although he sickened with the yellow-fever at the commencement of the rainy season, survived it, and is now in good health; as are two or three other young men to whom copies of the paper were also given, all of whom strictly followed the advice laid down, and attribute the health they enjoy to their having done so.

Cosmopolite.

It must be obvious to a reflecting person, that a change of climate, especially from the Temperate to the Torrid Zone, must necessarily create a change in the human system, and more particularly in those persons who have for the first time crossed the tropic. A great deal too depends on the season or time of year when the voyage is made: if during the dry season of the West Indies, the new-comer by taking precautionary measures may keep his health; but if he arrives in the rainy months, when exhalations are general, and the body more disposed or more liable to disorder, the greatest care will be necessary, on his part, to prevent a serious fit of sickness; nevertheless, should he, even with every care, be attacked, the precautionary measures taken may prevent a fatal termination: the mind should be divested of apprehension, which alone often produces disease, and aggravates it when brought on by other means; so powerful indeed is the effect produced upon the body, by the alarm created in the mind from a dread of the yellow disease, or of the unhealthiness of the climate, that I have known officers who have frightened themselves into fever, although they were subjects, according to medical opinion, not at all likely to be attacked by the malady of the country. One instance, I recollect, of a purser of a frigate departing in this way, was very extraordinary. The first lieutenant (from a disappointment in promotion) died of a broken heart, without the slightest appearance of illness, except from extreme depression of spirits; the purser, who was a slender young man, not more than two or three and twenty years of age, of light hair and fair complexion, who had been but a short time from England, and in perfect health, suddenly took a strange notion into his head that the unfortunate Lieutenant had died of the yellow fever; no reasoning could drive the idea from his mind; he immediately became uneasy, and in a short time fancied himself attacked with the symptoms of that fatal distemper, and in four hours he breathed his last sigh!

The medium temperature of Jamaica is 75° of Fahrenheit, the thermometer, however, has been known as high as 110° in the shade, and in the mountains as low as 49°. As young men from Britain, on arriving in the West Indies, are liable to febrile disorders, they should be sent up to the mountains, where the air is cooler and more pure than in the low lands or upon the sea-shore, in order to bring them gradually to a state to endure the change of climate; if this cautionary measure could be attended to in all cases, there would be, I am persuaded,

fewer deaths among new-comers: and with respect to our soldiers and sailors who are designed for the West India and African stations, I think that, if they were, (during a time of peace at least) in the first instance, sent to some "*half-way-house,*" some intervening spot for five or six months, to *season*, many of those invaluable men's lives might be saved to the country: for instance, those intended for the West Indies might be sent *viâ* Bermuda and the Bahamas, and others for Africa, to Gibraltar; this arrangement, it is true, would be more easily effected towards the Navy than the Army, but still it might be managed, and all ships and regiments should be relieved in the West Indies, during the dry season, as that is the season of health, and the vessels arrived should be dispatched to sea as speedily as possible, and the soldiers sent off without loss of time to the upland stations in the different islands until inured to the heat.

I recommend the young voyager, when arrived within the *trades*, to discipline himself according to the following prescription:—when he first begins to find the heat powerful, take at night two or three grains of calomel, and in the morning half an ounce of Epsom salts; repeat this two days after, and then wait until arrived within ten days' sail of the destined port, when repeat the dose thrice, allowing a day to intervene between each dose, and thus prepared, the body will be more fit to encounter the change of climate on shore, than if no medicine had been taken. The best way to take calomel is, to mix it in a spoon with raw sugar; the salts should be dissolved in hot water and allowed to cool. A robust, and a slender person, will each require, perhaps, a different quantity for a dose, and will use their own judgment upon the occasion.

A flannel waistcoat should always be worn in contact with the body in tropical climates, as experience has proved that, next to temperance and calomel, it is the best preservative of health.

To the young voyager I give the following additional advice:—For the first three or four months after landing be sparing in eating all kinds of fruit, except oranges, which are rather productive of good than otherwise; these are best taken early in the morning, two or three hours before you break your fast, and at noon; accustom yourself to the other fruits gradually; the pine-apple is excellent, as is the grandidilla; never eat the custard-apple, the yellow plumb, yellow guava, and sparingly of the mammée; and be careful to trust that delicious vegetable fruit the Avogada-pear; the water-melon is wholesome, and preferable to the musk-melon. It is asserted that the yellow Guava produces the flux, and that the green Guava cures it; the former is generally full of small worms, and the latter is astringent. I have known the dysentery cured, when other things failed to remove it, by the patient making a longitudinal incision in the stem of a Plantain-tree, and sucking about a gill of the juice for two or three mornings, this juice is powerfully astringent, and stains linen of a dark purple or nearly black colour.

Never take what is called *man-dram*,* nor eat much of *cayenne*; the light coloured gourd or goat pepper is the best in a green state.

* A mixture of cucumbers, pepper, &c. cut up very small, and made very hot, as a *whet*, or stimulant, to provoke an appetite.

Drink no *calkers* (strong punch), and never by any chance touch *new rum;* it is a deadly poison to the European; of old and good rum always take a *small* quantity in the water you drink, but never stronger than "six-water grog," that is, six proportions of water to one of rum; this will be of service, but stronger is injurious, except, perhaps, when thoroughly wet with rain, when it may be proper to keep up the natural warmth of the body by a moderately strong glass of rum or brandy and water. If you are of a bilious habit, never drink malt liquor, and pay attention to keep your bowels regular; never suffer yourself to be costive; remedy the evil, if so, by eating or drinking something of an aperient quality; for this purpose, the best thing is, *spruce beer,* drunk before breakfast; it is a very agreeable beverage when properly made: *lemonade,* with a glass of Madeira wine in it, is good during the heat of the day, provided the stomach be free of acidity; take no *drams, liquors,* or *raw* spirits of any kind.

When you get wet, change your clothes as speedily as possible; and if obliged to remain some time in these, be constantly moving about, so as to keep up the circulating warmth; never sit down, or stand still, especially in a draft or current of air under such circumstances. A cigar after each meal is an excellent promoter of digestion, and smoking tobacco, I am certain, is wholesome in a tropical clime, *provided it is not carried to excess;* there is no occasion for drinking when smoking; this is merely a bad habit. The Spaniards, who are freer from the diseases of the West Indies than any other people therein, smoke a cigar the first thing after rising in the morning, and indeed are scarcely ever without one in their mouths during the day; they neither spit nor get tipsy when puffing.

I do not see any reason why a man should not keep his health in Jamaica as well as in England, if he takes proper care of himself and avoids excesses; indeed, I believe truly, that if the books of mortality were consulted, we should find that a vast proportion more (in comparison to extent of soil and amount of population in the two islands) of the natives of the latter die annually from the effects of climate, than in the former island from the same cause. I am aware, however, that there are some European constitutions more liable to be affected by the climate of the West than others; I therefore speak generally.

Let temperance guide you in all your actions, and I have no doubt you will enjoy a tolerable share of good health—and recollect that extremes are alike bad: those persons who fancy that drinking water alone will keep them well, are under a fatal mistake;* others are equally absurd who imagine that, getting tipsy regularly, will keep away the yellow fever; these unfortunates, although they generally hold out a long time, are sure to be carried off by their intemperance. Moderation, therefore, is the most desirable mode of conduct—the body requires in an enervating clime some slight stimulants, and, in my honest belief, *six-water-grog* will never injure a person, unless, indeed, he drinks too often even of this diluted liquor.

* Unless, perhaps, from childhood they have never used any other liquid. I never heard but of one instance, among naval officers, of a water drinker escaping death in the West Indies—Lieut. B. A. now serving there. He is, I am told, temperate in every other respect, and as exemplary in conduct as he is temperate.

DRY-ROT.

I recollect, whilst at Liverpool a few years ago, noticing several coasters loading at one of the docks, with bits of old iron, and I was not a little surprised and puzzled at the answer given to my inquiry—for what use such a cargo was intended—that, "it was to be converted into copper."

I went away, considering the reply as a kind of hoax upon my credulity—a display of the go-along-shore sailor's wit upon a stranger—somewhat similar to the yankee skipper's, who being asked his longitude, replied, that he never fatigued himself with the keeping a reckoning—to this, in surprise, the boarding officer desired to know how he found his way from and to the *States*—"I guess it is my custom, officer, on the run to the West Indies, to drop a shingle every day at noon, and so I find my way back by them!"

A Lieutenant of one of the United States frigates, stationed in the Pacific, having borrowed some remarks, among which this anecdote was noted; wrote in pencil against it, "very like a whale!"

I had read a good deal about the philosopher's stone, the transmutation of base metal into gold by some Arabian Alchemist, but I never heard my countrymen, the Welsh, had the means of turning iron into copper. Imagining the thing impossible, I did not believe it; so true it is, that in our ignorance we are apt to think that which is irreconcilable to our ideas, and the extent of our information, as false, which is often, as in the present instance, perfectly possible and consequently true.

The following account affords a sufficient explanation:—

An officer of the navy, now dead, was informed by the Rev. G. Williams, of Rhicolas, in North Wales, that it had been found from long experience, that the water in the reservoirs for supplying the precipitate pits at the copper-mine works at Parry's mountain in Anglesea, has the property of preserving timber from decay and dry-rot in a surprising manner, by the short process of steeping it therein a few weeks only, and that it has such a powerful effect in hardening the wood, as to blunt the sharpest tools. It, consequently, is found necessary to shape and fit the wood completely for the use intended, before it is put into this water for seasoning.

The water at Parry's mine is impregnated with copper, sulphuric and vitriolic acids. It is preserved in large reservoirs for supplying the precipitate pits, which are filled with old iron that attracts the copper from the water.*

It appears that the farmers, when they find their timber for agricultural purposes too green for immediate use, steep it for a few days in the copper-water, which has the power of extracting the sap, and fitting it for use properly seasoned.

I understand that a complete transmutation takes place in the iron, it gradually becomes incrusted with the copper, whilst at the same time the acids act as a corrodent; so that a piece of iron thrown in, after a certain time, comes out copper, but whether weight for weight, or size for size, I do not recollect.

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* See account of Sir H. Davy's metallic tractors applied to ships.

The Admiralty, I believe, are in possession of this information; if, however, the present method of immersing ships and timber in sea-water is successful in curing or preventing the dry-rot, we certainly cannot obtain a more easy or cheap method for gaining the desired end. The component parts of sea-water, common salt, marine magnesia, and salenite, are very dissimilar to those of the mineral waters of Parry's mine, and it will be curious if both, nevertheless, produce the same effect upon wood.

The Peat-Bogs of Britain and Ireland seem to offer receptacles for our ship timber, that would, without farther application or expense, effectually prevent its decay by the dry-rot. My opinion is derived from the well-known antiseptic qualities of peat in its natural state, so powerful, indeed, as to have preserved and hardened wood to an astonishing degree, and that for a period, which, although unknown, may be calculated at more than a century, and in some instances, perhaps, for many hundred years. It has also been found to prevent the human body from decay, and to have brought the *epidermis* into a state resembling tanned leather,—no doubt, therefore, can be formed of its antiseptic qualities on ligneous and animal bodies whilst immersed or imbedded in it; the test for consideration is, that of bodies steeped for a given time, retaining this preservative quality after being removed and dried.

Has the tanner's process been ever tried upon wood? The bane and antidote often go hand-in-hand; are often co-existent in the same body; heat repels heat, and snow produces warmth; the very juice extracted from wood may thus serve to preserve it from decay.

H. O.

A GUNNER'S EPITAPH.

COPIED VERBATIM FROM A TOMBSTONE.*

"Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regumque turres."

Whoe'er thou art, if here by Wisdom led
To view the silent mansions of the dead,
And search for truth from life's last mournful page,
Where malice stings not, or where slanders rage;
Read on;—no bombast swells these friendly lines,
Here truth unhonour'd and unvarnish'd shines.
Where o'er yon sod an envious nettle creeps,
From care escaped, an honest Gunner sleeps;
As on he travell'd to life's sorrowing end,
Distress for ever claim'd him as a friend;
Orphan and widow were alike his care,
He gave with pleasure all he had to spare.—
His *match* was burnt, expended all his *priming*,
He left the world and us, without e'er whining.
Deep in the earth his *carcase* is entombed,
Which Love and Grog for him had *honey-combed*,—
Jesting apart, retired from winds and weather,
Virtue and *Worth* are laid asleep together.

* This stone was erected by J. S. as a tribute of friendship to the memory of Mr. *Henry Worth*, Gunner, who died Aug. 26, 1779, aged 57. Minster Churchyard, Isle of Sheppy.

ON A BADGE OF DISTINCTION FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

The pages of this Journal have been the frequent medium of expressing a very general feeling existing in every branch of the United Service, that his Majesty would be pleased to confer on those officers who have served "in actual conflict" with the enemies of our country, some external mark or badge of distinction: we think it due, therefore, as well to those whose opinions on this subject have appeared on record, as to the yet more numerous correspondents whose communications, from limitation of space and other contingencies, have necessarily been excluded, and to the members of the United Service generally, to devote a few more pages to the consideration of this question.

The principal cause which has called forth this claim, certainly, and perhaps naturally, has been, that while all the officers without exception, who were present with the army during the short struggle on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June 1815, or on either of those days, besides other more substantial advantages, are thus privileged, their brethren in arms who had borne the heat and toil of the long day which preceded it, but, perchance employed on a not less hazardous duty, were not present on that occasion, are excluded from a similar distinction.

Previous to the 7th of October 1813, there seems to have been no specific order on this subject; but a medal was conferred on any officer of whatever rank, whose conduct had been particularly conspicuous, and whose name was recorded in the dispatch of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces engaged. But here exceptions might be taken, for, supposing even no undue preference or favour to be shown, it is almost impossible that every incident during a general action, should come under the cognizance or to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief; hence would certainly arise cause for dissatisfaction and complaint. The General Order issued on the above date, limited this distinction to such officers only as held some actual command, or filled some responsible staff situation, during the engagement for which the distinction was granted.* As a specific limitation was then established, no jealousy was felt, nor complainings heard from those who came not within its

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* The following is the clause in the General Order here referred to. "The Commander of the Forces in making the selection" (to recommend for this distinction) "will restrict his choice to the under-mentioned ranks:—

General Officers.

Commanding Officers of Brigades.

Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers.

Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

Deputies ditto, ditto, having the rank of Field Officers.

Adjutants-General and Quarter-Masters-General, having the rank of Field Officers, and being at the head of the staff, with detached corps or distinct division of the army.

Military Secretary having the rank of Field Officer.

Commanding Officers of Battalions, or corps equivalent thereto, and Officers who may have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, in consequence of the death or removal of the original Commanding Officer.

scope; and probably to this day, neither the one nor the other would have been demonstrated, had not the order which followed the battle of Waterloo, right and proper as it might have been, entirely changed the nature of the question.

Far be it from us, in arguing this point, to underrate the services of our army in the grand struggle at Waterloo, or the value, to our country of its results; still less would we be thought to condemn the universal expression of admiration and gratitude, which, to the nation's everlasting honour, on that occasion resounded, as from one voice, from shore to shore of our land; or the munificence which poured forth its healing balm, as from one generous hand, to alleviate the pangs of those who had to deplore the fallen relative.

But while freely admitting the claims of our brethren, who, in so soldier-like a manner, sustained their country's honour at Waterloo, and which we shall be found ever willing and ready, should occasion require, to defend—shall the services at MAIDA, at CORUNNA, at SALAMANCA, and at TOULOUSE, with all "the brilliant and distinguished events" which intervened, be suffered to sink into comparative oblivion?

Waterloo does and ever must stand conspicuous in our country's annals, as an event glorious in her history, and honourable to her arms; but let us inquire what were the steps by which that conclusive conquest was obtained? The answer plainly is, first, the discipline acquired by previous service; secondly, the successes of former campaigns, giving nerve, self-confidence, and noble bearing, adequate to the occasion, and, in truth, leading the way to its actual achievement. If this is granted, and we conceive it must, then were the men of the former campaigns, though not in person, present by their influence in that great struggle, and are as well entitled to claim the merit of the victory, and to any honours devolving upon it, as those whose duty called them to the field of action.

Again, let us turn our attention to the claims of the other great branch of the United Service—the Navy and Marines; and who shall say, without going farther back in our annals, that the heroes of THE NILE, of TRAFALGAR, and of ALGIERS, are not all equally entitled to the same honourable distinction at the hand of their Sovereign and from their country? In single actions also, during the last American war, and since off the coast of Africa, in checking the Slave Trade, how many exploits have we on record of magnanimity and daring shared equally by *all* engaged? True, promotion has usually followed in the train of an action peculiarly conspicuous for skill and intrepidity; but such promotion must necessarily be limited in its extent while the encounter had been shared by all; a small badge, then, to the remainder, of trifling expense, if any, to the nation, but above all value to those who, having won, might wear it, would serve as a proud testimony of having performed their duty manfully and faithfully, to whatever peril of life or limb that duty might have led.

We could enforce this part of our argument, if enforcement it required, by many references, but to those to whom we are addressing ourselves, we feel them to be unnecessary; we will, however, quote one extract from an unpublished letter of one of our numerous corre-

spondents on this subject. We give it as a fair specimen of "general service," and of the feeling actually existing.

"I will trouble you with a brief statement of my services, and you will then judge whether I am or not as well entitled to a medal as the Waterloo subalterns, many of whom neither before nor since stood on the field of action in battle. I joined a division of Lord Wellington's army, on the frontiers of Portugal, in July 1811, and was in the movements of the troops at El Bodon. In 1812, at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, I volunteered on the advanced storming service of both; our Commander was created a Marquis for taking the former. I was at the battle of Salamanca; in this battle, the regiment I was in was not brought into action until after sun-set, when the moon (being nearly full) had appeared majestically above the horizon. The rifles of our brigade were ordered in front of the line; we formed in extended order, and commenced firing on the enemy's sharp-shooters; they returned it briskly, when the work of death commenced. The enemy's line was in position in rear of their skirmishers, and as ours came close to it, the sharp-shooters of both retired, to give the two lines the opportunity to charge. However, when our line got within about twenty yards of the enemy's, the latter discharged a cool and regular volley, followed by a general cheer, as if advancing to meet our charge with the bayonet; but we coolly kept closing on them in quick time. They had not, however, the nerve to wait and receive our charge, (much less to advance to it), they broke and fled precipitately. We continued in pursuit until twelve or one o'clock the next morning.

"I marched to Madrid, and was on that very severe retreat in winter, from that capital back into Portugal; and was very severely engaged on the 17th Nov. crossing the river Tormes. In 1813, I was at the battle of Vittoria, and the regiment that I on that day belonged to, was twenty-one hours marching and fighting, without any kind of food, except a few pods of beans we pulled as the regiment was marching in line through a field in which some were growing, opening and sucking their contents under a very severe fire of cannon. Previously to this, the regiment had charged a French line, with fixed bayonets, in double quick time; the enemy broke and fled in great confusion before us: our Commander was created Field Marshal for that action. I was at the battle of the Pyrenees, retiring, advancing, and fighting, from the 25th of July to the 2nd of August. I volunteered for, and was on the storming service at St. Sebastian the 31st of August, and on the top of the breach received a severe wound. I was at the battles of the Nivelle and the Nive, the latter lasted from the 9th to the 13th December inclusive. I was at the battle of Orthes in 1814, there again I was severely wounded. Besides these several actions, I was in very many severe days' skirmishing, which light troops were then subject to.

"Notwithstanding all this service, occupying a space of three years' marching, fighting, and unequalled fatigues, and that I was both disfigured and disabled, not a vestige of a medal, cross, or ribbon, has been granted to me, not an hour's extra service. I assure you, that many of my Peninsular companions complain, and most justly you will allow, of the partial favour displayed towards the Waterloo subalterns. When all was over, or at the time thought to be so, on the Peninsula, our gallant commander was created on the 3rd of May 1814, Duke of Wellington.

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"Some years since I was quartered in a large city in Ireland, and was walking one day arm-in-arm between two officers of the regiment, who were decorated each with the emblem of Waterloo; the streets were much crowded, being a holiday, and as we were passing through the crowd, I overheard the following portion of a colloquy, which I give as nearly as I can recollect

in the exact words:—'There goes two officers who have been in the great battle of Waterloo; but that officer in the middle was not in the battle, though he is very lame, and something happened to his face, (noticing a wound I had received there when in the act of storming a breach,) but they arn't from wounds, sure, because the great Duke of Wellington would have given him a medal, as well as to them other officers, if he was in any of them battles abroad under him; and what a shame it is to be letting gentlemen into the army as officers that is lame and can't do the duties; and I believe that they get as much pay as them Waterloo officers with the medals; but it is some great man's interest that got that lame officer his commission, no doubt.'

"I should hardly have considered the above observations worth thus noticing, although annoying enough at the time, were it not for the purpose of introducing an outline of the services of these two Waterloo officers. One of them was a paymaster, whose appointment to a German regiment of Foot was dated 8th Sept. 1814. What claim, may I ask, had this gentleman to a Waterloo medal, who I may fairly suppose had not been nearer than Brussels to the field of battle on that day, taking charge no doubt of his regimental chest? The other was a Lieutenant on that day in the Royal Waggon Train; and all military men who have been in action, well know that the services of that body extends only to conveying the wounded off the field of battle, that is the only part (and a very laudable one I fully allow) they act in each conflict; they keep far enough out of reach of cannon, shot, and shell, it is out of their province to come within their range.

"Meeting my commanding officer shortly after, while the momentary sting occasioned by these remarks was still rankling, and in the presence of other officers of the corps, I said to him, 'Colonel, is it not too bad that such observations should be made, and by those persons in whose defence I have so frequently fought? You see me yet suffering from wounds; two balls have penetrated my frame in battle, and one of them lodged in me for nine months; I am now determined that the public shall see that I was disabled in action, and in their defence, for I will beat out both those balls flat, and suspend one from a white ribbon, and the second from a blue or scarlet one, and wear them on my left breast.' My commanding officer replied, 'I fully coincide with your feelings on the subject, but I do advise you not to do so, as I fear it might create displeasure for you from high military quarters. And,' he added, 'I think that medals will yet be granted generally, and for the Peninsular services particularly.' I therefore gave up my intention, and still hope that our present most gracious Sovereign will be pleased to confer some mark of military distinction in the way of a medal or cross for the Peninsular services. I see that he has been graciously pleased to order, that discharged soldiers receiving a gratuity for good conduct, should be entitled to receive and wear a silver medal, for long services and good conduct.

"B.

"N. B. I would most cheerfully pay the expenses that would be incurred for the medal or cross I should receive."

If the real object and intention in awarding an external badge of distinction is, as we contend it ought to be, that it serve as an acknowledgment of tried and faithful service, then it is manifest that the strictures contained in the above extract, are neither without cause nor inapposite; for it is undeniable that it has been awarded to many officers who were scarcely engaged at all on the occasion to which it refers; to some, as the writer observes, who were in no action before nor since, and to others who did not approach nearer the scene of contention than Brussels. No reproach is, here, intended, nor can

attach to the portion of our troops so circumstanced, as the distribution of the force formed part of the necessary disposition of the army; and had the circumstances of the struggle called upon them to act, they too would doubtless have proved themselves worthy the character of British soldiers. But we contend for the principle, and it must be conceded, without occasioning offence to any, that they cannot compete with the men of many battles and years of service, privation, and hardship.

One consideration appears, however, to have some weight against the measure; it is the paltry expense which the conceding of this claim would occasion to the country; but we are fully assured that each individual whose claim to the distinction should be established, would gladly defray its charge. Supposing it to be effected in this way, no expense to the country would accrue, and upon the admission of an officer's claim to the distinction, instead of a medal being actually presented, a letter might be sent him, signed with the autograph of His Majesty, granting, for such and such services, which might be specified, His Majesty's gracious permission to wear a medal, or other badge of distinction, (which should be described,) commemorative thereof; or generally for faithful service in defence of the honour and liberties of his country.*

It has been proposed also that the material composing the medal might be silver, or even copper or brass; but why should not the material be, in some measure, proportionate to the estimated value of the service rendered, and to the rank in society of the wearer? Gold would appear to us, therefore, to be the most appropriate material.

It may be here suggested, that the form which every officer of the army was lately called upon to fill up, specifying his services, &c. might be referred to, in order to ascertain the claim of each officer of that branch of the United Service to the badge. A plan equally simple and efficient might be adopted for the Navy.

In conclusion, since the principle of granting medals has been recognised in the instance of Waterloo,† without, perhaps, that scrupulous attention to their general distribution which was necessary, but which the circumstances and occasion might very readily excuse, justice requires the extension of the principle to the degree that has been contended for; and with justice, policy goes hand-in-hand, for at the moment when the elements of discord are so rapidly spreading in neighbouring nations, and that it is impossible to say how soon they may reach even to our own shores, it would be the height of impolicy not to remove any just cause of dissatisfaction; and we have little hesitation in stating it as our opinion, that the removal of the one in question only awaits its being properly introduced to the gracious consideration of His Majesty. H.

* At the general restoration of peace, the Emperor of Austria presented a medal to every officer then in his service, thus marking a distinct line between such and those who might have entered his army since the conclusion of the war.

† We are aware that medals were granted generally to the forces engaged, for the siege of Seringapatam, and the campaign in Egypt; but those for the former being presented by the East India Company, and the latter by the Sultan, although good examples, they can scarcely be deemed precedents.

ON THE NATIONAL EMBLEMS OF THE FRENCH.

Colours and symbols, by which nations distinguish themselves from one another, have, from a remote period, exercised a most powerful influence upon mankind. That which in time of peace is a trivial ornament, becomes, in political disturbances, the lever of Archimedes and convulses a world. History has, in general, forgotten to appreciate the full value of symbols, which have often given the ascendancy to a party, and led on an army to victory with more certainty and dispatch than the combinations of tactics and the most disinterested valour; it regards them, like the multitude, as something purely accidental, and yet they are the most efficient instruments of revolution, and, as it were, the shortest possible formula of a general principle. Thus, for instance, the three revolutionary colours of the French are, in the imagination of nations, so intimately interwoven with the whole Revolution, that some day, perhaps, an important portion of French history may be named after them. As we now talk of the wars of the White and Red Rose, and the contest between the Cross and the Crescent, so people may hereafter speak of the wars and the reign of the Tricolour.

It has hitherto been the general opinion, that the blue, white, and red cockade, was the offspring of the Revolution, and that the cock, on the other hand, was an ancient emblem of the Gallic nation: the reverse is the fact, as we shall see presently. In spite of all the pains taken by the inquirer to trace back the origin of the cock to a more distant period, he is and must remain a *roturier*, a child of the Revolution. The tricolour, on the contrary, though certainly first used as a political distinction during the Revolution, had been for ages a favourite emblem in France, and, together with the white colour, denoted the nation and the royal family.

THE TRICOLOUR.

When, how, and why, the three French colours came to be united, is not to be ascertained from history: we, therefore, inquire what colours were employed at different epochs of the French monarchy as emblems of the nation.

The most ancient French national banner mentioned in history, is that called the mantle of St. Martin, *(Chape de St. Martin,)* which was not the garment itself of the saint, but the banner of his abbey. It is well known that for many centuries it was customary to choose for a military banner the colours of the saint in whose intercession most confidence was placed. Martin of Tours, one of the first apostles in Gaul, was the patron of the infant monarchy, and hence the Kings caused his banner to be borne before their armies. It was blue, and hence it is probable, though we have no positive evidence on the point, that blue was the national colour of the first French.

When the banner of St. Martin was exchanged for that of another saint, it would be difficult to decide: but this circumstance probably took place in the early period of the third French dynasty. About this time the royal authority established its permanent seat at Paris, and in consequence, the reverence of the people was more especially directed to St. Dionysius or Denys. The banner of the abbey of St.

Denys, then became of course the national standard. This was the celebrated *oriflamme*, which was red.

There exists historical evidence, tending to prove that the colour of the Oriflamme was adopted as the national colour. One of the strongest of these proofs is furnished by the colour of the cross on the outer garment, by which the different nations distinguished themselves in the Crusades. The cross was then what the cockade is at present; by its colour and form the natives of different countries knew one another. According to all the historians of that age, the crosses worn by the French were red, and those of the English white. Red was, therefore, without doubt, the national colour of the French, and white that of the English; but when and by what singular agreement or accident these two nations were induced to exchange their respective colours, it would now be impossible to ascertain; though most probably this took place during the reign of Philip of Valois; for about that time the Kings of England began to prefer claims to the French crown, and it was not long before they actually made themselves masters of the greatest part of France. Under these circumstances, it was but natural that they should appropriate to themselves the national colours also. On the other hand, these English Kings belonged to the House of Lancaster, whose emblem was the red rose; consequently the colour denoting at once their house and the new kingdom which they determined to conquer could not but be peculiarly welcome to them. When, at length, the Kings of England became masters of Paris and St. Denys, the *oriflamme* could no longer be borne before the French armies; and this circumstance would afford a plausible reason why the red colour should be given up, but not why the hostile white should be adopted. Be this as it may, so much is certain, that it was not long before religion solemnly set its stamp upon this new choice; for, in the fifteenth century, the service of the Virgin Mary again became extremely prevalent. Charles VII. placed his kingdom under her protection, and it is well known with what fervent devotion his successor, Louis XI. prayed to the Holy Mother and to St. Michael. Unknown political reasons were therefore reinforced by religious motives; white, the emblem of purity, was the emblem of the principal object of popular devotion, and thus became formally the symbol of the nation.

Although the white banner, the *cornette blanche*, as it was called, was henceforward universally acknowledged as the national standard, and had consequently banished all other colours as ensigns, still there are instances in which the Kings of France deviated from the general practice. Thus Charles IX. and Henry III. gave their troops red ensigns and scarfs, while the King of Navarre, and the Calvinist party retained the white banner and the white sash.

What are we to infer from the preceding facts? Was it from mere accident that the three colours, which were successively the national colours, became at length conjointly the symbol of the nation? or is the republican flag really and truly the offspring of those three ecclesiastical banners? It is a pity that the latter cannot be proved, in which case it would have no reason to be ashamed of its origin; each of those banners was borne by illustrious characters, and St. Martin's *chape bleue*, in the hands of Charlemagne, the *oriflamme*, waved by St.

Louis, and the *cornette blanche*, fluttering in the track of glory before Henry IV., produce no contemptible association of colours.

But, setting aside these direct historical references, it admits of proof that these three colours have, from time immemorial, been regarded in France as a real national emblem, and that this Tricolour has served, together with the white flag, to represent the French monarchy. This is mentioned by writers who lived hundreds of years before the Revolution, and they can assign no other reason for it than the colours of those three ecclesiastical banners, which were successively adopted as national ensigns. The history of this livery, if we may so term it, cannot be traced uninterruptedly from an earlier date than the reign of Francis I.; nevertheless, monuments of far higher antiquity prove how long these had then been favourite colours. Thus St. Louis, in a colossal figure of the thirteenth century, in a window of the Cathedral of Chartres, is habited in a mantle with broad three-coloured stripes, in which the colours are arranged exactly in the same manner as in the Republican flag. But it is more especially since the time of Francis I. that the three colours appear exclusively as well in the royal dresses of state as in all the liveries of the court. Every one has seen, in paintings, or on tapestry, of those times, body-guards, officers, pages, of Francis I. and II. and Henry II. and III., and halberdiers and lacqueys of Henry IV. in their picturesque, sometimes elegant and sometimes singular costumes. The principal articles of these dresses always contrast with one another in the three colours. But what is still more important, the Dutch solicited Henry IV. to lend them the flag of France, and he sent them a tricoloured flag. This ensign has since waved over the ocean; and Dutch vessels, which appeared immediately after the Restoration in the French ports, struck no small terror into timid minds. Louis XIV. invented a livery, which was adopted by all his imbecile successors: this was the blue coat with red and white tassels, which has disappeared for ever with the court of Charles X. Louis even introduced this livery with his grandson into the Spanish court, where it is still retained. He gave it likewise, but with some variation, to his brother Philip of Orleans; and the red coat, with white and blue braiding, is worn to this day by the servants of Louis Philip. As a matter of curiosity, it deserves also to be mentioned, that the tricoloured cockade was worn by the French soldiers almost a century before the Revolution. When during the war of the Spanish succession, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Kings of France and Spain and the Elector of Bavaria made an alliance offensive and defensive, and combined their armies, the soldiers were directed to wear, as an emblem of the alliance of the three powers, a cockade composed of their colours; that is to say, white for France, red for Spain, and blue for Bavaria.

But how did it happen that, in the first days of the Revolution, these three colours were chosen as an emblem of Liberty? was it an historical recollection? Scarcely—nay, when the champions of liberty adopted these colours, they must have forgotten what liveries were worn by the royal footmen. According to the writers on the Revolution most entitled to confidence, this choice was purely accidental, and the banner to which so much notoriety is now attached, then had none. Already in their enthusiasm people had decorated themselves with

green leaves, and this colour, the colour of hope, had well nigh been adopted, when it was recollected that it was the colour of the Count d'Artois, the most unpopular member of the royal family, and immediately rejected. It was absolutely necessary, however, to have a party sign, and the idea of assuming the ancient colours of the city of Paris suggested itself: these colours are blue and red; and in a short time all the citizens had mounted a blue and red cockade. But as the National Guard, which had been meanwhile organised, was not inimically disposed towards the throne, and, moreover, had a great number of soldiers in its ranks, white also was admitted into the national colours, and thus completed the flag which waved at Jemappes, at Arcole, and at the Pyramids, at Austerlitz, Friedland, Moscow, Leipzig, and Waterloo, and which now floats above the tower of the Church of Nôtre Dâme at Paris.

THE GALLIC COCK.

We have shown that the French national colours are of ancient origin: it now remains to inquire, whether the claims of the Gallic cock to high antiquity are as well founded as they are commonly supposed to be. To this end we must find out what animals have been chosen for symbols by the Gauls from the remotest antiquity.

In no writer whatever upon Gaul is any mention made of the cock, so that it is even doubtful whether the Gauls bred this domestic fowl, or were barely acquainted with it. The only ancient Gallic monuments to which we can have recourse in this inquiry are the coins, and upon these are represented several animals which were held in particular esteem by the people, on account of the services which they rendered. Thus we sometimes see upon the Gallic coins the ox, which the Gauls in general highly valued; the horse occurs much more frequently, and was probably an emblem both of the national love of war and of liberty; the wild boar is equally common, and this animal was a principal source of subsistence to the Gauls, for they carried on a very brisk trade with Italy in salted meat; at the same time it may have stood for an emblem of their wild, martial disposition: but be this as it may, the wild boar was the most common military ensign of the Gauls. In the cabinets of antiquities we frequently meet with wild boars in bronze, about a foot long, and two or three inches high, which have a hole at the bottom, proving to a certainty that they must have been fixed upon a pole. Birds likewise appear on Gallic coins and ornaments. Thus we see a crane upon the basso-relievoes of the triumphal arch at Orange, and on the altars discovered in the cathedral of Paris; this too was probably a military ensign. It is curious enough that on several genuine Gallic coins we find the eagle also: it would be surprising if the symbol of the masters of the world had been adopted by their most formidable enemies. Perhaps, however, these coins were intended only to perpetuate the memory of some trophy; as many derive the origin of the two-headed German eagle from the two eagles which Arminius took from the legions of Varus.

Thus not only is the cock not to be found on any monument, but, as we have already observed, it is not so much as mentioned by any of the writers who have treated of the manners and domestic economy of the ancient Gauls, whence several scholars have inferred that this bird was

unknown in Gaul anterior to the Roman conquest. By the by, the favourite bird of the Gauls was the swan, but their peculiar domestic fowl was the goose. Before the change of the climate and the increasing population reduced the number of the former, the Loire and the Seine, the Somme and the Scheld, were covered with swans, and a multitude of traditions and popular tales attest that the ancient Gauls held this magnificent bird in particular esteem.

At the time when Gaul was under the yoke of the Romans, we should look in vain for the cock. Gaul, incorporated with the great empire, could not have any other emblems than those of the conquerors. As then we find no trace of this bird in the Gallic traditions, we naturally turn to the barbarous hordes which rushed upon the Roman colossus, overran or subdued Gaul, and finally established themselves in the place of the aboriginal inhabitants. The emblems which historians attribute to these nations are so numerous and so diverse, that it is now very difficult to determine with precision the ensigns of each of them. To the Franks are successively ascribed the half moon, toads, serpents, and the lion; and this last, is said to be the progenitor of the seventeen Belgic lions. According to several authors, the Sicambri bore a bull's head; the Suevi, a bear; the Alani, a cat; the Saxons, a horse; the Cimbri and most of the Celts, a bull. According to the same authorities, the military ensign of the Goths was a cock, and we should be constrained to admit the existence of some relationship between this and the cock of modern France, if the Goths, instead of passing rapidly through the country had permanently settled in Gaul: as it is, however, they have as little to do with the present French national emblem, as with the architecture and the letters which bear their name. Some writers discover in this Gothic cock, the progenitor of all the cocks that crown the spires of our churches. The Goths, say they, were accustomed to place a figure of that bird on the towers of all the places which they reduced, and as these people overran all the south-western parts of Europe, the practice of erecting cocks upon church steeples, is doubtless derived from them. But the unanimous testimony of the ecclesiastical writers is at variance with this barbarous origin: according to them, the cock upon the church is an emblem of vigilance to those entrusted with the care of souls, and a hint that, from the rising of the sun, they ought to be engaged in prayer to heaven. Be this as it may, the cock upon church steeples is not the Gallic cock, though it would certainly be a most appropriate emblem for many of those political characters who have figured in the history of revolutionary France.

In the middle ages, the cock acted no conspicuous part in heraldry. We look for it in vain in the French books of arms—a plain proof that people had not yet thought of making a national emblem of it on account of the similarity of its Latin name *Gallus*. A cock would have been in fact too mean for the arms of a genuine knight: strong talons and a crooked beak were requisite to qualify a bird for this honour. If the cock was ever chosen for an emblem, it must have been among the infinite variety of animals taken by kings of France for a device, or as supporters to their arms. From ancient times down to the reign of Louis XIV. with whose son this practice fell into disuse, every king of France had his own device, for which some of them chose in-

animate objects. Thus, Charles IX. had pillars; Henry II. a half-moon; Henry III. three crowns; Henry IV. a Hercules' club; but in general they selected animals, and it would now be difficult to determine for what reason; for example, Philip Augustus chose the lion; Louis VIII. a boar; St. Louis, a dragon; Philip the Bold, an eagle; Charles the Fair, a leopard; King John, swans; Charles V. greyhounds and dolphins; Charles VII. and VIII. the winged stag; Louis XII. the gentlest of sovereigns, the porcupine; and Francis I. the salamander.

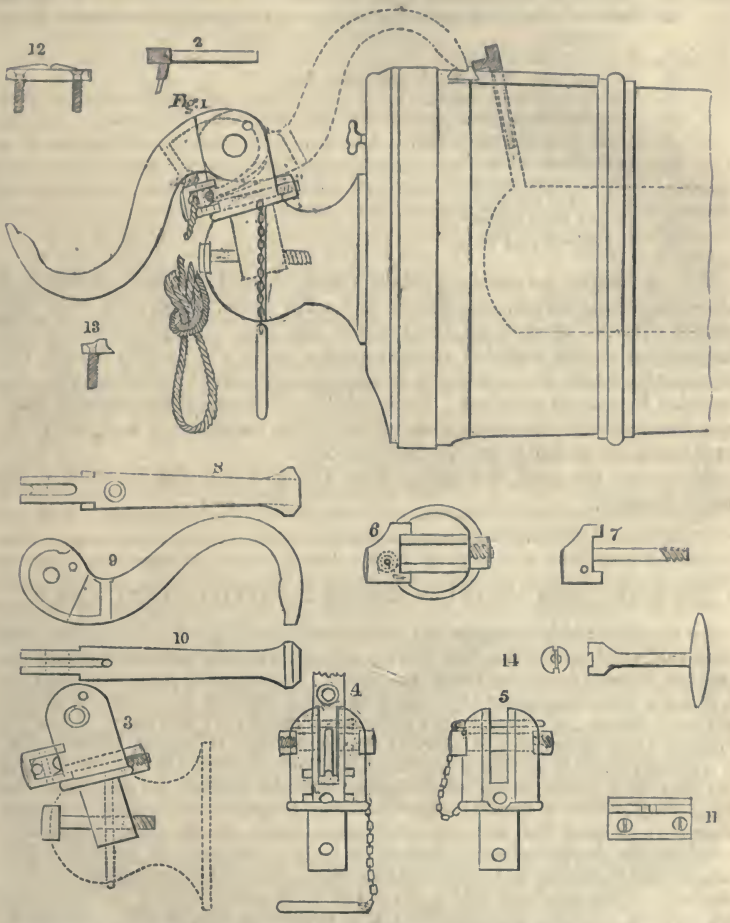
It is not till towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, that the cock occurs as in some measure the emblem of France. In the year 1665, a medal was struck to commemorate the deliverance of Quesney, upon which is represented the city in the back-ground, and in the fore-ground a cock putting to flight the Spanish lion, with the inscription, CANTANS FUGAT. The allegory is an allusion to Pliny's statement, that the lion cannot bear the crowing of the cock, and runs away from it. In the year 1679, a similar medal was struck, and these are actually the only two instances in which the cock has been employed by the French themselves as a symbol of their nation: nay, even during the reign of Louis XIV. which was so prolific in all sorts of allegories, and in which an academy was founded expressly for the cultivation of the science of emblems and devices, this simple figure never occurs either upon medals, in paintings, or on public monuments. The enemies of the French, on the contrary, employed the cock for the purpose of taunting them with their defeats and making them ridiculous. Thus, on a medal struck in the year 1706, in memory of the junction of Prince Eugene with the Duke of Marlborough, and the consequent flight of the French, is seen a cock caught by a hook which he has greedily fallen foul of. The Dutch, in particular, are fond of introducing the cock upon their medals: in general, he is running away from the Belgian lion, and one of them has the inscription, NUNC TU GALLE FUGIS, DUM LEO BELGA FREMIT.

The Gallic cock, therefore is, as we set out with asserting, in reality the offspring of the Revolution, at the commencement of which, and not before, he became the national emblem. In the year 1789, he was called forth, as he again was last summer, together with the national guard. He continued not long to be in vogue. The fasces, the scales, and the cap, of sanguinary memory, soon usurped his place; in the whole long series of assignats, he appears almost exclusively on those of 1792, and about 1793 he was almost entirely relinquished.

We may be permitted to add, that among the Greeks, the cock was sacred to Mars and Minerva, as the emblem of military valour, and to Mercury, as a symbol of that vigilance which is required in trade. His crowing was deemed an omen of victory. More than twenty Greek and Italian cities chose him for their device, and we see him surrounded by the palms of victory on the coins of the proud Athens herself.

PERCUSSION LOCK FOR ARTILLERY.

Captain Henry Dehnel, of the Royal Hanoverian Artillery, Knight of the Guelphic Order, has invented a Percussion Lock for pieces of Ordnance, which does much credit to his ingenuity. Annexed is a sketch of the invention.



The lock consists of a hammer in the form of a swan's neck or *J*, the foot of which is circular, and revolves upon a steel bolt, which traverses an iron block fixed in the cascabel of the gun.

The hammer moves in the vertical plane of the gun's axis, performing its stroke on a small bridge, which is let in to the vent field, and which receives the copper arm of a detonating tube. It is set in motion by means of a rope which runs round its circular foot, and is fastened to the neck of the hammer. The rope is directed by a little

sheave placed behind the block, to the flank of the gun, from whence the motion is given to the hammer.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

Figure 1. Represents the lock affixed to a British light six-pounder, as seen from the right side.

Fig. 2. Detonating tube.
3. Block and bolt attached to the cascabel.
4. Back of the block and bolt, with suspending pin, the hammer being upright.
5. Front of the block.
6. Ground plan of the block and bolt.
7. Pulley case from above.
8. Hammer from ditto.
9. Ditto from the right side.
10. Ditto from below.
11. Bridge from above.
12. Back of the bridge.
13. Bridge from below.
14. Turnscrew and nut.

The principal advantages which Capt. Dehnel ascribes to this lock are—its certain effect, and simple and solid construction; its firm fastening without weakening the body of the gun; the protection which its position on the cascabel ensures to the lock; the facility which the manner in which it is attached to the gun, affords of refixing it on the cascabel in case of accident; its capability of construction by any common blacksmith; the ease with which it can be cleaned, and the little expense with which it can be constructed.

Moreover, the vent remaining free, the gun can also be fired in the usual manner.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH ARTILLERY.

At a period when preparations for war are making on an immense scale from the North to the South of Europe—preparations of such magnitude and expense as seem but little likely to subside in permanent peace and amity—it is not a little surprising that the dismantled state of the Artillery service of Great Britain, as stated in the evidence of Sir Henry Hardinge before the Finance Committee, should scarcely excite notice. It cannot be becoming in a great nation to pursue a system of economy so far as to shut its eyes to the fact, that whilst every other nation, and the French in particular, are using great efforts to have an overwhelming proportion of artillery, *Britain alone is so situated that not an artilleryman could, for the first year of war, be spared for foreign service; Britain alone is so reduced as scarcely to find men for the defence of her coast and fortresses.* It has been asserted, that the efficiency of the modicum which yet exists is impaired, if not paralysed, by the extreme slowness of promotion: that subalterns now in this corps are of ages equal to those of commanding officers in the artillery service during the last war; and that this is the case with not a few only, but with nearly one-half their number: that they obtain the grade of captain only when arrived at forty years of age; that the officers of the higher ranks are proportionably, or nearly so, superannuated; and that the prospects of their profession are so bad as to make them, as nearly as possible, indifferent to its study or practice. Nay, so bad are they, that the country had rather be saddled with

the expense of two military colleges, where, for all the purposes of education one would suffice, than suffer the unfortunate candidates for this gloomy service to mingle with the more favoured aspirants for the cavalry and infantry;* and this was the case in 1828, since which the evils complained of have gone on increasing, and yet there is no remedy. Really this state of things seems to be allowed, in order to justify the sarcasm of De Staël Holstein, in his Letters on England, "That the facts which surround the English appear in their eyes *matters of insuperable necessity*, when it would be the easiest thing in nature to extricate themselves from the difficulty, by simply recurring to a philosophical principle."

Many schemes have been proposed for the improvement of the Artillery corps, and fitting it, at the least possible expense to the country, for its various descriptions of service. Indeed, to reduce its expense, its efficiency has been sacrificed; and the wholesome principle of the division of labour has in the Artillery service been set at nought, by heaping the duties of the driver upon those of the gunner, and endeavouring to amalgamate in one person the light and skilful postilion, with the large and athletic frame necessary to the service of the guns; as if heterogeneous, and, for the most part, opposite qualifications were to be, under every circumstance, favourable or otherwise, forced into the same body of men by the mere fiat of a master. The principle of economy has been pushed to the utmost in all that regards the efficiency of the corps, so far indeed, that, as Sir Henry Hardinge's statement would lead one to infer, it is at *last efficient only whilst we are at peace*, and therefore *only whilst its services are scarcely wanted.* As the time when they may be wanted seems to threaten us, let us consider how, with the least possible expense to the country, it may once more be placed on an efficient war establishment.

It is evident, in the first place, that its strength must be increased in proportion to the duties required of it; there needs no argument upon this point; in the second, it must be considerably re-officered.

The disappointment of a long protracted service in the subaltern ranks, with all the consequent evils of neglect of profession, indisposition to self-sacrifice or exertion, of broken constitution and debilitated frame, is not always to be remedied by the breath of authority: it is more easy to blow the candle out than to blow it in again, and when its fire has been so long extinguished as in the case of the Artillery, it is expecting more than even contractors for soldiers, at so much per head, have a right to expect. No—the fact is, that the unserviceable and wearied officers, those at least who have long and faithfully served, must be pensioned off. The young, the enterprising, and the ambitious, must be brought forward; and, let us add, the system of the service should, and ought to be altered; it should no longer appear that the Artillery is more arduous and scientific, and yet more limited and unpromising as to prospects, than any other of our military services: it should no longer appear that the British artillery is the only one in the world humiliated as a *caste*, and excluded from staff situations and commands.

Much of the vice of the present Artillery system is to be attributed to the absurd custom of promoting men indiscriminately, and in their declining years, to stations of direction and charge; in short, to invariable promotion by seniority. No mode of promotion is so bad as this; others may be bad from the abuse to which they are liable, but *this is bad in its own nature, and can only work well by accident.* Much must also be attributed to the constant variation which takes place in the relations of the men to their officers. The Artillery are organized by battalions of eight companies each;

* For the greater part of this statement, vide Minutes of Sir Henry Hardinge's Evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1828.

but they do duty by companies. They are moved to all quarters of the globe by companies in routine of service; the last returned from abroad being last to leave home. The only officers, uniformly and permanently attached to them, are the company officers; yet as much as possible the discipline of those companies is generally taken out of the hands of those officers, to be placed in those of the field officers, who are not permanently attached to them, and cannot in general have that influence over them which might be acquired by the officers of the companies. A frequent change of masters, and all the evils of uncertain rule and consequent temptation to indiscipline, are the results of this system. In short, the Artillery really moves and acts by companies, and yet retains a battalion formation, as if *pro formâ*, and *pro formâ* alone; hence arise not only clashing or changing authorities, but *unnecessary establishments, and therefore expense.* Let the artillery be organized by companies, each company in all respects as independent and integral a body as a regiment of the line; let those companies, when united, be formed into brigades, on the same principle that several regiments are formed into a brigade, and let all the general administration and discipline of the corps be transacted in the Deputy-Adjutant-General's office, without any battalion offices or staff; and then we shall have the true, simple, and natural method of making its service work well, at the least expense.

On this principle of formation, every officer commanding a company of Artillery, a command which in the field, with all its accompaniments of guns, stores, horses, and drivers, is more than equal in difficulty and extent to that of any regiment of the line, should hold the rank of lieut.-colonel in the army. A union of several of these companies will be the command of a major or lieut.-general, according to the extent of the command; or, if the command should be too small for officers of such rank, of a brigadier. The commanding officer of each company should be personally responsible for its discipline and efficiency, as is the case with commanding officers of regiments of the line. They should be subjected to supervision and control by commanders of brigades on the same principle as is acted upon in the line. They should also, as should always be the case with persons in command, be liable to removal from the service for want of capability or exertion. Promotion should take place in each company independently, by which means alone can the risks of a service be made to furnish out their own reward; instead of being, as at present, objects for the calculating and cautious to shun. To prevent too rapid promotion in any instance, a stated period of service in each rank should be required as a qualification for promotion; and where a company did not, by such regulation, furnish a succession of officers to fill vacancies, they should be filled up at discretion from the general mass of qualified persons

To diminish, and ultimately, to obviate a pension list, let those who hereafter enter the service, purchase their commissions as in the line, only undergoing a previous examination as to their knowledge of the science and practice of artillery; which examination should be repeated in every instance either of appointment or promotion. Let such purchase money go towards the fund which the public must raise to get rid, justly, of their superannuated officers, and, eventually, let all commissions be purchased; then, I think, when all this is brought to bear, may the Artillery be organized upon a system at once simple, natural, efficient, yet cheap; saving, perhaps, on the present establishment, nine or ten thousand pounds a year.

MENTOR.

Feb. 12th, 1831.

SAPPING BY BALLOT.

THE question of reviving a principle in the election of our National Representatives, which, in the shape of Ostracism, proved so hostile to individual eminence, and so fatal to public virtue and justice in the case of its early patrons, the Republican Greeks, excites a degree of interest and discussion commensurate with the vital importance of the subject. Affecting as it does every branch of the nation, we make no apology for the introduction of a topic which concerns our profession in common with the whole Crew of the State Vessel.

We are, however, saved the task of a direct examination of this plausible expedient, which by its votaries, both honest and insidious, is significantly vaunted as the Reformer's "*Eureka*," by an Essay,* not yet we believe in general circulation, which comprises the most forcible and eloquent arguments we have yet noticed on the momentous innovation implied in the proposition of THE BALLOT.

The extracts from this spirited appeal which we give below, may be profitably perused at the present season. For ourselves, we avow our deliberate and unprejudiced conviction, that the adoption of this degenerate practice, coupled with too "liberal" a diffusion of the Elective Franchise amongst classes trained and eager to abuse it, would, at no very remote period, sap the foundation of our political institutions; and, as a consequence, subvert the established order of property and society in Great Britain.

Since the outbreak of anarchy on the Continent, undazzled by delusion, and unawed by the fierce and fickle influences which, for the enduring disturbance of mankind, have been let loose, we have steadfastly applied ourselves to unmask Truth, and trace the ends and agencies of the intrigues exploding around us. Of the justness of our views, unhappily, scarcely a day passes without adducing some fresh attestation.

The principle of the *revolutionary* "Movement," however elaborately mystified and exalted, however palliated by the credulous sympathy of some honourable minds, may be resolved, by the tests itself supplies, into the naked motive of *spoliation*,—to which, in England, the joint action of the Vote by Ballot and rabble Suffrage, would virtually and irresistibly tend. The "Movement," as distinguished from a conscientious and patriotic bias to the correction of proven abuses, is in effect a rush of the populace upon public institutions and private possessions. Systems and usages, founded on the experience of immemorial ages, produced and sanctioned by intellects transcending in scope and lustre the will-o'-wisp guides of our gas-lighted times, are obnoxious impediments in the way of those, whose aim is to shake off the restraints of society, and whose "March," having nearly touched the highest point of civilization, would retrograde to its opposite extreme.

From the assault and subversion of governments, to the rending of the social contract and the "Veil of the Temple," the transition is natural and of practical illustration. France, bankrupt in every thing

* A Speech on the Question of using the Ballot in the election of Members of Parliament, addressed to all whom it may concern. By Misopsephus.

save brute force, presents at this moment an awful example of self-destruction. The passion of suicide appears as catching with States as with individuals; it would else be difficult to account for that sudden mania for indiscriminate revolution, which has destroyed many and deranged most of the prosperous nations of the earth.

"By a few intelligent and many more well-intentioned men the advocacy of Parliamentary Reform has been coupled with a loud cry for the vote by Ballot. They have satisfied themselves, and they are anxious to convince others, that, without the safeguard which the ballot affords, an extension of the elective franchise would be worse than useless—that it would, in effect, be an extension of that very corruption, with all its attendant evils, which it is the professed aim, as it must be the ardent wish of every patriot, not only to check, but to pluck up and completely eradicate. A statement of this sort, it will be admitted, is too serious, and comes from too respectable a quarter, to be met with indifference; far less to be treated with ridicule; least of all, to be repelled with silent and haughty contempt. The time has gone by, if ever a time there was, when the voice of public opinion might be contemned with impunity—or if it might formerly, even when clearly right, it cannot now at least be so treated, even although manifestly wrong. The more clear, therefore, and imperative is the duty of correcting false views and erroneous opinions, before they become, as it were, part and parcel of the public mind, and acquire, from their union with popular feeling, that contagious influence which carries them from mind to mind, and from heart to heart, with the instantaneous and irresistible impression of an electric shock."

"As the sure result of this novelty, we have the magnificent promise of an end to bribery and corruption—the commencement of, I know not what glorious millennium of public purity and virtue; when, under the reign of the ballot, electors, and consequently elections, will be immaculate; when no hand will be held out to offer, and very naturally, therefore, none will be opened to receive the wages of corruption. Such are the far off visions of certain amiable enthusiasts, who look at things through the deceptive medium of their feelings, who live and pass their time in a brilliant reverie; who, concocting in the closet new forms of society, and inventing new models of government, contemplate these creations of fancy in the shadowy outlines and amid the rainbow tints of a sort of waking day-dream. The rude shocks of common-place interest or of vulgar passions they cannot away with. Nor do they permit these for a moment to interfere with the nice equipoise and delicate adjustments of their imaginary machine; which, as it moves in the fine and impalpable medium of fancy, meets with no resistance, sustains no friction, is never once or in the least deranged by the influence of antagonist or disturbing forces.

"The ballot would, in a great measure, do away with bribery and corruption; because, forsooth, it would release the elector from the obligation of his infamous bargain, and set him at liberty to follow the dictates of his judgment, the suggestions of patriotism, the admonitions of his conscience."

"So then, and just in the way of encouraging honesty, we are to expose electors to a double temptation—the temptation, in the first place, of selling their votes, and the temptation afterwards of defrauding the buyer of his part of the stipulated bargain. We are kindly to furnish them with the opportunity, and all appliances to boot, of adding fraud to their venality."

"And by a piece of legerdemain, comprehensible no doubt to the initiated, all is to end at last in bettering private morals, and propping up public principle! There is no saying, after all, what may come forth from the crucible of your true political alchymist; but I should like amazingly to be informed of the process by which fraud, superadded to venality and then properly dosed and worked up with a *quantum suff* of deceit and perfidy, yield, as the wonderful and curious result, a *tertium quid*, not only not having the properties

of any one of the ingredients, but with properties altogether dissimilar and even opposite."

"It will not be pretended, that the elector who, moved by a consideration, gives a pledge or comes under a promise, is bound at present, otherwise than by regard for his word, to redeem the one or make good the other. If he may forfeit his pledge in the one way, so he may in the other—if he may break his engagement when voting secretly, so he may when voting openly: and temptations are not wanting, at least occasionally, to try his fidelity to a bad cause. May he not be influenced by popular applause? May he not be coerced by popular intimidation? Or, if actuated by sordid interest more than by sentiments of vain-glory or feelings of personal fear, may he not be tempted, by a higher bribe, to turn his back upon a previous paction, however binding upon him by the laws even of electioneering honour? That he may, surely is possible—that he can, is within the verge at least of a remote probability—but that he ever actually is, occurs just seldom enough to demonstrate that without the obligations of truth, and the observance of good faith, the confederacies even of the wicked cannot subsist for a single moment.

"And what ties the elector to his engagement now, which would not equally bind him under the new system? If neither a sense of interest, nor a sentiment of honour, nor yet a feeling of shame, would make him less firm to his bargain, under the close than he is now under the open system, then, pray, what is it that would? Only imagine: it is certain compunctious visitings of conscience—an honourable sense of duty—a sentiment of pure and unsophisticated patriotism, which, when he takes the ballot in hand, overcomes him like a summer-cloud, and drops in baptismal and regenerating influence upon the political new birth!"

"Ingenuity will be taxed to the utmost, to meet the new conditions of elections with new methods of eluding their force—inventions will be on the rack to provide guarantees to the candidate for the security of the vote: the ballot itself will be guarantee sufficient for the security of the votes. We shall have corruption, not, as heretofore, in detail, but in masses: not in particular individuals, but in aggregate bodies: not of a few leading and influential people, but of electors symmetrically arranged and subdivided into their orders and classes and genera. They will go into the market to be disposed of in lots; they will be raised in a sort of levy *en masse*, that each may guarantee the honesty and fidelity of his fellows; and, that acting with the unity and concert and *esprit-de-corps* of a battalion, there may be no wavering or desertion in the day of battle. And if need be, or may seem to be, oaths will not be wanting to bind them to their colours."

"The silence, the secrecy of the ballot! Ay, these are the Shibboleths of our Political Puritans—these are the charmed words which are to tame the pride of the Old Serpent of Corruption. Silence and secrecy, forsooth! It was not under cover of darkness, and crouching in the ignoble attitude of concealment, that the unconquerable love of freedom arose, which has made the name of Englishman a passport to the admiration of the world; the institutions of England the noblest, ay, and the most ennobling, which the wisdom of man, assisted by the accidents of fortune, or rather by the disposing hand of Providence, has yet been able to devise. No; it was the open conflict of opinion, not the dark machinations of intrigue; it was the manly and face-to-face struggles of party, not the mean and skulking shifts of political cowardice, which formed and fostered that untameable spirit of liberty which is the Nursing Mother, the Presiding and the Guardian Genius of the British Constitution. The frank and brave bearing of men, who were not afraid to speak out, and to look their adversaries in the face, achieved at first, and have since upheld the sacred liberties of our Country; which must, if they ever can, be secured and perpetuated by the same means. And suppose ye, when the trial of public virtue is done away with, that its strength and energy will remain? When the constancy and the triumph of

patriotism are muffled up and smuggled out of sight among the arcana of the ballot-box, that it will be clear in health, and strong and active in limb as when it breathes and moves and lives in the pure and wholesome atmosphere of public opinion?"

"In a question of the kind we are now considering, it is the business and the duty of a statesman to look to the tendency of institutions; to the bearings of a system upon the education and the general expansion of the public mind. And I ask, whether a bold and independent national character, a frank and a free tone of popular feeling and sentiment, is likely to spring up and flourish among a people, who, in the exercise of the most important and the dearest right which free-men can enjoy, are presumed, and held incapable of avowing the choice, which their feelings and their judgment equally approve?

"As to the example of America, which is cited upon us, which is repeated, and ten times repeated, *usque ad nauseam*, it appears to me an argument purely and simply *ad ignorantiam*. What know we of America? Standing here, on the hither side of the Atlantic, what can we tell, with any reasonable chance of approximating to the truth; or how can we judge, with even a remote probability of attaining to something like tolerable accuracy, of the delicate adjustments, and the secret workings of a system, which is spread over a territory almost equal in extent to Europe, and removed at a distance of thousands of miles from the field of our observation? Besides, as a political institution, it is a thing of yesterday, a thing under trial, an experiment in the crucible of our political alchymists, and almost in the very act of projection."

"And with respect to the example of France, in particular, I am even amazed, to the very lifting up of my hands and eyes, that any sober-minded man should, for a moment, suppose it to be apposite, to be safe. Is the political situation of England and France the same? or is it wished to be the same? In France the ballot is established, whether for good or for evil, time, and time only, will show. But when we are told of the good it has already done, in bringing about the memorable Revolution, which is still ringing in the ears of surprised and astonished Europe, I demur to the statement."

"No man can foresee, no man can even conjecture; nay, no man can so much as imagine what will be the upshot of this, or of any other system among a people whose opinions are perpetually fluctuating, where every thing seems to be in a state of fearful transition, where the institutions of the State, where the government of the country, where the monarchy itself, are still rocking like the waves of a troubled sea.

"Besides, in a great constitutional question, entering into the very soul and substance of the body politic, what is France or America to us? or we to America or France? We are for no foreign outlandish institutions; they might not suit us, or we, at the least, might not suit them. Our novelty-mongers want and worship what they know not; but we worship and want that which we know, the Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution. We will have no edition of it from the press of Philadelphia, far less a version of it done into French, by the sage pupils of the Polytechnic in Paris. We are for no piece of political Mosaic, made up of bits collected from the state workshops of Continental Europe, or of Trans-Atlantic America, with here a morsel of the rough democracy of the United States, and there a specimen of the thousand and one glittering fragments struck off, in the heat of revolution, by half-republican France. No, we are for the plain old substantial fare of England, without the spicery of Yankee federalism, on the one hand, or the *recherché*-ness of French liberalism on the other. We envy not, and covet not, the vine-clad hills of France, or the wide plains and majestic rivers of America. We would spend our days in merry old England, our eyes constantly regaled with the sight of English faces, our ears with the pleasant sound of English names, our

hearts with the frank honesty of home-bred English manners; and as we have lived, we hope and trust it may be permitted us—to die under the grateful shade of the English Constitution."

"I will venture to add, and I set it forth as a corollary from the argument I have used, that voting by ballot is the progeny, the natural and proper spawn of universal suffrage. Those who regard the right of voting as one of the inherent, indefeasible rights of man, not as a creature of the law, framed for the good of society, and therefore to be regulated and modified so as to meet the design of its institution, have hit upon the expedient of the ballot as a sure and certain means, in their view, of putting all upon a footing of equality. And truly it cannot be disputed that, in one sense, they will have attained their end. For as no man could tell how his neighbour had voted, so no man could know, or pretend to say, that any one in particular had voted better or more independently than any other. But I would humbly suggest that there is one way of getting over the difficulty, which does not seem to have occurred to them, and that is, confining the elective franchise to men who from their *status* in society, their modes of thinking, their easy, if not affluent circumstances, will, it may be presumed, exercise it, in the main, freely, independently, honestly, and uncorruptly. If we cannot have universal suffrage without the ballot, there can be no better argument against it: if these must stand or fall together, why truly, let them fall. At all events, and whatever else betide, let us have nothing to do with the ballot; it is unconstitutional; it is un-English; it is unmanly. It would not abolish corruption, but merely change its style and modify its appearance—would make it more secret, more insidious, and in the end more mischievous and wide-wasting than ever; and the honest, but deluded men, who had helped to push it forward, would discover, when too late, that the only way to secure electoral purity is to raise the condition of the voter in outward independence, in political intelligence, and, above all, in moral and religious principle."

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The late proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for imposing additional duties on the Timber or staple trade of our North American Provinces, and for reducing those upon *Foreign* Timber, has elicited a pamphlet,* from Sir Howard Douglas, in advocacy of the cause of those Colonies, with which Sir Howard is intimately connected, as Governor of New Brunswick. This *brochure*, hastily got up on the spur of the moment, is characterized by the usual zeal and information of that eminent officer. Intimately acquainted with the wants, resources, and disposition of our North American fellow-subjects, their able advocate, in these pages, makes an eloquent and convincing appeal in their favour, as entitled to the fostering protection of the Mother Country, upon the score of mutual interest.

Having stated the grounds of his publication, originating in a sense of duty both towards himself and the Colonists, whom he in part represents, Sir Howard proceeds to touch upon the commercial and shipping relations of the North American Provinces, as regards England and the United States —discussing by the way the importance of Colonies to Great Britain, as

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* Considerations on the Value and Importance of the British North American Provinces, and the circumstances on which depend their further prosperity, and Colonial connection with Great Britain. By Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. K.S.C., C.B., F.R.S., &c. &c.

the first Maratime Power, and the tendencies of Free Trade, unreciprocated—adverting, in a striking manner, to the prospective situation of British emigrants, in the event of their chief resource, the timber trade, being ruined.

The argument is thus wound up.

"So long as Great Britain is desirous of continuing a manufacturing, commercial, ship-owning country, and a first rate power, colonies are essential to her; without such possessions, she would soon cease to be pre-eminent in any of these capacities. Founding colonies, is like planting trees; they must be fenced, nursed, and protected. The return may not be immediate; but it may be rendered certain, by good management: and so far from conceding, that the separation, which, through *bad management*, has taken place between Great Britain and some of her North American Provinces, must necessarily be followed by an abandonment of those which remain attached to us; or from admitting that the state and prospects of our trade with the former are such as should reconcile us to view with indifference the separation of the latter,—neither moral rectitude, nor political wisdom could be more flagitiously violated, than by listening seriously to any such proposals respecting those loyal colonies which nothing but *bad treatment* can separate from us. High considerations of present interest, and considerations higher still as to the future, demand that our policy should be to cherish and protect the provinces that have remained faithful to us; set their interest apart from others; entwine them with our own; attach them by every bond that can be formed to protect their trade as colonists; provide for their defence agaist external force; assist them in fostering and developing their vast natural resources—and advance with paternal solicitude their moral condition. By such a course, we shall not only *enable*, but *dispose*, our American colonies to take upon themselves, in due season, such expenses as we shall have given them the means of sustaining—until at length, strong enough to stand alone, they come forward to act the part of a son who has been kindly treated, well educated, protected, and liberally provided for in his youth; and who, when 'set up in the world,' and enabled 'to do for himself,' would scorn to be a burthen to the parent who has so treated and formed him. Let not this be considered a romantic expectation; so far it is felt, very generally, in the North American Provinces; and, so far, to such a happy issue is this conduct tending—There are such sentiments in our nature, and why should there not be such principles in our policy?—What a power should we thus raise! But to effect this, we must not be so ungenerous as to withdraw any provision which has been hitherto made, and which is essential to maintain the colonial connection, until by a distinct understanding, and by a permanent arrangement with the legislatures of those countries, we may, with safety to these views, make that saving. The colonial connection can only subsist in the monarchical form of government, and whatever is essential to that, should be considered as contributing indispensably to the chief political bond of union. At present, the British Provinces which have not yet taken upon themselves the expenses of their civil list, are totally unable to do so with due regard to the internal improvement of the country. The time will come when they may be disposed to take these charges upon themselves; and we should endeavour to accelerate that period, by so protecting their interests in the colonial connection, (which can only be by protecting the colonial trade,) as to furnish them with the means of doing so. This, therefore, is another question which should be considered as one of imperial policy, and not one of finance. To save 6000*l.* upon a parliamentary estimate for a few years, and thereby to throw abroad a question which should be settled upon safe and suitable previous arrangements, would be destructive of the great views which the statesman should steadily regard, and which the British parliament, if these were forcibly put to it, would not break down. Is, or is not, the colonial connection to be maintained? If it is, let nothing be spared that can be proved to be essential to it. If not, let the other course be taken. But it will be one that would be considered as a proclamation made by Britain, of fearful import to herself. If even she were in such difficulty as to require such paltry economy as this, let her be persuaded that these are not the items upon which retrenchment can safely act. If she be in difficulty, let her persevere in the course which made her the first maritime power in the world. Let her not, recreant like, unrig and dismast herself, and drop anchor in the midst of a stormy ocean, and in a stormy time; but with a steady hand at the helm, and a gallant, resolute crew, let her

continue to spread her wings to the gales which waft her vessels over all the oceans of the world. Let her keep rigged for the storm, and ever ready to arm and animate her bulwarks for the fight, when needful, persuaded that the course of policy, which made her a great maritime power, will maintain her in supremacy; but that in proportion as she deviates from that course which made her great, she will become feeble."

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY. — The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Volumes of this admirable series comprise, respectively, a popular HISTORY OF CHIVALRY, by Mr. James, known as a successful author, and who addresses himself to his present very attractive topic with equal fitness and success;—an Account of FESTIVALS AND GAMES, Ancient and Modern, from the lively and recondite pen of Mr. Horace Smith;—and the Second and concluding Volume of Mr. Gleig's HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, a work of great judgment, literary skill, and practical value. In the above productions, the adaptation of the writers to their subjects, and the execution of their tasks, are equally happy.

THE CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA AND CABINET LIBRARY. — The Fifteenth Volume of the former, is the second of Mr. Crowe's HISTORY OF FRANCE. The subject, by an involuntary *apropos*, is brought down to the persecution and butchery of the unhappy Ecclesiastics by the monsters of the first French Revolution, or rather, the first scenes of that progressing tragedy, which will at present be studied with enhanced interest. Mr. Crowe continues to treat his subject with ability and judgment.

The First Volume of A LIFE OF GEORGE IV. forms the second of the Cabinet Library. Of a less lofty and philosophical character than the work of Mr. Croly, the present biography is composed in a fluent style and popular spirit.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE MAURITIUS, By a Lady.—Though the intrinsic merits of this charming little Volume had not, as they eminently do, claimed our favour, both our gallantry and sympathy would have enlisted us on the side of the fair authoress. A widow, whose husband was an *employé* in the Mauritius, where he died, traces her recollections of a seven years' residence in that beautiful and romantic island—the scene of St. Pierre's exquisite tale of Paul and Virginia. Whether the mantle of the French author have devolved upon "The Lady," we know not; but we feel that her unpretending production is one of the most graceful, feminine, pleasing, and intelligent which have ever proceeded from a female pen. The style is singularly pure and expressive; and the book, though with really higher pretensions, is peculiarly adapted as an *étrenne* to young persons, especially of the gentler sex. We shall have pleasure in believing that our cursory notice may assist the views of the authoress, who looks to the proceeds of her volume for assistance in maintaining two orphan girls, to whom it is dedicated.

MRS. ELWOOD'S OVERLAND JOURNEY TO INDIA.—In the march of the pen, at least, the Ladies of the present day rival the Lords of the Creation. Mrs. Elwood, though confessing herself a coward at heart, had yet the courage to undertake, and the firmness to accomplish a Journey, of which few men choose to incur the fatigue, uncertainty, and hazard. But then, the motive was paramount, for Mrs Elwood accompanied her husband.

We cannot conceive a more *womanly* production than this. The narrative resembles the conversation of an intelligent and lively female, reciting her wondrous adventures to a group of stay-at-home friends. There is *naïveté* and verisimilitude in every thing, even to her fears of the Camel "stalk, stalk, stalking" past, and poking his head about as if he meant to eat her up. We least like the learned descriptions here and there, which have probably been engrafted on the lady's genuine and very entertaining notes.

SONGS OF THE SHIP.—While we profess and have proved ourselves warmly attached to the rough rhymes of Dibdin, we are not insensible to the elegant labours of Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson. That lady has selected and written new words for some of the established sea tunes, which she has produced in a most attractive form, though rather above Jack's reach, as "Songs of the Ship,"—for which the Blue Jackets, as in duty bound, will man the yards and cheer the lady on the first favourable occasion.

We are compelled to postpone a crowd of notices.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

On petitioning for a Badge of Distinction.

Mr. Editor,—In the February number of the United Service Journal, I observed the sketch of a petition to the King, praying that his Majesty might be pleased to grant a medal or similar badge to the officers of his Army and Navy, who have had the good fortune to be engaged with the enemies of their Country in various parts of the globe; and although I am extremely anxious that such a distinction should be given to the United Service, still I cannot refrain from observing, that it would be highly indelicate and presumptuous in us to address his Majesty in furtherance of our wishes.

Such a proceeding would be not only at variance with the rules of the service, but contrary to the principles of the constitution. As citizens, we must bear in mind that rewards and honours emanate from the Sovereign, and may not be demanded; as sailors and soldiers we should remember the first axiom in discipline, "*that no man can be a proper judge of his own merits.*"

On these grounds I feel confident that a petition to the King would not only meet with a decided refusal, but also that those persons whose names might be attached to it would deservedly receive a severe reprimand for presuming to interfere with the Royal Prerogative.

His Majesty is the best judge of what we deserve, and need not be reminded of the exploits of the British Army in the Peninsula, America, and India, or of the daring feats of the Navy in various parts of the world. The latter he shared in person, the former are of too recent occurrence to be yet obliterated from his memory.

Let us then trust to his Majesty's liberality, and merely express as our sentiments, that should he grant us so highly valued a boon, it will be received with gratitude and worn with pride.

You may perhaps suppose, Sir, from my differing in opinion with many of your contributors, that I am not anxious to receive an emblem denoting that I have *seen service* and am more than a mere soldier of parade; believe me that there is nothing I would prize more highly, nor am I singular in my opinions. I have the honour to belong to one of the most distinguished regiments in his Majesty's service, and there are in it twelve officers besides myself, who look forward with anxiety to the moment when in receiving an honourable token of their Country's gratitude for past years of toil, danger, and suffering, they will feel recompensed for their tardy promotion and hopeless prospect of future advancement. They dwell with pride on the days of our glory, and although many are decorated with the Waterloo medal, others, who in the Peninsula, America, and India, have been equally zealous in the cause of their Country, think that in fairness they likewise should be able to show, that although fortune did not befriend them in their efforts to obtain distinction, still that they did not shrink from seeking

> "The bubble reputation
> Even in the cannon's mouth."

These all agree with me that it would be improper to petition the King, and that even if a medal were obtained in consequence of such a demand, it would be of much less value than if the spontaneous gift of our Monarch.

As my object in now addressing you is to further the attainment of the object we all have so much at heart, I feel convinced, Sir, that notwithstanding my opinion differs from the view you have taken of the subject, yet that as the United Service Journal may be considered the organ of the wishes of the Army, you will not refuse to give a place in your next number to these remarks from Your obedient servant,

Feb. 10th 1831. A Soldier.

*** We readily insert the foregoing letter, which carries an air of plausibility. We have moved in this case at the reiterated desire of a large

proportion of our comrades, both publicly and privately expressed; and the *mode* alluded to of urging their very just claim, has been put forward in conformity with *their* recorded wishes. As a matter of individual feeling, we ourselves do not consider any merely honorary distinction worth the *asking;* to our apprehension, the virtue of the boon resides in its spontaneousness.

As a question of prerogative, the title of the crown to initiate honours is undisputed; but as to the practice or even etiquette in "like cases," we believe the "custom of war" makes for the appeal by petition, or rather, professionally speaking, memorial. The King is *ex officio*, and in an especial manner, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Army, the authorities of which constitute His Majesty's immediate staff, for communication to and from the subordinate branches, down to the private sailor or soldier; the principle of the representative system being here maintained as in the civil departments of the state. A petition, therefore, or memorial addressed to the Sovereign, from the humblest individual in either service, *if approved by and forwarded through the authorized channels*, (a condition which is very properly held indispensable,) is a privilege, we apprehend, not only sanctioned by usage, but founded in right.

The writer states that he belongs to a very distinguished corps, which, doubtless, has achieved many honourable *badges* now emblazoned on its banners. How were these obtained? By petition—by an *appeal* in every instance to the Royal Prerogative—the colonel and members of each regiment thus prejudging "their own merits." Is it unusual or forbidden to petition the representatives of the Sovereign for the Insignia of limited distinctions already accorded—to solicit promotion or appointments, even knighthood, or to prosecute the thousand other pretensions of service or ambition, familiar in usage and legitimated by concession? In all these cases, the individual must appear to prejudge his own deserts, without dreaming of dictating to the fountain from which their reward or acknowledgment must flow.

The waiting precept of our Fabian Correspondent has, it is felt, been practised with more patience than profit. The mountain will not come to Mahomet. It is now sixteen years since the "Occupation" of the *United Service* has ceased to be as feelingly appreciated as when it formed an exposed and impenetrable rampart between the nation and its foes. The veterans of either branch have looked, in tacit reliance, from year to year, for—a bauble, 'tis true,—to them, however, inestimable from its noble associations; but their proud silence has availed them nothing.

We now drop the subject, convinced that our comrades concerned may implicitly rely on His Majesty's gracious and paternal consideration, when the matter may be brought before him,—to effect which has been the motive, and, we hope, may prove the result, of our mediation.—Ed.

Congreve Gun-Sights.

Mr. Editor,—A fact is mentioned in the Narrative of the life of the late Capt. Sir Robert Spencer, published in the January Number of the United Service Journal, which places the character of that brave officer for unbending independence in a point of view highly honourable to his memory.

It is stated, that some years since he came to a determination to fit his ship, the "Owen Glendower," with the Gun-Sights invented by the late Sir William Congreve, *at his own expense*, the Board of Ordnance having chosen to refuse his repeated demands for them. This circumstance brings to my recollection another, relative to the same subject and to the same gentleman, as well as some particulars relating to these Gun-Sights generally, which I am strongly tempted to communicate to you.

Shortly after the condemnation of the Congreve Sights by a Committee, (the extraordinary time and character of which proceeding I shall beg also to explain by and by,) the late Capt. Sir R. Spencer, who, after long practice

with them at sea, thought very highly of these instruments, paid a visit to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in the suite, I believe, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. On learning from the resident officers of the department what had just happened, he exclaimed, with true seamanlike feeling, "*Condemned Congreve's Sights have they, Gentlemen? I regret to hear it: but may I be d—d if ever the Admiralty send me to sea without them!*" I cite these words, communicated to me at the time by a gentleman who was present, with a perfect conviction of my correctness in the substance, and not doubting my being right in the very words I have quoted.

It is a melancholy circumstance, Sir, that in the constitution of our public boards and their subordinate departments, there should exist elements so opposite and conflicting, as to possess an unhappy tendency to neutralize the operations of each other. Influences official and extra-official, reckless partiality, and even envy and selfishness, unite to effect sad evils to the United Service, and in their result to the nation.

In entering into an explanation of the circumstances which attended the condemnation of the Congreve Gun-Sights, I beg to state that I speak on no less an authority than that of a member of the Committee. It should be premised, that from the year 1819, when a Committee of Naval and Field Officers* (of which Capt. Sir R. Spencer was a member) declared it expedient to adopt these Sights in future, up to the close of the year 1827, the Board of Admiralty considered the question of their introduction into the service as so far settled, that under its authority a sum of 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* had been expended in their manufacture. At the close of the latter year, however, or the beginning of the following, another Committee, of which Sir John B. Pechell was a member, having been appointed to examine into the merits of some totally different matters at Woolwich, could not resist the temptation to re-open a question, which by other parties long before had been disposed of in *favour* of the invention, but, alas! *against* the approbation of Sir John B. Pechell and some others. Of Sir John I will just beg to say incidentally, that he himself is the avowed author of a contrivance for the same object. The result in this case will, perhaps, have been anticipated; the Congreve Gun-Sights were condemned.

A Report having been transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty of the proceedings of this Committee, great astonishment was expressed at that portion of it which referred to the new Gun-Sights; and by Sir George Cockburn (in whom from the first the invention had had as earnest an advocate as in Sir Robert Spencer,) was the Report actually *returned to the Committee*, with a desire that all the unauthorised portion of it which had reference to the subject in question *should be struck out*. To this the Committee resolutely objected, and be it known the Board was obliged to succumb, an order in conformity therewith being transmitted to the Ordnance to discontinue the manufacture.

With the lapse of time, however, came a temporary change of circumstances; among the rest, the appointment of a Royal Duke to the post of Lord High Admiral, with the late Sir Robert Spencer at his side as His Royal Highness's Private Secretary. Congreve's Sights had hence a momentary triumph. Among the earlier proceedings of our now gracious Sovereign upon his accession to office at the Admiralty, was a command for the printing of a new edition of Sir W. Congreve's little Treatise explanatory of the nature and uses of the Gun-Sights of his invention, 500 copies being prepared as ordered "for the use of the Navy," and sent in to the Board.

The resignation of the Lord High Admiral, however, and the formal con-

* List of the Committee who, in 1819, declared it expedient to adopt the Congreve Sights for Naval Ordnance—Admirals Sir J. Gore, Sir Charles Rowley, and Sir H. Blackwood; the Hon. Capt. Spencer, the Hon. Capt. Duncan, and Sir George Collier; of the Artillery—Gen. Cuppage, Colonel Sir W. Rolle, and Colonel Sir Alexander Dixon.

demnation of this invention by a Committee, throw extreme doubt in my mind upon the statement in the Memoir of the late Capt. Spencer, that "*they are now generally used in the Navy.*" I fear this is not the case. One question at all events I should be glad to see answered. What has become of the numerous Sights of this construction that were at so great an expense, by authority of the Boards of Admiralty and Ordnance, manufactured at Woolwich and Enfield? Are they destroyed?

These instruments, it should be observed, were not condemned for *inefficiency*. Surprising as it may appear, their perfect *efficiency* was admitted; and what an admission! to accompany a condemnation of its object:—granting, in fact, that the *desideratum* had been achieved, of supplying to the British Navy a means of levelling its thunder with a certainty unknown before—a certainty that must prove terrible to our foes—and which would enable our tars to conquer the future enemies of England with an infinitely less expenditure, not merely of time and ammunition, but of that which is far more precious—BRITISH BLOOD.

The only grounds I ever heard mentioned for the condemnation of the Congreve Sights, were their "expensiveness" and "liability to injury."

With respect to the first, will it be credited that such an objection could be gravely applied to an invention destined to such a vitally important use, when it is understood that every gun on board a first-rate may be fitted with these instruments at a total cost of 400*l.*—about 3*l.* 10*s.* or 4*l.* per gun. Things being only great "or small by comparison," I feel that I am perfectly warranted in designating this expense, with reference to its object, as absolutely *trivial*. As well might we take an objection to the guns themselves on account of their costliness.

As regards the second objection, I beg to subjoin an extract * on the subject from the printed Treatise above referred to, which I think satisfactorily sets that point at rest.

Not a little apprehensive that the interest of the subject of this communication may be insufficient to counterbalance the tiresomeness of the writer, I take my leave with an assurance that I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

Bristol, Jan. 20th, 1830. DACRAN.

On the Exclusion of Particular Ranks in the Navy from His Majesty's Levees.

MR. EDITOR,—The Order which has been officially announced, signifying "that it is His Majesty's pleasure that in future none but commissioned officers of the Royal Navy are to be permitted to attend His Majesty's Levees," is understood to have particular reference to Secretaries, Pursers, Masters, Chaplains, and Surgeons, simply from the *ostensible and cogent* reason of their coming under the distinctive, indeed, it might be called barbarous appellation of warrant officers (a term which habit has attached to them,) but resting in the most illiberal principles of prejudice and jealousy. To the uninformed of your readers on this subject, it may be necessary to state, that under the designation of *warrant officers* in the Navy, besides those above-mentioned, are included the Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, and Ship's-Cook; but, however respectable the latter description of officers may be, they cannot be on the footing of gentlemen, and surely it cannot but be considered highly derogatory to the feelings and situations of professional men and gentlemen, to be still amalgamated, as it were, by this asso-

* "By having proper cases to cover the Sights on the top of the guns, and by making them of sufficient strength, they will be protected from all injury; while if the gun in firing should by accident fall on its muzzle, and the sight thus strike the beam above, (which is the worst that can happen, and that rarely occurs,) it could only force the jamming screw on this construction, and shut the sight down to point blank without farther mischief."

ciation, and to be forbidden by the first personage in the land, the common privileges of their order as gentlemen. Although there is every reason to believe that a very small proportion would be disposed to avail themselves of the privilege, it is to be regretted that His Majesty should have been advised to cast a *stigma* upon any part of the public service, particularly the Navy, which, in all its departments, had regarded him as their peculiar head and patron. Such invidious and unjust distinctions can scarcely be accounted for in the present enlightened day; and by thus perpetuating them, it must be expected that young men, educated as gentlemen, more especially those brought up to Holy Orders and a liberal profession, will not, in future, give up their place and privileges in society, and that rank which they are entitled to in civil life, and in every branch of the public service except the Navy: indeed, it would appear that this portion of the Naval service is to retrograde to the *good old days of Benbow*, or the dark times of naval history described by Smollet; and the Navy may, as then, flourish under the influence of reprobate Popish Priests, and the epoch of Barber-Surgeons.

Among the medical portion of the naval service are to be found a majority of the names of the most eminent of the profession, residing in the metropolis and first-rate towns in the kingdom, from Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., a *Physician* in the Navy, and, we believe, first Physician to the King, downwards; many of whom entered the service under the impression of a certain rank and respectability of station being secured to them, as appeared to be guaranteed by the King's Order in Council of 23rd January 1805, the spirit of which is, however, almost abrogated by the regulation here complained of.

In respect to Secretaries it cannot but appear very inconsistent; for example, that the present Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, who is, without doubt, called to assist and counsel in confidence, on affairs of the utmost moment, is considered unworthy to be admitted on a public Levee to the presence of the King! During preceding reigns, no office was forbidden attending the Royal Levees; it must, therefore, be the more painful and derogatory when this exclusion is advised for the first time under a Sovereign who, by profession, is a sailor.

May I beg, Mr. Editor, that you will devote a space in your highly respectable Journal to the foregoing statement, in the hope of its meeting the eye of some more competent and able advocate, or influential friend to the service, who may bring the matter before His Majesty, who, no doubt, must have been hastily, and mistakenly advised on the subject. Our gracious Sovereign, from his known kind feelings, especially towards the Navy, would not, I feel persuaded, inflict a manifest injury on any part of it; and I doubt not that the circumstances have only to be made known to him to be remedied in the most satisfactory way, and for the benefit of the service.*

Sir, your obedient humble servant,

A Friend to Justice and the Navy.

Cavalry Saddles.

Mr. Editor,—Feeling it to be a duty devolving on me as the senior, and on foreign service the most experienced Serjeant-Saddler in His Majesty's service, to make some remarks on our present system of Cavalry Saddlery, I beg of you to insert them in your valuable Journal, hoping that they will at least direct public attention to a subject so very important.

Respecting our present system of Saddlery, it is heavier than necessary, and badly adapted for ease and safety to both horse and rider. The saddle used by Hussars and Light Dragoons sets the rider too high from his horse, and is liable to turn when it is not very tight girthed. A man can more easily carry a hundred weight of iron on his back than he can the same weight

* This unpopular *Ordonnance*, which appears to have given great offence to a highly respectable class of gentlemen, claims reconsideration at the hands of those who, in issuing it, could not have been sensible of its social inconsistency.—Ed.

of wool, because it lies closer, and has less motion and friction: hence all weight should be brought as close as possible to the back of the horse, and the tree so constructed as just to prevent bearing on the backbone. The saddle with padsticks, now in use in the Waggon Train, mounted Artillery, and Police in Ireland, allows the weight of the baggage to rest on the loins of the horse, where he is least able to bear it; and the constant friction of the hind-quarters of the animal under the valise frequently creates warbles and sitfasts. The heavy dragoon saddle admits of much improvement. The bearing of the tree on the horse should be chiefly on the centre of the ribs, where the animal is best able to support it, and there he has least friction in turning or in any motion. This tree is made with about two inches bearing in breadth of the bars on the centre, and about five inches breadth farther back on the ribs, where the horse is less able to bear the weight, which is at least ridiculous: the bars should be nearly equal breadth along their full length, and swelled or curved to bear chiefly on the centre of the ribs.

I have, Sir, hitherto found fault with some parts of our present systems of Saddlery, and hope that experience and written remarks, which are now before me of the patterns of saddlery used by almost all the cavalry of Europe, may enable me to propose some improvements, the necessity of which will strongly appear, when I affirm without fear of contradiction, that I have seen in the Peninsula several respectable regiments of British cavalry with more than half their number of horses led, and, of course, ineffective from sore backs; and let the number of men which are annually ruptured, or otherwise injured by saddles, be considered, to make the necessity of improvement obvious to all.

In 1828 I made an improved Saddle, which is now at St. John's Wood Riding Establishment: it was twelve pounds lighter than the old pattern, (weighed by Colonel Clifton,) and yet the materials are so constructed that it is stronger. The front is wide to prevent a man being thrown on the head of the saddle; the head also is low, that should a man be thrown forward, it cannot strike him when the saddle is stripped. The iron-plates that bind the tree are all placed to bear on their edge, which gives more power with less weight of iron: the blade of a table-knife will prove this by trying the difference of power which will bend it on its flat side or on its edge. There is not any thong or staple in the saddle, but an iron-rod passes round the cantle, flattened on the wood, and bent backward in three baggage-strap-holes, which makes the saddle neat and durable. The bars are curved to give the required bearing on the horse, with points to prevent the saddle from turning. The wood of the cantle is made with its grain upright to prevent the cantle from breaking across. A postilion flap is used, which saves the weight and incumbrance of a skirt. The pistol is bedded in front of the saddle, and can be drawn in two motions in front of the cloak; the two motions are, pulling one lap from a brass stud, and pulling the pistol with a half-twist of the hand; this saves the weight and expense of holsters; and I defy any man to draw his pistol so quick in the old pattern, as the cloak and flounce are in the way, but do not at all interfere in my new pattern. The first drawn pistol will, when swords are broken, make the difference of the rider's life. A clear passage for air is left up the backbone of the horse under the saddle, which allows the perspiration to evaporate from under the saddle. A groove is cut round the edge of the tree, which allows the backs to be nailed down without any protuberance, and fits the saddle to be wore either with a blanket or panel, or both. The girth-straps and girth-buckles are placed so that the surcingle will pass between them, and a wider and steadier hold of the saddle is given. The saddle is made so that a man cannot well be ruptured on it, and is so well adapted to the back of the horse, that one which I made for this regiment I have argued will fit any horse in the regiment. It has been tried on two horses, and the one which now wears it in D troop, never in eight years could do his duty with any other saddle, but has now worn this without injury for two years.

Having only the good of His Majesty's service in view, I request attention

to my efforts for improving our present system of Saddlery, and shall be much gratified to see my efforts improved upon by any other Saddler. Meantime the different Serjeant-Saddlers who have seen the above improvements, have given them most decided approbation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WISELY,
Serjeant-Saddler 1st or Royal Dragoons.

Norwich, Feb. 11th, 1831.

Relative Rank of the East India Company's and King's Officers.

"Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti."—I court information.

MR. EDITOR,—In my opinion the Rank of the East India Company's Officers, under the head "Local Rank," in the Monthly Army List, is *erroneous*, and having twice addressed letters through the prescribed channel to point out the error, but unnoticed, I now state my reasons through your publication, in hopes (if I be right) of better success. First, it will be necessary to make a few preliminary observations. There *was* an Article of War, but which I believe does not now appear, having been expunged, by which His Majesty's officers of a certain grade always took rank of all the East India Company's officers of the same grade; thus, the King's captain always commanded the Company's captain, whatever might be the dates of their commissions respectively. This continued until it pleased His Majesty to grant *his* commissions to the Company's officers, giving them rank in India *only;* these officers, *previously*, only held commissions from the Authorities (Governors) in India. But when the King's Commissions were issued, the Company's officers held them *bonâ-fide* from their respective dates, and ranked accordingly with the King's officers, and thus the Article of War was virtually set aside. But as His Majesty's commissions to the Company's officers were not punctually sent from the War Office, the Governor General in India, being also *Captain General*, Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley,) issued an order, that the promotion of officers in the Company's army in their own right, should be considered as much valid in respect to local rank, as if His Majesty's commission to the same effect had been actually sent out—and thus, a captain promoted in his own right by the Governor in India, immediately claimed the same rank, and date of rank, as if a commission had been sent to him from the War Office; though such commission frequently was *not* sent for years *after* the order by the Indian Governor of his promotion. This was done assuredly by His Majesty's permission; it has held good these last thirty or forty years. In fact, a King's commission is now no longer *immediately* necessary to fix the rank and date of rank of the Company's officer. Now, Sir, having premised this *fact*—I beg to continue. The rank of the field officers of the East India Company's Service, as set down in the Monthly Army List, is erroneous.

It is a known fact, that there exists in India now no such rank as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. This nominal rank was, it would appear, invented in order to prevent the supersession of the Company's officers above the King's; for though a Company's officer was virtually a Colonel, and commanding a regiment, he was called Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and still ranked *relatively* as a Lieut.-Colonel with the King's Lieut.-Colonels, in order as I said to avoid supersession. Thus, by a late regulation in the Company's Service, twenty-five *Lieut.*-Colonels were made virtually Colonels in one day, all of whom, if they had been called *Colonels*, would have superseded the King's Lieut.-Colonels; this nominal rank was, therefore, perfectly fair. But there is, as I said, no such rank *now*, as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant in the Company's Service; they are all by orders in India made fully Colonels, and *brevet local* rank of Colonel has been given to certain of His Majesty's *Lieut.*-Colonels, to keep them still above their Com-

pany's full Colonels; otherwise, the former would have been superseded. *Both* then are now full Colonels in India, only ranking relatively as they did before. Now, in the Monthly Army List, we find these Company's full Colonels still called Lieut.-Colonels—though they ought to be called Colonels, and several of His Majesty's Lieut.-Colonels ought also to be called Colonels with brevet local rank; for instance, down to Arthur Molesworth, the last of 1814, and even some *below*, ought to be called Colonels. I have already given my reasons; they have been promoted in General Orders by His Majesty's Commander-in-Chief in India, and doubtless by authority from home, which order was, according to Lord Mornington's order (by His Majesty's authority) to be considered as *valid*, as if the commission had been sent out from the War Office, until it should be "convenient to send it." If the Company's officer in India be recognised *there* as *Colonel*, he surely ought to be equally so recognised in the Army Lists printed in England—because his *only* rank is such as is recognised in *India*, and here in England he has no rank *at all*.* By this very rule the writer of this letter was once only a Major in the Company's Service, when he was *bonâ fide* recognised as a Lieut.-Colonel of 1814 in the Army Lists of England.

Yours obediently,

A Company's Colonel.

Army Records.

Mr. Editor,—You would much oblige me, if you have room in your next number of the United Service Journal, to insert the following queries, as answers thereto will greatly assist me and many other commanding officers in making the Regimental Records now required at the Horse Guards, viz:—

In what year were the different regiments *first numbered?*

When was the 3rd Light Dragoons first called the King's Own?

When did that regiment get the order to have an extra man mounted for a kettle drummer?

I find in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1736, a list of all the regiments of the army numbered as at present, with some of their quarters.

Horse.	*Colonel.*	*Quarters.*
1st King's Regiment	Earl of Pembroke	———
2nd Queen's ditto	Evans	Northampton.
3rd	Wade	Nottingham.
4th	Pearce	Ireland.
5th	Napier	Dublin.
6th	Cathcart	Ireland.
7th	Legenier	Ireland.
Dragoons.		
1st Royal Regiment	Gore	———
2nd Royal Regiment Scotch Greys	Campbell	Scotland.
3rd King's Regiment	Honeywood	———
4th Regiment	Hotham	Gloucester.
5th ditto	Wynne	Ireland.
6th ditto	Lord Cadogan	Chelmsford.
7th ditto	Kerr	Leicester.
8th ditto	Sir A. Ougthon, Bart.	Ireland.
9th ditto	Molesworth	———
10th ditto	Churchhill	York.
11th ditto	Lord M. Kerr	Unknown.
12th ditto	Bowles	Ditto.
13th ditto	Hanley	Ditto.
14th ditto	Neville	Ireland.

* The same man is called Colonel in the Army List in India, and *Lieut.-Colonel* in the Army List in England—both cannot be right.

The regiments of infantry numbered to the 40th inclusive in 1736.

The Regimental Pay of Dragoons in 1736.

	£.	s.	d
Colonel, per diem	1	14	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	0	19	4
Major	0	17	4
Captain	0	12	4
Lieutenant	0	6	2
Cornet	0	5	2
Serjeant	0	2	6
Corporal	0	1	8
Private	0	1	4

It was generally supposed the regiments were not numbered before 1744, the year after the battle of Dettingen, till I accidentally found the Gentleman's Magazine for 1736, where I find the regiment I now command was then called the King's, and they are not called the *King's Own* till the battle of Fontenoy, although it was always supposed they received that title from their conduct at Dettingen, and also the kettle-drummer, but can find no authority to prove it. Any information you can procure for me between the years 1715 and 1742, relative to the stations, &c. &c. of the 3rd Light Dragoons, would much oblige Your very humble servant,

S. C.

*** Having referred to a manuscript list of the army, we find that so far back as 1709, this corps was called "His Majesty's Own;" and we believe that about that year the regiments were numbered. At a later period, see Army List of 1743, it was designated merely "The King's?" The kettle-drum, we have no reason to doubt, was given after the battle of Dettingen, in consequence of the gallantry of the corps on that occasion. By a coincidence of subject, allusion to this corps (Gen. Bland's) will be found in the curious Letter on Dettinghen, published in our present Number.—Ed.

General Ross's Monument.

In consequence of the inquiry which appeared in a former Number of the Journal on the subject of the Monument erected by Subscription to the Memory of the late Major-Gen. Ross, the following explanation has been forwarded to us.

The Monument to the memory of Major-Gen. Ross, subscribed for by the Navy and Army, who served in the expedition to the Chesapeake in 1814, is erected at Rosstrevor. It is a granite column, and forms a very prominent landmark on entering the harbour of Carlingford. A further sum was subscribed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, which when added to that of the Navy and Army, amounted to . £2337 10 9

There has been expended on the Monument . £2135 9 5

Leaving a Balance of . £ 202 1 4

Which is kept in the Funds to defray any expense which may be incurred, and the interest to pay a veteran who acts as gate-keeper, and who served in the 20th Regiment since the year 1799.

Major-Gen. Thornton, while in command of the Northern Districts, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the plan of the Monument, and the arrangement of the Local Committee, which was composed of gentlemen of the county—Roger Hall, of Narrowwater, Esq. President; Robert Martin, of Kilbroney, Esq. Treasurer.

N.B. The Monument erected by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the 20th Regiment, is in the Church of Rosstrevor.

Thomas Falls, Major H. P. Unattached.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

Affairs at Home and Abroad.—Although the aspect of public affairs in Great Britain be far from cheering, there is less of open outrage in their character—an effect, undoubtedly, of the Special Commissions. Public tranquillity and confidence have, however, under the influence of foreign and domestic violence, received a shock, from which it is not in the nature of things that they can speedily recover.

In the language of political Euphuists, the "New Light" is hailed as the dawn of a bright regeneration of the human species;—we would gladly take them at their word, for the *end* they designate is congenial with the aspirations of every well-constituted mind:—but the light which alone is palpable to sense, or accordant with experience, is the glare of a pervading incendiarism—lurid and destroying. The present, so far from being felt as a season of promise and exultation, is experienced to be a moment of prevalent depression. The general horizon of society is cheerless and lowering—while doubt and nervous suspense paralyse the healthy action of the social system. When every right is questioned, and every recognized principle is attacked or distorted—when every establishment is menaced, and all that is not *new* proscribed,—how can security exist, or hope encourage? It is not exaggeration to say, that even the springs of the heart are embittered, and the love of nature and natural things suspended, in the absorbing disquiet and selfishness of the hour. The peace and well-being of at least one generation are compromised by the shock of innovation.

The defeat and humiliation of Mr. O'Connell by the successful proceedings of the Law Authorities of Ireland, and the removal of the former from the local theatre of his agitation to the arena of St. Stephen's, have not tended to allay the mischievous excitement it has been the system of its domestic enemies to keep alive in that country. A foreign vessel, with a considerable quantity of arms on board, had put into the Shannon, and caused much speculation. The affair has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

An appropriate Proclamation by his Majesty William IV. has been issued to the Hanoverians. The Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order has been conferred on Gen. Busche, and His Majesty's thanks have been given to the troops who moved upon Göttingen. The Kingdom appears tranquil.

The Parisians have emitted a farther indication of the nature and progress of their Revolution by an Iconoclastic crusade against the Sanctuaries, Symbols, and Ministers of Religion—the whole demonstration being designed to mask and promote an attempt to establish a more absolute anarchy in the form of a Republic.

On Shrove-Tuesday (*Mardi Gras*) some Priests and old women, having, with the connivance of the Government, and moved by more zeal than discretion, celebrated a funeral service to the memory of the Duc de Berri, at the Cathedral of *St. Germain L'Auxerrois*, a mob of patriots, on permanent duty, who were lying in wait, rushed in, sacked the interior of the Church, and would have murdered the officiating Curé, who managed to elude their pursuit. During that and the following day Paris returned to the possession of the populace, who played their usual "tricks before high heaven," in the "monkey and tiger" fashion of their race—gutting and nearly demolishing the Palace of the Archbishop, whom they sought to assassinate—insulting the venerable towers of *Notre Dame*, amidst yells of "*A bas les Calottes*,"—and effacing every acces-

sible semblance of Religion and Royalty throughout the city. Combining, with the taste peculiar to this enlightened people, the festival of REASON with the humours of the "*Bœuf Gras*," they occasionally relieved their toils by festal acclamations and Pyrrhic dances, while the Archbishop's library floated in fragments down the Seine!

These outrages were further marked by a revival of the ferocious cries and menaces of the first revolution—the life of the patriotic deputy, M. Dupin, having been threatened amidst shouts of "*A la Lanterne!*" The passiveness or participation of the National Guard forms another ominous feature of these tumults. It is more than suspected that these disorders were abetted by the French Government for the purpose of strengthening their hands: but, it seems, the biter was bitten—for on the Thursday, while poor Louis Philippe was playing the amiable to "*La bonne Ville*," the educated youth and peace-loving population of that pleasant metropolis were quietly maturing their own little plot, as appears from the following official announcement, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Staff of the National Guard.

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, and which reaches me from hour to hour, aprises me that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude of the Fauxbourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxemburg to endeavour TO PROCLAIM A REPUBLIC.

Signed "MONTALIVET."

The warlike preparations of the French proceed on a great scale, under the auspices of Marshal Soult. 148,000 men have been enrolled by conscription, and 70,000 by voluntary enlistment, within the last three months: the levy for 1830 will, by this time, have *added*, with the foregoing, 350,000 men to the numbers of the French army since the 29th of July! 150 batteries of 6 pieces each, making a total of 900 guns, have been, or are in process of being, fully equipped.

The War Minister has introduced a law, authorizing the formation of a "Foreign Legion," to be composed of refugees from other countries and of Arabs, and to be employed out of the French territory. The design of this arbitrary arrangement is obviously to leave as large a portion as possible of the French troops disposable for expected contingencies.

France is stated to have now at sea 15 frigates, 14 corvettes, 35 brigs, and 46 vessels of smaller size, 5 of which are steam men-of-war. This force can be immediately increased by 6 ships of the line, 5 frigates of 60 guns, 2 corvettes, and several brigs.

The French Budget amounts to 44,000,000 sterling; a *fifth* more than ordinary—as a provision for war: while the Estimates of this country for the year barely exceed the current expenses.

Disturbances have broken out in Italy—the embers of 1821, quickened by sparks of the new light from Paris. The *Carbonari* are just the order of men to keep the flame alive. Modena was the first town to explode,—the Sovereign of that Duchy, of the Austrian family, having failed to do homage to the King of the French, on the accession of the latter.

Bologna, eager to compete with her quondam antagonist of the "*Secchia Rapita*," ravished Liberty in her turn, and ejected the Pro-Legate of the Scarlet Lady, in lieu of whom a *Provisional* Government (the sovereign panacea against tyranny and starvation) was installed. Such an establishment is peculiarly in place at Bologna *La Grassa*. The insurrectionary spirit is said to pervade the greater part of the Italian Peninsula; its petty states resembling a cluster of those watery volcanettos in the vicinity of Rome, which hiss, and bubble up, when their stagnant pools are roused by an incendiary missile.

The Holy City itself has just witnessed the election of a new Pontiff—Cardinal Capellari, raised to the Papal Chair by the style and title of Gregory XVI. His Holiness is represented as disposed to promote the welfare of his temporal subjects as well as of Christendom; and to be still young enough to carry such anticipations into effect.

On the night of the 28th January, an impotent attack was made upon the Spanish lines, under the cannon of

Gibraltar, by a handful of Refugees of that nation, who were landed from boats, under the guidance of Torrijos —an honest, we believe, but an incapable leader. The enterprise terminated in complete failure, and the dispersion of the assailants with some loss, and without sympathy from within.

The Tyrol also is said to be agitated —how is this? If we mistake not, the Tyrolese revolted from the Bavarians when severed from the paternal sway of the Austrian Emperor, to whom, at their own desire, they were restored. They are a noble race, and will not, we trust, struggle idly, to their own prejudice.

Switzerland, the many-headed, having had her gambol, appears to have settled down to slumber.

Belgium remains in a dilemma sufficiently ludicrous, were it not for consequences. After a due quantity of finessing and coquetting in all quarters, she offered her hand to the Duc de Nemours, a son of Louis Philippe, and still in his non-age: but the youthful bridegroom's natural guardian refused the *parti* proffered to his son, and, with much public display of the *fortiter* and *suaviter*, dismissed the petition for the honour of French alliance. The disappointment, however, does not seem likely to be permanent; for Belgium, though pouting at the plausible slight, understands it, and will wait a little. Some strong demonstrations have been made by the Orange party, especially at Ghent, where some blood was spilled. The Guerilla bands of Mellinet, under the pretext of blockading Maëstricht, from which they have been recalled, but refuse to obey, commit the most atrocious excesses upon the country people. These brigands are described as being totally without discipline, and as venting their warlike ardour by occasionally "*boxing their officers' ears!*"

Count Diebitsch has issued a determined Order of the Day, and having unsheathed the sword and thrown away the scabbard, the Russians passed the Bug and entered Poland on several points. There are, however, no accounts as yet to be relied on; nor do we ever recollect so great a dearth of authentic information in a conjuncture so important. A concentric movement on Warsaw will probably be executed by the Russians;—nor are there satisfactory grounds for presuming that the Poles have a force competent to oppose them in the field.

General Chlopicki, having incurred suspicion of treason, while he would appear to have acted only with a prudent moderation, resigned the Dictatorship, and has been succeeded by Prince Adam Czartoryski, as President, and Prince Radzivil, who is represented as no soldier, as Commander-in-chief. Ere now some decisive result may have ensued.

An abortive attempt at Revolution has been made at Lisbon. It appears that the Portuguese nation is too dull to appreciate the boon held out to it.

The Bush-rangers of Botany, and the Blacks of Van Diemen have caught the liberal spirit, and propose establishing Provisional Governments in those oppressed regions, unless Governors Darling and M'Arthur should prove too strong.

Accounts of a recent date have been received from Swan River, describing the state and prospects of that settlement in favourable terms. The colonists appear to be emerging from the discouragement and difficulties of a new plantation; and the resources of the country itself are said to expand.

Wreck and total Loss of His Majesty's Ship Thetis, 46.—The news of this melancholy event has been brought to England by the Baracouta and Briseis packets, from Rio de Janeiro. By the latter we have letters from the officers of the Thetis, and other vessels on the station, to the 18th of December, fourteen days after the wreck, but up to that period nothing of any consequence had been saved, nor was there a probability of any part of the specie being preserved. The Thetis sailed from Rio on the 4th December, with a million of dollars on board, besides other treasure, and every prospect of a fine passage, stretching away to the S.E. The next day, the wind coming rather favourable, they tacked, thinking themselves clear of the land; and so confident were they, that the topmast studding-sail was ordered to be set, the

ship running at the rate of nine knots. The first intimation they had of being near land was the jib-boom striking against a high perpendicular cliff, when the bowsprit broke short off, and the shock sending all three masts over the side. The ship then swam alongside the rock, which was hundreds of feet above their heads, and twenty fathoms water beneath. Her upper works from rolling against the rocks soon went to pieces. About 20 persons were drowned, among whom were Mr. Bingham, son of the late Captain, and Mr. Long, Admiralty Clerk;* the remaining officers and crew got on shore by jumping from the ship to the rock as she rolled towards it. Not an article of clothing was saved but what they stood up in. The officers and crew were clinging to the rock until daylight, when, to their astonishment, they found themselves on Cape Frio, 70 miles to the eastward of Rio. The ship struck on a small rock shortly afterwards, then swung round to the north side of the Cape, and sunk in five fathoms water, with all her treasure and stores. Admiral Baker, on receiving intimation of the disastrous event, set off for Cape Frio with the Druid, Clio, Lightning, and Algerine, to render assistance. The following letter from Capt. Burgess to Rear-Admiral Baker, Commander-in-Chief on the South American Station, has been communicated by the Admiralty to Lloyd's:—

"Cabo du Praia Decano, Dec. 6th, 1830.

"Sir—Under the most poignant feeling of grief and distress, it is my melancholy duty to communicate to you the total loss of His Majesty's ship Thetis, in Cape Frio, last night, about half-past eight o'clock, with every thing belonging to her; the officers, crew, and myself, barely escaping with our lives, by being landed through the surf, up a precipitous rough rock, where some of the crew had been so fortunate as to reach by jumping upon the first point she struck against, the shock of which, and her bowsprit being carried away by coming in contact with the precipice, carried away all three lower masts, which fell aft and killed and wounded several. The former, with missing, amount to sixteen, I am sorry to say, among whom are the late Capt. Bingham's youngest son, and Mr. Long, the Admiralty clerk. I have just landed, and am anxious of giving you, as early as possible, such knowledge of this sad catastrophe as I can, in order to obtain relief for the officers and crew, who from their cut feet and bruises are unable to undertake a journey to Rio Janeiro. I trust you will be pleased to make every allowance for this hurried statement, the causes being more unaccountable than any thing I have ever met in the whole course of my naval experience, as from all the precautionary measures taken, nothing but the strongest current, and the thick hazy weather, with hard rain, can possibly be offered in extenuation. "I am, &c.

Samuel Burgess."

"To Rear-Admiral Baker.

Extract from the letter of an Officer of His Majesty's late ship Thetis, dated Poija De Anjo Cape Frio, 12th Dec. 1830:—

"We got under weigh at Rio de Janeiro, under command of Capt. Burgess, late of the Warspite, on the 3rd inst. but did not quit the harbour until the 4th, and on the 5th, about quarter past eight P.M. land was discovered right a-head, not half the ship's length from us. It was very dark, with heavy rain, and we were going at the time at the rate of about ten knots an hour — almost instantaneously our bowsprit and all the masts fell right aft. You can better imagine than I can describe the very awful situation we were placed in, with rocks towering over us many hundred feet high, and a very great surf; but through the interposition of a merciful Providence, most of our lives are for the present spared. Almost immediately after the Thetis struck, many of our men jumped on shore, but several lost their lives in the attempt; among them poor Mr. Henry Bingham, a son of our late lamented Captain, to whose memory it is but a just tribute to say, a better or a braver officer never stepped on a ship's deck. It will be in your recollection, that Capt. Bingham, and our not less respected Chaplain, Mr. Henry Hall, were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of his barge, in going on shore from Puna, (where our ship lay,) a distance of forty miles, to the town of Guayaquil, on the 20th of August last; and that Mr. Arthur Bingham, another of his sons, as also a son of Capt. Mends, R.N. were with him in the barge—the former was with great

* This gentleman had been promoted to the rank of Purser in November last, and was on his way home in consequence.

exertion restored, after having been a considerable time immersed in the water; thus he was spared to see the merciless waves close over his father and his brother, and if he is yet permitted to revisit his native land, to recount the tale of woe to his bereaved, his widowed mother, whose sorrows claim a tear from those whose business is to face death in various shapes. While speaking of this mournful subject, I cannot help relating the fate of John Davis, one of our fine old seamen, who met his death under circumstances peculiarly affecting. After some time we got a hawser fastened to the rock on shore, by which means many of our men saved themselves hand over hand: a light being much wanted by those on shore, he volunteered to take a lantern in his mouth; but when half way across, the hawser broke, and the brave fellow found a watery grave. We were wrecked on the very extreme point of the Island of Cape Frio:—almost the ship's length would have carried us clear of it:—she was considered to be many leagues distant at the time she struck. At ten o'clock she sunk in five fathoms water, her hammock-rails only remaining above, on which Captain Burgess, with many others of the crew, and myself, remained some time longer. As you may suppose, we are all destitute of every thing—all our clothes, all our property, little or much, swallowed up in the deep. We have saved nothing from the wreck except one cask of rum and one of pork. I believe some clothes have been washed on shore, but they have been taken away by the natives, who refuse to lend us their canoes; so you may judge what a situation we are in, though I have less reason to complain than many of my shipmates, as I came on shore with a jacket and trowsers, and a pair of shoes. my cap I lost an hour before I left the wreck. We are about sixty miles from Rio, in a thinly inhabited and very barren part of the country; the roads, if they may be so called, being of the worst description. We have had no assistance from thence yet, but wait with an anxious hope that vessels will shortly arrive to take us back, and I trust we shall, ere long, be once more on our way to England. I write this, though I am doubtful if ever it reach you, as I have no conveyance for it to Rio but the hand of a native. We have a passenger with us, Surgeon Barnes, R.N. who has sustained some slight injury on his knee; but with this exception every officer is, I am happy to say, quite well, and the surviving marines and seamen are as well as a few bruises, short allowance of provisions, and want of clothing will let them. Our total loss is twenty-five: Mr. Henry Bingham, midshipman; Mr. Long, supernumerary clerk, late of his Majesty's ship Seringapatam; fifteen seamen, and eight marines. I have not been able to ascertain the names of the former, but the marines are as follow; Corporal John Lowe, A. Lawrence Sullivan, gunner; privates, John Davy, John Norman, Robert Northam, William Hann, George Connard, and John Bennet.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of His Majesty's ship Druid:—

"The Druid was returning to Rio to refit on the 5th December, when she received information that His Majesty's ship Thetis had been wrecked about forty miles north of Rio; Capt. Hamilton immediately determined on going as near as possible to assist the ship's crew, and to see if any thing could be saved from the wreck. We endeavoured to get to windward, in company with the Clio, Adelaide, Aguize, and a brig sent by the French Admiral; but from the light winds and strong southerly current, could not weather Cape Frio, where the Thetis was lost.

On the 16th, when about six miles to the southward of the Cape, the Captain sent a boat on shore to gain intelligence respecting the ship's crew and wreck; about ten on the morning of the 17th, saw our boat returning, when we were ordered by the Admiral to take on board the sick and wounded, and send provisions for the remainder. At three P.M. the Algerine came out of the bay, and brought us thirty-five officers and men, who were in a most deplorable condition, having lost every thing. We came to an anchor in the evening, and on the morning of the 18th sent all our boats on shore to bring off the crew. The ship had on board eight hundred thousand dollars when she was wrecked; the unfortunate event took place on Sunday the 5th of December. The Admiral travelled ninety miles to the assistance of the crew, and arrived two hours before our boat got on shore. 18th Dec. 11, 30 A.M. the officers and seamen arrived in seven of our boats, with the exception of Capt. Burgess, and a few officers and men, who were wounded, amongst whom was Mr. Barnes, late Surgeon (supernumerary) of the Warspite, who had been invalided. Lieut. Child and the Marines remain behind to take care of the stores that may drive on shore from the hull of the ship."

PIRATES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. —*Extract of a letter from His Majesty's ship Talbot, dated Cape of Good Hope. Nov. 22nd, 1830:—*

"We arrived here on the 20th, after a long passage, and having touched at Madeira, Teneriffe, Porto Praya, Cape Palmas, St. Thomas, last from St. Helena. Two days after leaving St. Thomas (the 2nd October), we observed a strange sail, and after some few hours chasing, came up with and captured her; when she proved to be a French slave brig, called the Duc de Bordeaux, 260 tons, Dulexcox, master, bound to Guadaloupe. She had 561 slaves, men, women, and children, on board, huddled together in a state of nudity, in the most horrible and heart-rending condition. Conformable to a treaty with France, we could not make a prize of her. We had information of five piratical vessels, but could not fall in with one. They had all been at Porto Praya, where they were allowed to enter and clear out without molestation. One in particular, the Estrella brig, from Cuba, of 290 tons and fifty-three men, and eight guns, committed many depredations, and disposed of her booty at Porto Praya; she was seen off the island for two days under top-sails, supposed to be waiting for the Louisa, Mackay, from London. This vessel is pierced for twenty guns, Don Franisca, *alias* J. Comas, master. The others are the Primeira Galega, schooner 90 tons, forty men, and three guns; Restauradora, 160 tons, thirty men, three guns; La Priemira, 97 tons, twenty-seven men, and one 24-pounder; and the Urania, 182 tons, seventy-one men, and five guns — all from Havannah. The Urania belongs to Havannah, but reported from Cadiz, where she touched for a royal passport. They all reported themselves as slave ships bound for the Coast of Africa, and cleared out at St. Jago between May 12th and September 6th, all under Spanish colours. The French slave brig we fell in with was in fine order, and superior to slavers in general: this monster had all the slaves very clean, as well as his decks, and had one 24-pounder a midships, and five smaller guns. The charge of the 24-pounder was drawn, and consisted of all manner of shot, round, canister, and grape, and loaded near to the muzzle. He had on his decks forty five men all in good health, three sick, and others down looking after the slaves. The depth of his slave deck was exactly three feet two inches."

ACTION BETWEEN THE BOATS OF THE CONFLICT AND A SLAVER.—Letters from the coast of Africa describe the action in which the boats of the Conflict, 12, Lieut. George Smithers, engaged and captured a large schooner full of slaves, as a gallant affair. The Conflict was on her return from the river Gambia, on the 1st of December, when she fell in with a suspicious-looking sail, to which she immediately gave chase, but it falling a dead calm, an armed boat was sent, under the command of Mr. Rose, the Master, with orders to board and search the stranger. The latter, on the boat's approach, discharged guns and small arms into her, which wounded several men. Mr. Rose then made a signal for another boat from the Conflict, which soon joined them, and together they carried the schooner after a desperate resistance, in which the British had nine men wounded, the slaver seventeen men killed and drowned, the latter by being driven overboard in the combat. The captors found 167 slaves on board, in a miserable condition, the whole of whom were taken to Sierra Leone, where the captain and crew were imprisoned, and were to be tried under a Special Commission founded on the Royal Commission, issued in the 10th George IV., as pirates.

THE LATE WRECK OF THE ST. GEORGE.—At a general meeting of the members of the Isle of Man Shipwreck Association, held at the Court-house, Douglas, on Friday the 24th of December 1830, James Quirk, Esq. High Bailiff, in the Chair, the two following very satisfactory letters, from the Secretary of the Royal National Institution, were laid before the meeting. The crew of the life-boat also attended, and received the sum voted to them by that Institution, for their very meritorious and perilous services in the rescue of the crew of the St. George; for which they expressed their most grateful thanks,—and there cannot be a doubt but this liberal and well-timed bounty will be attended with the happiest effects, in exciting others to follow so laudable an example, in cases of future wrecks, which unfortunately may occur on these dangerous coasts.

The Insular Association also came to a vote of thanks to Lieut. Sleigh, R.N., and of three pounds to the crews of the two Harbour-boats, in testimony of the approbation by this meeting of their conduct, in going out to meet the life-boat on her return from the wreck, in order to have rendered such assistance as might have been wanted.

J. Quirk.

"London, Dec. 16th, 1830.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th November, annexing the details of the wreck of the St. George, Royal Mail steam-packet, commanded by Lieut. John Tudor, R.N. in Douglas Bay, on the 20th November; Lieut. Tudor's letter to Sir William Hillary, Bart. expressive of the grateful thanks of himself and his crew, for the very great personal exertions of Sir William, Lieut. Robinson, William Corlett, Esq. and the crew of the life-boat, and for their very gallant and meritorious conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the steam-packet; and also, the resolution of the Committee of the Isle of Man District Association.

"Having laid the same before the Committee of the Royal National Institution, I am directed to acquaint you, that the highly meritorious conduct of the several parties therein mentioned, who, by their undaunted and persevering exertions, have thus saved the lives of twenty-two persons, composing the crew of the St. George, under circumstances of great difficulty, has excited the warmest admiration of the Committee, who, in consideration thereof, have voted the "Gold Medallion" of the Institution to be presented to Sir William Hillary, and to Lieut. Robert Robinson; the "Silver Medal," to Mr. Corlett, Agent to the Steam-Packet Company, and to Isaac Vondy, the coxswain of the life-boat; and twenty guineas to be distributed to Isaac Vondy and the crew of the life-boat. A draft for that sum is prefixed to this letter, which amount you will have the goodness to distribute accordingly, and I will thank you to acknowledge the receipt of the same.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Thomas Edwards, Sec.

"To J. Quirk, Esq.
High Bailiff of Douglas, &c."

"London, Dec. 16th, 1830.

"My Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th November, which, with the accompanying documents of the details of the wreck of the St. George steam-packet, have been laid before the Committee of the Royal National Institution. And I am directed by them to assure you, that the highly meritorious conduct of yourself, and the several parties therein mentioned, in rescuing the crew of that vessel from their very perilous situation, has excited their warmest admiration.

"I am at the same time desired to remind you how anxious they are, at all times, to husband the resources of the Institution, with the view to perpetuate its existence; still, they have felt that the present case is of so high a cast, that combining it with the circumstance of your being the originator of the Institution, they have considered it an occasion where they can, without fear of disapprobation, gratify their feelings by voting you a second "Gold Medallion," your situation being so peculiar, that this vote cannot by possibility be considered a precedent; you will therefore stand, and most deservedly, possessed of the highest distinctions of the Institution.

"The Committee have also voted the "Gold Medallion" to Lieut. Robert Robinson, R.N.; the "Silver Medal" to Mr. Corlett, agent to the Steam-Packet Company, and to Isaac Vondy, the coxswain, who has on so many occasions accompanied you in your hazardous enterprises; and twenty guineas, to be distributed to Isaac Vondy and the other boatmen, which resolution it gives me great satisfaction to report to you.

"Mr. Wilson, and the Gentlemen of the Committee, desire me to express their very great regret for the injuries you have sustained, and their sincere hope that you have perfectly recovered from them, in which I beg leave very sincerely to join.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
Thomas Edwards.
"To Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart."

Royal Astronomical Society.—The February Meeting of this Society being the Anniversary, the two gold medals were presented by the President, Sir James South. One to Capt. Henry Kater, for his floating Collimator; the other to M. le Baron Demoiseau, for his Memoir upon the Theory of the Moon, and for his Lunar Tables.

Geographical Society. — At a late meeting of the Geographical Society, the following communications

were read by Mr. Barrow. The first was an account of Deception Island, and New South Shetland, by Lieut. Kendall, while belonging to his Majesty's ship Chanticleer, Capt. Foster. The island is in lat. 62° 55′ S. and long. 60° 28′ W. and is of volcanic origin. The interior of it is occupied by a circular lake, which communicates with the sea on its S.E. side. Compact lava, ashes, pumice-stone, and ice, are among the component parts of the island, the highest part of which is 1800 feet above the sea. It seems that volcanic action is still in progress, as many apertures were found, from which steam was constantly issuing with a loud noise. Hot springs abound in the island; and Lieut. Kendall found water at a temperature of 140 issuing from under the snow-clad surface of the ground, and running into the sea. Alum was seen in several places, and also the remains of a wreck, which were too old to afford any clue to the name of the vessel, or the country to which she had belonged. The second paper gave an account of Kuling, or Cocos Island, lying in the east part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° S. These islands are of coral origin, and entirely of an opposite nature to that of Deception Island, although the sea near them is frequently covered with cinders and pumice-stones. It was remarkable that the surf has heaped up the shore of the island from twelve to twenty-one feet above the level of high water, while the other parts of the islands are not more than from three to six feet above the same level. The paper gave a description of the various sorts of timber found on the islands, and stated that the live-stock and fruits, which had been transferred there from the Mauritius, were in a thriving condition. Two Englishmen are the only settlers on the island, and it is considered to be a desirable place of resort during war.

Quarantine Establishment at Milford Haven.—The Quarantine Establishment at Milford Haven, although much reduced lately, still consists of seven Lazarettes, and affords situations to four Naval Officers, viz. a Post-Captain, as Superintendent; a Lieutenant, as Assistant-Superintendent; a Master, as Mate of the Guard Vessel, and a Purser, as Clerk of the establishment. Capt. Bouchier, Lieut. George, Messrs. Davies and Williams, occupy these several offices.

New Theodolite constructed by Messrs. Troughton and Simms. — In contriving this instrument, it has been an object to retain the advantages of the Theodolite and to reduce it to a small portable size. Also, to guard against the injuries likely to be sustained by the old instruments on service, by shaking in carriages, or catching against trees, bushes, &c.; the derangement occasioned by falls, when blown down by the wind or otherwise; in short, to protect the most vulnerable parts, the telescope and levels, as much as possible. The lower part has the usual levelling screws; upon the plate over them is the azimuth circle, with its vernier upon a cylinder of brass, which incloses the telescope, vertical arc, and levels, with apertures to admit a play of the telescope of about 30°, to see the levels, and to read the elevations; the compass is fitted with a card instead of a plain needle, in case it should be found sufficient to work by that, and neglect the azimuth circle: and it is placed at the top of the cylinder; the degrees passed over by the needle are counted by means of a fixed pin or index placed over them, so that when used as a mere compass, it only requires to be set up horizontally, and the telescope being directed to any object by its finger-screw, the index will show its bearing immediately, but if used as a theodolite, it will be necessary to adjust the horizontal limb in the usual manner, as with the old theodolite, and work by the azimuth circle. The advantages are as follow:—1st, The telescope being inclosed so perfectly, will not catch readily when in use in carrying through bushes, nor will a blow on the cylinder derange that or its level, although it may influence the compass on the top, which can be easily rectified.—2nd, It will be lighter and smaller than the old instruments.—3rd, When out of use, the telescope shuts up within the cylinder, and the instrument is completely covered by another cylindrical case, by which means it is completely protected. The whole instrument is

reduced to the smallest size that can be wished, for if reading to three or five minutes is sufficient for any purpose, then it need not exceed three inches in diameter. and about six or seven in height. From its lightness, small legs will suffice for its support, and it is hoped, that the advantages here detailed will recommend it to general notice.

PRESENTATION OF A SNUFF-BOX TO SERJEANT M'LEOD, 21ST FUSILEERS, BY THE OFFICERS OF THAT REGIMENT. —A handsome silver Snuff-box, richly embossed with regimental and harmonic devices, was presented upon the Parade at Kilkenny, on the 8th Dec. by the Officers of the 21st Fusileers, to Serjeant M'Leod, the Master of their Band, on his retirement from the service. The box was purchased by a gift of one day's pay from each officer in the corps, and bore the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Colonel (Lord Forbes) and the Officers of the 21st, or Royal North British Fusileers, to Mr. Angus M'Leod, Master of their Band, on his retirement—as a mark of their high sense of his character and conduct during his long and faithful services in the regiment."

Serjeant M'Leod was born in the 21st, in which he has passed his life with an irreproachable character. On the interesting occasion of delivering to him this token of the esteem of his superiors, the regiment was formed in square, and the box was handed to him by the Lieutenant-Colonel, with a few complimentary words, the inscription having been audibly read by the senior Major. Serjeant M'Leod uncovered, and, with permission, then addressed himself to the commanding officer, the officers, and his old comrades, expressing his deep gratitude to the former for the handsome mark of their approbation thus conferred upon him, and pointing out to the latter the grateful reward which no merit of his own, but a constant and zealous discharge of his duty had led to, adding his conviction that every Fusileer, both old and young in the ranks round him, shared in the pride and pleasure he felt on the occasion. He concluded by requesting, with a heart full of gratitude, that his fellow-soldiers would join him in three warm cheers for their King and their Officers. This address was delivered well: the old soldier's eyes were filled with tears as he spoke; and it made a marked impression on the men. The cheers they gave were honest, hearty, and manly; and the scene and the ceremony appeared on the whole to have a sensible effect upon all who witnessed it.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth. — Jan 30th. Arrived the Snipe cutter, from a cruise.

Feb. 2nd. Sailed the Antelope and Speedy cutters.

Feb. 3rd. Arrived the Vigilant ketch, with supernumerary seamen, from Plymouth. — 4th. Arrived the Supply, naval transport, with stores, from Plymouth.

Feb. 3rd. Sailed the Tyne, 28, Capt. Hope, for Havre, to take on board Mr. Fox, Chargé d'Affaires, and thence to South America.—5th. His Majesty's ship Undaunted, 46, Captain Harvey, went out of harbour: she proceeds to Lisbon.

Feb. 7th. Arrived the Antelope cutter, from the Eastward, with volunteer seamen.

Feb. 8th. Sailed the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, for Havre, to convey farther dispatches to the Tyne, for Mr. Fox, our Minister at Buenos Ayres.—9th. Sailed the Linnet cutter, for Jersey.—10th. Sailed the Antelope cutter, for the Downs.—11th. Sailed the Highflyer tender, for Newhaven.

Feb. 12th. Arrived the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, and Starling cutter, from the Eastward.—13th. Arrived the Highflyer, with seamen, from Newhaven.

Feb. 14th. Sailed the Starling cutter, on a cruise.—16th. The Ganges, 84, Capt. Burdett, went out of harbour, and the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, on the 17th, to wait for orders. At St. Helen's—Undaunted. At Spithead—Ganges, Gannet, and Onyx. In harbour—St. Vincent, Royal George, Wellesley, Asia, Belvidera, Sapphire, North Star, Actæon, Hermes steam-vessel, and Highflyer.

Plymouth. — His Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, 76, the Hon. Captain

Bouverie, sailed the 29th January for the Cork station.

The Leveret tender arrived on the 29th Jan. from a cruise, and came into harbour on the 31st. The Orestes transport arrived on the 31st Jan. from Cork, and the Arab transport on the 2nd Feb.

The Supply naval transport sailed on the 1st Feb. for Sheerness, and the Diligence naval transport on the 2nd, for Deptford. His Majesty's ship Nautilus, 10, Commander Lord Geo. Paulett, having refitted, went out of harbour on the 2nd Feb. His Majesty's ship Ariadne, 28, Capt. Phillips, went out of harbour on the 2nd Feb., and will sail immediately for Milford Haven, where she is to remain for the present, but to be still under the orders of the Port Admiral, Sir Manly Dixon. His Majesty's ship Ariadne, 26, Capt. Phillips, sailed on the 5th for the Milford station, where she arrived the next day. The Confiance steam-vessel left on the 8th for Woolwich.

The Royalist, tender to the Caledonia, arrived from Lisbon on the 5th Feb. The Speedy tender arrived on the 8th, from Portsmouth, and the next day proceeded for Cork. His Majesty's ship Primrose, 18, Commander Broughton, was paid off into Ordinary on the 12th. The Vigilant ketch arrived on the 12th from Portsmouth, and sailed on the 15th for Falmouth. The Antelope tender arrived on the 13th from the Downs, and returned on the 16th.

The Nautilus, 10, Commander Lord Paulett, sailed on the 15th Feb. for Cork. The Neva transport sailed on the 14th, and the Silvia transport on the 16th for Deptford.

Remaining in Hamoaze—Caledonia, Kent, Revenge, Savage, Leveret, and Carron steam-vessel, Orestes and Arab transports.

At the Island—Royalist and Vigilant.

Foreign.—His Majesty's ship Victor, 18, Commander Richard Keane, sailed from Jamaica on the 17th Nov. for Honduras, Campeachy, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, to collect specie for England. The Victor was twenty-seven days on her passage from Halifax to Jamaica, during which she was driven by contrary winds nearly half way across the Atlantic towards the British Isles.

His Majesty's ship Blossom arrived at Havannah, from Honduras, on the 6th Dec. The Wolf arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Portsmouth, on the 15th Nov. The Zephyr sailed from Rio, for Buenos Ayres, on the 17th. The Briseis arrived at Pernambuco, from Falmouth, on the 19th. The Blonde arrived at Alexandria, from Napoli, on the 3rd Dec. The Pallas arrived at Malta, from Plymouth, on the 26th, in nineteen days; and Rainbow, on the 28th, in twenty-one days. The Confiance steam-packet arrived at Malta, from Falmouth, on the 29th.

The Cochin arrived at Madras, from Penang, on the 11th Sept. and sailed on the 12th for a cruise. The Crocodile arrived at Madras, from Port Jackson, Batavia, and Trincomalee, 11th, and sailed the 21st for a cruise.

The Galatea, 42, Capt. Charles Napier, C.B. arrived at Madeira 7th December. On approaching the land a calm came on, when she put her paddles in motion, and in an hour and three quarters was propelled six miles. The utility of the paddles was in this instance manifest, as other ships were forty-eight hours in sight of Funchal Roads without being able to reach, after the Galatea had passed them and anchored.

His Majesty's ships Melville and Pelorus were at Corfu on the 17th December.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm was at Salamis on the 20th December, in the Britannia, 120, with the Philomel, 10, at which place he was subsequently joined by the Pallas frigate and Raleigh sloop of war, from England. The Admiral would remain there until the Acropolis was given up to the Greeks. On the other hand, the Alligator, 28, had been employed in delivering up the Island of Caboussa to the Turks of Candia, and the joint garrison of English, French, and Russians had been withdrawn, and the few Greek families in it were embarked in the Alligator for safety. The Madagascar, Rainbow, and Rattlesnake were at Malta on the 6th January. The Rapid, 10, was at Napoli; the Scylla, 18, at Smyrna; the Blonde frigate,

Capt. Lyons, at Alexandria, waiting to take Sir John Malcolm, on his route from Bombay, to Malta and Marseilles. The Russian squadron was at Poros.

His Majesty's ship Challenger arrived at Bombay, from Bushire, on the 23rd September. The Enterprise steamer, Captain Lynch, sailed from Bombay on the 21st, for Madras and Calcutta. The Chanticleer arrived at Trinidad on the 29th October, from Para, and sailed on the 7th Dec. for Porto Cabello. Arrived at Antigua the 7th Dec. the Mersey, from Barbadoes, and sailed on the 13th, on a cruise. Arrived on the 25th Nov. the Hyacinth, from Halifax. The Kangaroo sailed on the 14th from Berbice for Barbadoes. The Ranger arrived at St. Kitt's on the 27th, November, and the Champion on the 3rd December.

His Majesty's ship Volage arrived at Buenos Ayres, from Rio, on the 4th November. The Seringapatam arrived at Valparaiso, from Lima, on the 14th Oct. The Icarus and Skipjack arrived at Jamaica, from the Havannah, on the 4th, and the Blanch and Grasshopper on the 8th Jan. The Rose arrived at Jamaica on the 10th, from a cruise, and the Harpy sailed from Jamaica on the 2nd for St. Jago de Cuba.

His Majesty's ship Jasseur, 18, Commander Francis Harding, was at the Isle of France on the 6th Oct. from whence she was about to sail on a seven weeks' cruise to the coast of Madagascar and the Bay of Sofala, in the Mozambique Channel, in search of slavers. The Jasseur, on her passage from Assumption, touched at an uninhabited island, called Albadra, where they discovered and seized 1051 muskets, which were there secreted, and took them to the Isle of France, where they were condemned, and were to be sold for the benefit of the captors, Albadra being one of the small dependencies of that colony.

The Spey arrived at Madeira, from Falmouth, 18th Jan. and sailed for Canaries. The Wolf sailed from Rio Janeiro, for India, 25th Nov.

His Majesty's ship Actæon, 28, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey, was launched at Portsmouth on the 31st Jan.

On the occasion of the Tweed, 28, Capt. Lord J. S. Churchill, being lately paid off into ordinary, the officers and crew generously subscribed 12*l.* 9s. 9d. and Lord John Churchill made a donation of 5*l.* to the Seaman's Hospital ship.

The Perseus, Capt. James Couch, which has been some years under his command, and stationed off the Tower for the reception of Volunteers for the Navy, has been paid off, and the whole of the establishment discharged.

Capt. Warren, who had his pendant as Commodore on board the William and Mary yacht, at Woolwich, has ceased to fill that situation, but remains in the command of the vessel, on board of which such Volunteers as offer their services, and are found fit, are now received.

The improvements and new works carrying on in Woolwich Dock-yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Stansfield, the Engineer, are proceeding rapidly, and will be completed during the present year.

John Miller, Esq. of the Admiralty-office, is appointed Timber and Store Receiver of the Dock-yard at Sheerness, in the room of the late George Wm. Kingdom, Esq.

The King has been pleased to appoint Capt. James Stirling, R.N. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Western Australia.

The following Midshipmen passed their examination for Lieutenants on 9th inst. at the Royal Naval College:—M. C. C. Powell, late Espoir; J. L. R. Stoll, Winchester; J. Hutchinson, no ship; W. Need, Donegal; G. B. Anstruther, Undaunted; P. M. Ozanne, Caledonia; R. Cosens, North Star; P. T. Hantemville, Ganges; A. M. Noad, Tweed; W. Coffin, Kent; H. J. Giles, Kent; J. Russell, Windsor Castle; Hon. J. R. Drummond, Belvidera; Mr. E. L. Hoblyn, Kent; A. H. Scott, Athol; R. D. French, late Revenge; F. H. Stanfell, Pearl; W. Armitage, Tweed; F. W. Mant, Childers; G. G. Philipps, Sapphire; P. Rainier, North Star; W. Wright, no ship; W. W. Hornby, Gannet.

The regulation as to widows marrying again, applies to those who may marry subsequent to 31*st December* 1830, not 30th June 1830. See p. 284, of our last Number.

MOVEMENTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE ARMY.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—2nd Dragoons from Maidstone to Warley; 9th Lancers from Hampton Court to Hounslow; 18th Foot Depôt from Stockport to Bolton; 19th Foot Depôt from Gosport to Weedon; 30th Foot from Manchester to Ashton; 43rd Foot from Litchfield to Newcastle-on-Tyne; 51st Foot Depôt from Weedon to Bolton and to Stockport; 65th Foot Depôt from Fermoy to Kinsale; 77th Foot Depôt from Kinsale to Youghall; 87th Foot ordered to embark for the Mauritius; 90th Foot from Corfu to Gosport.

The Britomart transport, Lieut. Woodman, Agent, arrived at Portsmouth on the 30th Jan. from the West Indies, last from Barbadoes, which she left on the 28th Dec. with 104 of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

The Arab transport, Lieut. Hyett, R.N. Agent, arrived at Cork from Barbadoes, on the 30th Jan., bringing the head-quarters of the 27th Regiment from that Island.

The Amity transport, Lieut. Chapman, Agent, from Corfu, arrived at Portsmouth on the 31st Jan., having on board a part of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry. The Amity sailed from Corfu on the 17th Dec. in company with the Flora transport, with another portion of the Regiment. The Flora arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th Feb. The Countess of Harcourt transport, with the first detachment of the Regiment, which sailed five days previously, was stranded soon after leaving the Island, near Cape Passaro in Sicily. His Majesty's ship Madagascar, under the command of Lieutenant Geary, (since promoted to the rank of Commander,) had been efficiently employed in saving the soldiers and crew, and by dint of great exertions no life was lost, all the baggage was saved, and 367 souls were conveyed to Malta in the Madagascar, which ship with the Rattlesnake, would bring them to England.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 50th being in future called "The Queen's Own," in place of "The Duke of Clarence's Regiment," and the facings to be changed from black to blue.

The Reserve Companies of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment marched on the 4th Feb., from Stockport to Bolton-le Moor, to relieve part of the 43rd Light Infantry, ordered to Ashton.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Guiana, comprehending the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

Farewell Order issued to the 27th Regiment by his Excellency Sir James Lyon, Lieut.-General, Commanding the Forces in the West Indies, on their return home:—

GENERAL ORDER.

"Head-quarters, Barbadoes, 22nd Nov.

"The 27th Regiment being on the eve of embarkation, the Lieut.-General commanding, in the separation from so valuable a part of his force, begs to convey to Lieut.-Colonel Hare, his Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men, his anxious wishes for their prosperous voyage, happy landing, and future success.

"Sir James Lyon must ever bear in recollection the zeal with which the 27th, whilst serving with him, have performed every duty, and he views, therefore, this departure with sincere regret, but his knowledge of their former more active and splendid services, satisfies him that to whatever destination the commands of their Sovereign may hereafter direct the Enniskillen Regiment, they will maintain that distinguished reputation which has secured to them the respect and applause of those under whom they have served.

"By order of the Lieut.-General Commanding,

"H. CRAIG, Lieut.-Col. D.A. General."

Letters have been received from Madras, dated the 26th Sept., giving an account of the arrival of the Recovery and Malcolm, with part of the 62nd Regiment on board — (Head-quarters.) On the 16th of the same month they had landed, and encamped about six miles from Fort St. George, whence, in October, they were to proceed to Bangalore, twenty-one days march. Bangalore is considered the best station in India.

The 26th Regiment were to proceed to Fort William, Calcutta, having

been relieved by the 55th Regiment, who were to be stationed at Fort George. The 89th may daily be expected home, as also the 14th, having been relieved by the 55th and 63rd. When the 57th arrive from New South Wales, the Royals will come home.

The 4th, or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, are to be succeeded at Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, by the 2nd, or Royal Scots Greys.

A paragraph in the newspapers stating that eleven English Militia Regiments are ordered to Ireland, is without foundation.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JAN. 1831.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
♄ 1	46·0	34·5	29·77	38·0	785	—	·030	W.N.W. light br., fine day.
☉ 2	38·6	35·2	29·80	38·2	804	—	·020	S.E. light airs, fine morning.
☽ 3	39·2	35·0	29·86	38·3	800	—	·030	S. by E. light br., fine morn.
♂ 4	38·0	36·4	29·86	37·0	814	—	·020	E. by N. light airs, hazy hor.
☿ 5	37·0	36·5	29·90	37·0	825	—	·020	N. by E. light airs and misty.
♃ 6	40·2	33·8	30·33	38·0	632	—	frozen	N.W. by N. light airs.
♀ 7	36·9	31·3	30·50	33·0	736	—	—	W.N.W. light airs, fine day.
♄ 8	35·7	29·7	30·45	33·4	763	—	—	W. by S. light airs, fine day.
☉ 9	34·8	30·5	30·10	34·8	800	·020	—	W. by N. light airs, and fine.
☽ 10	37·4	34·7	30·00	37·0	808	—	—	W.N.W. fresh br., dark day.
♂ 11	37·8	34·8	30·10	37·0	774	—	—	N. by E. fresh br., fine morn.
☿ 12	37·2	36·0	30·08	37·0	803	—	·030	N.E. light winds, very moist.
♃ 13	37·5	35·8	30·12	37·2	812	·035	·020	N.W. light airs and hazy.
♀ 14	37·6	30·2	30·13	37·6	815	—	frozen	N. by E. light airs, very hazy.
♄ 15	38 0	35·0	29·80	35·4	803	·023	—	S.E. nearly calm.
☉ 16	35·5	33·0	29·81	33·8	812	—	—	E. by N. light airs, still hazy.
☽ 17	36 2	32·8	29·64	36·2	820	—	—	N.E. nearly calm, foggy.
♂ 18	41·0	36·2	29·60	41·0	831	·060	·004	S.E. to S. light airs.
☿ 19	43·2	39·7	29·65	43·2	851	·020	·038	S. by W. dark atmosphere.
♃ 20	41·7	41·6	29·38	42·3	842	·012	·008	N.E. fresh br., drizzling rain.
♀ 21	42·7	40·9	29·23	42·7	849	·020	·010	E.N.E. light airs, foggy.
♄ 22	44·7	42·0	29·26	44·7	862	·322	·010	N.E. light air, freshening.
☉ 23	45·2	40·9	29·45	41·5	897	·575	·010	N.N.E. light airs, raining.
☽ 24	43·2	37·3	29·63	38·3	764	—	frozen	N. by E. light winds, snow.
♂ 25	42·1	33·8	29 94	35·5	715	·240	—	N.W. fresh br., dark, snow.
☿ 26	38·4	30·6	29·62	37·2	775	icc	—	W.N.W. blowing hard, snow.
♃ 27	36·0	27·1	29·57	31·0	828	—	—	S.W. to N.W. fresh br., fine.
♀ 28	39·2	31·8	29·67	36 0	531	—	—	W.N.W. fresh br., fine day.
♄ 29	38·4	31·7	29·63	34·2	683	—	—	W. fresh br., clouds ris. fast.
☉ 30	36·0	31·4	29·60	33·2	757	—	—	S.W. blowing hard, snow.
☽ 31	35·6	30·2	29·60	31·8	764	—	—	S.W. to S.E. a gale, snow.

NOTE.—The evening of the 7th was distinguished by a most splendid Aurora Borealis; perhaps, the most remarkable that has been witnessed, in these latitudes, for a century. It commenced at about half past five in the evening, in thin columns of light near Orion, with stronger pencils darting towards the Pleiades. In a few moments, a dense white band, from the Eastern horizon, covered Castor and Pollux, and rising into the zenith, was there met by an electric lucid belt from the West, the two forming a luminous arch in which the lustre of Mars was considerably weakened. The whole of the Northern region now became mildly illuminated; and though but for the phenomenon it would have been quite dark, I could easily read the figures of a dial which is placed on the South wall of my observatory. Brilliant corruscations now darted up from detached masses of light, in every part of the horizon, with streams which alternately exhibited crimson, rose-red, pale green, and yellow colours. With occasional interruptions as to distinctness, and brightness, this splendid display continued till after midnight; there being then a diffusion of light over the whole Northern heavens, while a band, in which (α) Cygni was enveloped, occasionally discharged faint streamers. As the moon was now shining, my observations were discontinued. The weather was very fine, with a light breeze from W.N.W.; and at ten o'clock, the thermometer was 25° of Fahrenheit, in the open air, the barometer was steady at 30·54, and the hygrometer was 729.

Crescent, Bedford, Jan. 31st, 1831. W. H. SMYTH

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

House of Commons, Feb. 10.

Rideau Canal.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved that the papers and accounts relating to the water communications in Canada along the Rideau and Grenville Canals be referred to a Select Committee, observed, that he believed that these water communications were valuable not only for the internal trade, but also for the military defence of the country. We had already expended on these works 572,000*l.* It was hard to give up so large an expense as we had incurred; yet when it was recollected that this was little more than one half of the expense which was to be incurred, and that there was still more than 400,000*l.* to be provided for, it was matter for consideration, whether we should not rather abandon these works than embark in fresh expense, which might even yet exceed the estimate.

Mr. Warburton said, that Mr. Hume and himself had objected to the votes for the Rideau Canal when they were first submitted to Parliament, on the ground that they were works commenced without the sanction or authority of Parliament.

Sir John Newport said, that seven years ago the propriety of forming the canal had been considered in a committee above stairs, and that at that time he had opposed the formation of it with all the argument in his power.

Mr. Labouchere had voted for the original grant, and was not prepared to shrink from the responsibility attached to it. The principle on which the grant was made, was a wise and statesmanlike principle.

Mr. Rice believed the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was not aware that 400,000*l.* more than his estimate before the Finance Committee would be wanted for the completion of these works.

Mr. Goulburn believed there would be no backwardness on the part of the Canadian legislature to assist the work, and certainly the Colonists themselves had already displayed that disposition.

Sir R. Peel said, that as he understood the Noble Lord, the Committee were to report their opinion as to whether the advantage of the works, if completed, would compensate for the expense of completing them. Now, allow him to observe, that the opinions of military men must be constituent elements of a calculation respecting the advantages of the works, and although the Committee would have to report facts, as well as their opinion, yet that their opinion must obviously be formed principally upon grounds which it might be dangerous to publish.

Sir George Murray observed, that if it were not intended to abandon the Colonies, the completion of the canal was highly important in a military point of view, for he was of opinion that without it we could not in time of war keep up a communication with Lake Ontario and Montreal.

Mr. Guest said, that the enormous sums that had been laid out on this and on similar works, would, he was sure, have been much more advantageously employed at home. He understood that no less than 1,000,000*l.* had been expended on fortifications, and he trusted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have this part of the subject thoroughly investigated.

The Committee was appointed.

February 18.

*Army Estimates.**—The Secretary-at-War, Mr. C. W. Wynn, having moved that the House resolve itself into a Committe of Supply—

Mr. Hume said, that after his expectations had been so wound up, he was sorry to be obliged to use the language of complaint and disappointment at the course pursued by Government. The present Ministers had taken office on three pledges—economy, non-intervention, and reform. The late Administration had made a reduction of the establishments of 300,000*l.* and from the present Go-

* We present the following comparison between this and last year's estimates.

	Men, including Officers.	Horses.	Total charge.
1830.	81,164	6014	3,015,000*l.*
1831.	88,042	6362	3,152,000*l.*
Difference	6,878	348	137,000*l.*

Ed.

vernment he had a right to expect that they would have brought down the estimates below the amount of last year. After various fluctuations the army had settled down last year to 81,000 men, and the House was now called upon to vote 88,042 men, and where was the necessity for this—Ireland was in a state of perfect peace—Scotland too was at peace. He contended that a reduction of taxes to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* sterling at least should be made by a reduction of the military establishment. Where was the necessity for so many troops in Canada? There were now more British troops in Canada than there were soldiers in the whole United States. There was only one of two objects for a large military establishment, either overawing the people, or intermeddling in the affairs of other nations.

Lord Palmerston was astonished that any man could get up in that house and declare, that the Government of England should not be armed with a proper power to enforce the law, to preserve the public tranquillity, and to preserve the property of His Majesty's subjects from those disturbances, outrages, and spoliations, the recollection of which must be fresh in the mind of every member of that House. When the Honourable Member observed, that the peace of Ireland might be sufficiently preserved by a far smaller force, he certainly felt greatly surprised at the assertion. The Honourable Member need not go far—he need not, indeed, stir from his seat, to see the necessity which existed for pursuing the course which the Government felt themselves bound to adopt, (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell, who sat near to Mr. Hume.) All that Government were doing was to recruit up to the complete establishment of the country, and they had no intention to go beyond the regular establishment.

Sir Robert Peel said, that with respect to real retrenchment, he believed, it would be found that the present Government would do very little. The Right Honourable Baronet, (Sir James Graham,) might again rise and sing his hymn of victory over the abolition of the office of Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, and some other places which had not been contemplated by the late Government; but he apprehended, that what the country thought retrenchment meant, was a considerable reduction of their burthens, and that he knew to be impossible.

Sir James Graham observed, that it was true the present Government had not effected a considerable reduction in the estimates, but they had added greatly to the efficiency of the establishments without any additional expense to the country by throwing patronage overboard. The improvements in the military departments were the consequence of the judicious arrangements of the late Secretary-at-War, whom he always considered a most able and zealous minister. By his arrangement, Government had been able to add 7000 men to the army without the addition of a single officer.

Sir Joseph Yorke referred to the ultra economical recommendations of the Honourable Member for Middlesex, who certainly appeared to labour under the effects of what was vulgarly called "a bee in the bonnet." Most assuredly if he continued to recommend a diminution of the force of the country in times like the present, he should feel it necessary to move for a committee *de lunatico inquirendo*. Absorbed as he must have been by that interesting species of literature comprised under the designation of Parliamentary Returns, it was not strange that he should not have found time to look at the public newspapers for the last six months, which would otherwise have convinced him of the necessity of putting the kingdom in a position of defence.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hume moved that the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday.

Agreed to.

FEBRUARY 21.

Army Estimates.—Mr. Wynn rose to move the Army Estimates for the year. He regretted, he said, that upon this the first time that he was called upon to propose these Estimates to the House, he should feel it necessary to propose that instead of a reduction, an increase should be made to them. But he would ask any man to look to the state in which England and Ireland were when His Majesty's Ministers were called to the administration of public affairs, and he was satisfied that it would be admitted that the state of both kingdoms afforded sufficient cause for the proposed addition to our military force. The country was indebted to the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for a plan which he had adopted when Secretary at War for keeping the regiments on a lower establishment, by means of which whenever necessity arose for augmenting our military force, it was effected by placing the regiments upon their full establishment. It had been said that the augmentations should have been effected by employing the Veteran Battalions. Now the objections to such a measure as that was, that

at the same time that the employment of those battalions would make a much less addition to the Army than was required, they would form a very inefficient force compared with a new levy. Many veterans who would be entitled to an increase of pension if they should be called out into actual service; and also to provide officers from the Half-pay List to command them. The Estimate for last year amounted to 81,164 men: that for the present year it was proposed to increase to 88,042; being an addition of about 7680: and such addition would be productive of no additional expense beyond the levy money and pay of the men.

Colonel Davies would consider the Army Estimates commencing with the *annus mirabilis*, the year of beginning to discuss them, and which was 1821. In that year, 1821, the troops amounted to 81,106 men, and the number was now increased by 6936, whilst the pecuniary charge was increased 119,000*l*. Notwithstanding this, the estimates of 1821 were denounced as the most abominable that ever had been brought forward. In 1822, the number of men was 71,500, so that the estimates of the present year showed an increase of 16,500 men over those of 1822. The excess of the charge was 536,000*l*. He gave the Government credit for a decrease of charge on several items, but upon others there were increases which more than counterbalanced. Under the head of depôts, a great reduction might be effected both in men and money without impairing the efficiency of the army. The depôt service cost the country 400,000*l*. The staff-officers and supernumeraries, in proportion to rank and file ought to be as small as possible, and he found they were both more than double what was necessary. There were on the estimates a provision for 11,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, a number totally disproportioned to the actual amount of forces. The garrison forces, and the recruiting service were most improvidently managed. It would be found upon calculation, that the charge for recruiting was equal to 55*l*. for every man. A totally different mode from the present ought to be adopted in garrisoning the colonies; a proportion of the force should be raised in the colonies themselves. The Government establishments in the colonies were on a shameful scale. In Lower Canada, the pay and emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governor amounted to between 9 and 10,000*l*. a year: this was a rate extravagant to a degree of ridicule. In Ceylon, the salary and emoluments of the Governor were between 15,000*l*. and 16,000*l*. a-year. These matters should be submitted to a committee; and members should take the trouble to compare the expenses of the British with the foreign establishments. With respect to the Yeomanry, it ought to be placed upon some principle similar to that of the National Guard of France. He should now move as an amendment, that the estimates should be voted only to the 1st of April, 1831, for the purpose of referring them to a select committee, to inquire how far the expenses might be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Beaumont said the gallant officer had rather tauntingly asked what was the necessity of the Army Estimates of such an amount. He could tell him that there sat an Honourable and learned Member to his right, (Mr. O'Connell) who could well answer that question. That Honourable Member had said, that if he raised his right hand, he could put his country into a state of rebellion. In his opinion, it was owing to that Honourable Member's violence, that the Army Estimates were what they were.

Mr. O'Connell thanked the last speaker for the meed of his disapprobation, and invited him to continue it: he hoped he would never confer on him any portion of his applause.

Colonel Sibthorp thought there could be a saving to the public in calling out the pensioners, instead of recruiting.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was quite apparent that an increase of our military force was necessary. With respect to other parts of the Estimates, there were points on which reductions might be made; but he appealed to the House whether his Right Honourable friend who had just entered office could, contrary to the opinion of military authority, take upon himself at once any decisive step. Ministers would to the utmost of their power reduce them.

Sir H. Hardinge expressed his concurrence with the Secretary at War as to the mode of recruiting the army, which was the cheapest and best mode. He thought the present Government deserved great credit for their encouragement of the Yeomanry, which was a constitutional force. In looking over the Estimates with reference to the reductions in the staff, there appeared no more reductions than the offices of Treasurer of the Military Asylum, and Treasurer of the Military College, and thought those reductions inexpedient.

Mr. Spring Rice justified the reductions of the treasurerships.

Mr. Stanley, in reference to the item of 50,000*l*. for the clothing of the Irish Yeo-

manry, vindicated Government from any charge of extravagancy, on account of having put that body into a state of efficiency for active service. He was aware that a certain bitterness of spirit might be excited amongst a portion of the community by the re-establishment of this body; but the truth was, Ministers had only a choice of evils. No other alternative was before them, if they desired to prevent rebellion, and avert the evils of anarchy and revolution.

Mr. O'Connell said, that if the Yeomanry were inefficient for good, they had been abundantly available for evil, as no public body had ever been more successful in keeping alive party spirit and political animosities than this same Yeomanry of Ireland.

Lord F. L. Gower entirely concurred in the propositions of the Secretary at War.

Mr. Hume said, that in reality, he believed the late Government were more economical than that now in power; for out of 15,000,000*l.* for our army, navy, and ordnance, at least 3,000,000*l.* might be reduced without detriment to the service.

Lord Palmerston observed, that it was at present only the object of Government to render the peace establishment, which had existed for the last three years, or a part of that term, effective for public employment.

Mr. Wynn said that some reductions had already taken place, and many more were in contemplation. The salary of the Governor of Ceylon had been reduced 2,000*l.* a-year: and there had been a reduction in the salary of the general officer at Malta, besides a considerable number in the Colonial Department.

Mr. Littleton said that the augmentation made at so slight an expense, was owing among other causes, to the very admirable arrangements which had been made in his office by the late Secretary at War. He thought that this was only due meed of praise to the gallant officer; for in whatever company he went, he found all parties ready to admit the wonderful improvements which he had made by his activity in his department.

Mr. Hunt had been much amused at the laudatory cackle which had passed between the present and the late Secretary at War. The present Secretary complimented the late Secretary, and then to keep the game a going, the late Secretary returned the compliment to his successor. It was a singular spectacle to see how gentlemen who went from the opposition to the ministerial side of the House changed their opinions with their seats, just as if there had been some atmosphere about the ministerial benches which rendered such a change inevitable.

Lord Morpeth concurred in the vote, because he thought we could not pay too dearly for order at home and peace abroad. He looked upon the augmentation of our military force as a necessary but temporary evil.

Colonel Davies said that after the pledge given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer of retrenchment, he would, with the leave of the House, withdraw his amendment.

The original motion was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

THE ARMY.

ABSTRACT of GENERAL ORDERS, WARRANTS, and CIRCULARS, lately issued, which we have not been able to find room for. Continued from page 891, Part II. 1830.

Nov. 15th, 1830.—Circular stating that arrangements have been made with the Ordnance Department for supplying handcuffs to regiments, in the proportion of one pair for every troop or company.

Nov. 20th. — Circular inclosing an amended edition of the explanatory directions of 17th of May, 1828, enlarged by the addition of regulations issued subsequently to that date.

Nov. 30th.—Circular inclosing an extract from the Act 9th George IV. cap. 17. The form of declaration relative to the Protestant Church, to be made by officers of the rank of admiral, general, &c.

Dec. 7th. — Circular transmitting an amended form of voucher for issues of money from the military chest.

Dec. 21st.—Circular cancelling the directions of July last, which gave one commuted allowance of 27*l.* for the purchase of troop horses, and stating that the former regulations of 26*l.* 5s. for each horse recruited, together with allowances to the dealer, and for travelling expenses of officers, to be considered as still in force.

Dec. 24th. — Memorandum requiring paymasters and acting paymasters to transmit with their next pay list, a statement of the men who have been in confinement during the years 1829 and 1830; and of such as shall have been sentenced to forfeiture of pay, additional pay, beer money or liquor money during those years.

Dec. 24th.—Circular annexing the daily rates of allowances in lieu of forage for field and staff officers' horses.

Jan. 11th, 1831. — Circular inclosing the King's Warrant fixing the rates of regimental pay and allowances.

Jan. 13th.—Circular respecting allowances in aid of the first cost of regimental books.

The following General Order to the Bengal army was published at Calcutta on the 6th of September :—

No. 173 of 1830.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following General letter No. 37 of 1830, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 31st March, for the general information of the army.

Par. 1. In our military letter of the 28th May 1828, we directed that officers periodically stationed at the Presidency, Berhampore, and Dinapore, should receive half batta, with house-rent at the rates fixed in 1814, instead of quarters.

2. We received on the 22nd of December last, your letter of the 1st of May 1829, with the memorials of certain officers of your establishment, on the subject of those orders as promulgated by you on the 29th of November 1828.

3. We have perused those memorials with pain and disappointment. There prevails in too many of them a tone of disrespectful remonstrance, little in accordance with that propriety of feeling which we thought had been the pride of the Bengal army, and inconsistent with the principles of military subordination, which it is the first duty of officers to inculcate and to maintain.

4. We did not expect that our European officers would so soon have forgotten the various measures which have of late years been adopted either by us, or by our intervention, for their advantage and honour. We did not expect that the dissatisfaction exhibited in these memorials would have been excited by an order which, partially affecting the allowances of a small portion of the army during a tour of service at certain cantonments, forms a part of a measure of military policy, and of a general system of necessary economy.

5. That order was also consonant with justice, for our officers have been altogether misled in supposing that, either in 1796 or in 1801, there was any compact between the Court of Directors and those who were then, or who might thereafter engage, in their military service.

6. It is an undoubted right inherent in all governments, to augment or reduce the allowances of public servants, as the circumstances of the state may require.

7. The discontinuance of double batta in Oude was ordered by us in August 1801, on grounds of policy as well as economy. On the same grounds, it had been abolished by the Bengal Government in the previous April. We knew not of their act, nor they of our intention.

8. In their letter of the 28th of May, 1801, the Bengal Government announced to us the substitution of full batta, for half batta and quarters, at certain stations, and they stated that this measure rested on economical calculations.

9. We approved of both measures, but of each on its separate grounds—no connexion between them ever existed in our minds.

10. But while we thus show the misapprehension into which many have fallen upon this point, and distinctly uphold the justice of our recent order, and our inherent right to alter the allowances of our officers as circumstances may deem to us to require, we at the same time acknowledge their claim to our favourable and indulgent consideration.

11. We acknowledge their services, and we know, that notwithstanding the transient feeling of dissatisfaction which has been excited in their minds by misrepresentation and exaggeration of what has been done, and by the most unfounded apprehensions for the future, they are still prepared on all occasions loyally to perform their duty, and to proceed in their accustomed course of military honour.

12. We are sure that, on reflection, they will feel that it is our duty to take an extended view of all the branches of all our establishments, and to devise and enforce that system which, upon full consideration, may appear best calculated to promote their general interests.

13. We have yet a farther duty,—that of effecting such reductions of expenditure as may enable us to conduct our affairs without the imposition of new burthens upon the people of India, or the demand of aid from the people of England.

14. We are satisfied that we may obtain this object by a firm perseverance in temperate measures of economy, and we are gratified by the persuasion that we may effect all that is required of us without diminishing in any degree the efficiency of the service, or the respectability of our officers, which it will be at all times our first wish to preserve.

15. Your conduct in promulgating and enforcing our orders is entirely approved.

16. We have communicated all the documents connected with this subject to the Duke of Wellington, whom the officers of our army must admit to be the first authority upon all military matters, and who has the farther advantage of being practically acquainted with their peculiar circumstances.

17. We are authorized to state that the Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's other Ministers, who have also considered the question, unanimously concur with us, that our orders of May 1828, must continue to be carried into execution.

18. You will communicate the whole of this letter in general orders to the army.

COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship St. Vincent, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Saturday the 5th of February, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the punishment and death of William Heritage, a boy on board his Majesty's ship North Star, and to try Capt. Lord William Paget for his conduct on the occasion. The following officers comprised the members of the Court:—Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, President; Captains Burdett, Ganges; Sir C. Rowley, Wellesley; Hyde Parker, St. Vincent; E. Harvey, Undaunted; H. Senhouse, Asia; Hon. R. S. Dundas, Belvidera; Lord H. J. Churchill, Tweed, Hon. F. W. Grey, Arteon.

The Court having been sworn, a letter from Mr. Heritage, the father of the boy in question, to the Admiral, was read, describing the particular circumstances which led to the death of his son. Then followed the evidence of the several witnesses; when the Court adjourned to the following Monday.

Sentence of the Court—The Court having re-assembled, and heard the defence of Lord Paget, and the evidence he had to offer, was of opinion, "That the charge of cruelly flogging the boy Heritage had not been proved against the said Captain the Right Hon. Lord William Paget, but is altogether unfounded and malicious, and that the death of the said William Heritage is in no way to be attributed to the conduct of his Lordship. That it has been proved to the Court, that the said boy received, during the period of his service on board the North Star, only twelve lashes, according to the established custom of the service; and that the offence committed by the said boy, was sufficient to justify the infliction of the aforesaid punishment; and farther, that the order for the punishment of the said boy subsequently given, which appears to have led to his jumping overboard, was also justified by the misconduct of the said boy; and the Court adjudged the said Captain the Right Hon. Lord William Paget to be most fully and most honourably acquitted."

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN—Henry Smith.

COMMANDER—John Geary.

LIEUTENANTS—Mr. P. Blackwood, lately returned from New South Wales, has been confirmed in his rank as Lieutenant of the Success; J. O'Grady.

PURSERS—Messrs. Robert Barron, William Hood, James Chimino, Francis May, William Finlayson, Richard Singer, Silas E. Stratton, Henry Price, James Newnham, James Pinhorn.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commodore Usher, C.B. is appointed Commissioner of Bermuda Dockyard; and Capt. Ascough, Commissioner at Jamaica.

CAPTAIN—The Hon. G. R. W. Trefusis, to the Winchester.

COMMANDERS—Robert Jackson, to the Magnificent, vice Gill, invalided; J. P. D. Larcom, to the Hyacinth; J. T. Warren, to the Harpy (Acting); H. S. Marsham, to the Asia, vice Style; M. Quin, to the Windsor Castle, vice Marsham; Thomas Gallwey, to the Ordinary at Chatham, vice Gregory, whose three years have expired.

LIEUTENANTS— —— Allen, to the Ranger; Charles Barlow, to the Asia; H. W. Parnell, to the Briton; E. P. Halsted and R. Stopford, to the Asia; Brock, to the Meteor Steam-Vessel; Edward Bevan, to the Revenge; James Harvey, to the African Steam-Vessel; the Hon. J. P. Keppel, to the Undaunted; —— Parsons, to the North Star.

PURSER— —— Lash to the Sparrowhawk, vice Beal, invalided.

CHAPLAIN—The Rev. Edward Winder, to the Asia.

MASTERS— —— Wise, to the Asia; T. Payton, to the Revenge.

SURGEONS— —— Anderson, to the Asia; R. Espie, to the North Star; —— Sebere, to the Eden.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—D. Harvey, to the St. Vincent (Supernumerary); B. M'Arthur and J. Brown, to the Asia.

ROYAL MARINES AND MARINE ARTILLERY.

CAPTAIN—D. Ballinghall, to the Asia.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT—John Pearce, to the Asia.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—A. Browne and W. Lee, R. M. A. to the Ganges; M. Killop and M. Deacon, R. M. A. to the Asia; Charles A. Parker, to the Portsmouth Division, vice Pearce, promoted

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 1.

1st Regt. of Life Gds.—Lieut. Thomas Medwin, from h. p. of 24th Light Drs. to be Lieut. vice George William Fox Lord Kinnaird, who exc.; Corporal Thomas Taylor, to be Regimental Quar.-mast.

Royal Regt. of Horse Gds.—Corporal Herbert Turner, to be Regimental Quar.-mast.

2nd Regt. of Dr. Gds.—James Charles Kearney, gent., to be Cornet, by p. vice Hodge, who ret.

3rd Dr. Gds.—Lieut. Charles Alexander Sheppard, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut. vice William Henry Bowen Jordan Wilson, who ret. upon h. p. of the New South Wales Vet. Com. rec. the diff.

4th Regt. of Light Drs. — William Buckley Hinde, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Ironside, whose app. has not taken place.

2nd Regt. of Foot.—Ens. Robert Lloyd, to be Lieut. without p. vice Harvey, dec.; Gent. Cadet Medwin R. Pinfold, from Royal Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Lloyd.

17th Ditto.—Lieut. Harry Carew, from h. p. of 17th Light Drs. to be Paymast. vice Allsopp, who ret. rec. a com. allow.

26th Ditto.—Lieut. Robert James Evelyn Rich, to be Capt. by p. vice FitzGerald, who ret.; Ens. A. E. Shelley, to be Lieut. by p. vice Rich.

29th Ditto.—Ens. William Hemphill, from 66th Regt. to be Ens. vice Judgson, who exc.

31st Ditto.—Lieut. Robert Travers, from h. p. of New South Wales Vet. Com. to be Lieut. vice Sheppard, app. to 3rd Dr. Gds.

54th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. John Reed, from 68th Regt. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Richard Murray, who ret. upon h. p. of Colds. Foot Gds.; Lieut. William Broom Farrant, from h. p. of 35th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Richard Gethin Creagh Coote, who exc.

66th Ditto.—Ens. John Launcelot Judgson, from 29th Regt. to be Ens. vice Hemphill, who exc.

68th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Barrow, from h. p. of the Colds. Foot Gds. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Reed, app. to 54th Foot.

78th Ditto.—Dugald M'Neill, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Munro, app. to Royal Regt. of Horse Gds.

92nd Ditto.—Lieut. Robert Pitcairn, from 7th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Mackrell, app. to 22nd Foot.

Brevet.—The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to have temporary rank as Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Rl. Engs. at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:—Gent. Cadet Joseph Cunningham, Gent. Cadet Thomas Henry Sale, Gent. Cadet Samuel Edgar Owen Ludlow, Gent. Cadet William Graham, Gent. Cadet Peter Brougham, Gent. Cadet James Inverarity.

FEBRUARY 8.

3rd Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Major Edmund Richard Storey, to be Lieut.-Colonel by p. vice Holmes, who ret.; Capt. James Hadden, to be Major, by p. vice Storey; Lieut Thomas Arthur, to be Capt. by p. vice Hadden; Cornet Matthew Ford Beauman, to be Lieut. by p. vice Arthur; John Hopton, gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Beauman.

1st Ditto.—John Green, gent. to be Vet.-Sur. vice William Ryding, who ret. upon h, p.

7th Regt. of Light Drs.—Richard Lumley, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Lord Dorchester, prom.

1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.—Ens. and Lieut. Lord John Douglas Montagu Douglas Scott, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice W. O. Stanley, who ret.; Sec.-Lieut. Edward Tucker Hodgson, from 87th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Lord John Scott.

1st Regt. of Foot.—Ens. Henry Augustus Daulton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stanford, who ret.; William Mathias, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Dalton.

5th Ditto. — Ens. Edward C. Gifford, to be Lieut. by p. vice King, prom.; Arthur Edward Macdonogh, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gifford.

20th Ditto.—Lieut. William Robert Waddell, from 47th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Taylor, who exc.

22nd Ditto.—Lieut. John Poole, to be Capt. vice Douglas, dec.; Ens. David Walsh, to be Lieut. vice Poole; Gent. Cadet John B. Flanagan, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Walsh.

26th Ditto.—Capt. Hitch Ellis, from h. p. 66th Foot, to be Capt. vice Robert J. Evelyn Rich, who exc.

47th Ditto.—Lieut. James Taylor, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Waddell, who exc.

50th Ditto.—Andrew Baxter, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Ross, app. to the 52nd Foot.

52nd Ditto.—Capt. George Gawler, to be Major, by p. vice Cross, prom. in 68th Foot; Lieut. John Bentham, to be Capt. by p. vice Gawler; Ens. Frederick G. Bull, to be Lieut. by p. vice Bentham; Ens. Robert Ross, from 50th Foot, to be Ens. vice Bull.

68th Ditto.—Major John Cross, from 52nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Barrow, who ret.

70th Ditto.—Capt. James Fielding Sweeney, to be Major, by p. vice Tredennick, who ret.; Lieut. Gerard Lake Harvey, to be Capt. by p. vice Sweeney; Ens. George Durnford, to be Lieut by p. vice Harvey; Henry Gerrard, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Durnford.

86th Ditto.—Lieut. James Gallwey, from Ceylon Regt. to be Lieut. vice Holt, prom.

91st Ditto.—Capt. Cornwall Burne, to be Major, by p. vice Fraser, prom.; Lieut. John Thornhill, to be Capt. by p. vice Burne; Ens. Charles Baird M'Murdo, to be Lieut. by p. vice Thornhill; Alexander Walker, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice M'Murdo; Lieut. Edward Cooper Colls, from 77th Foot, to be Paymast. vice Heartszoak, dec.

99th Foot.—Ens. John Campbell, to be Lieut. without p. vice Warton, dec.; Gent. Cadet Edward H. Smith, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Campbell.

Unattached.—To be Lieut.-Col. of Inf. by p.—Major William Fraser, from 91st Foot.

To be Capt. of Inf. by p.—Lieut. John Wingfield King, from 5th Foot.

Memorandum.—The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of unattached commissions:—

Major-Gen. Charles Palmer; Capt. Matthew Forster, h. p. 49th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 14.

Corps of Rl. Engs.—Sec.-Lieut. Edward W. Darnford, to be First-Lieut. vice Clavering, dec.

Rl. Sappers and Miners.—Sec. Capt. Edward Matson, of Corps of Rl. Engs. to be Brig.-Major, vice Stanway, who res.; Sec. Capt. Joshua Jebb, to be Adjt. vice Matson.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 15.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been pleased to command that the 50th Regt. of Foot shall in future be styled "the 50th or the Queen's Own," instead of "the Duke of Clarence's Regt.;" and that the facings of the Regt. be accordingly changed from black to blue.

1st Regt. of Life Gds.—Sub-Lieut. and Cornet Edward Hammond, to be Lieut. by p. vice Medwin, who ret.; Lord Charles Peldham Clinton, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Hammond; Ens. the Hon. James Macdonald, from 81st Regt. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p. vice Nesbitt, who ret.

7th Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Snr. Samuel Crozier Roe, from 28th Regt. to be Surg. vice Blake, who ret. on h. p.

1st Regt. of Foot.—Gent. Cadet Alexander Hope, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. without p. vice Warde, dec.

10th Ditto—Lieut. John Wilmot, to be Capt. by p. vice Anderson, who ret.; Ens. George Stourton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Wilmot; Charles Harford, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Stourton.

23rd Ditto.—Lieut. Hugh Parker, from 49th Foot, to be First-Lieut. vice William Richard Stretton, who ret. on h. p.

26th Ditto.—Lieut. George Lord Ramsay, to be Capt. by p. vice Ellis, who ret.; Ens. Gerald Stephen FitzGerald, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lord Ramsay; Sec.-Lieut. William English FitzEdward Barnes, from Ceylon Regt. to be Ens. vice Shelley, prom.; Hew Dalrymple, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice FitzGerald.

28th Ditto.—Snr. Archibald Campbell Fraser, from h. p. of 16th Foot, to be Surg. vice Roe, app. to 7th Dr. Gds.

49th Ditto.—Lieut. Thomas Gibbons, from h. p. to be Lieut. vice Parker, app. to 23rd Foot.

77th Ditto.—Lieut. Horatio Fenwick, from 55th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Colls, app. Paymast. to 91st Foot; Lieut. Rowland Bevan, from 57th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Atkin, prom.; Ens. and Adjt. Matthew Frederick Steele, to have the rank of Lieut.

81st Foot.—Richard Hale, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Macdonald, app. to 1st Regt. of Life Gds.

86th Ditto.—Capt. James Stuart, to be Major, without p. vice Richardson, dec.; Lieut. Philip North, to be Capt. vice Stuart; Ens. William Francis Theobald, to be Lieut. vice North; Gent. Cadet Henry C. Cobbe, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Theobald.

96th Ditto.—Lieut. Alexander Dalgety, from h. p. of 86th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nolan, whose app. has not taken place.

Ceylon Regt.—Henry Charles Hodgson, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Barnes, app. to 26th Foot.

Hosp. Staff.—Hosp.-Ass. John Loftus Hartwell, from h. p. to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Macdonnell, app. to 28th Foot.

Garrisons.—Col. Sir Archibald Christie, of the late 1st Rl. Vet. Bat. to be Dep. Gov. of Stirling Castle, vice Lieut.-Gen. Graham, dec.

FEBRUARY, 22.

5th Regt. of Dr. Gds.—Lieut. John Brymer, to be Capt. by p. vice Sir Henry John Seton, who ret.; Cornet Samuel M'Call, to be Lieut. by p. vice Brymer; Lawrence Robert Shawe, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice M'Call.

12th Regt. of Foot.—Lieut. Robert Naylor Rogers, from h. p. of 11th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Robert Carew, who exc.

16th Ditto.—Ens. Francis Crumpe, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hudson, dec.; Gent. Cadet Charles Hawker, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Crumpe.

27th Ditto.—Lieut. William Johnson, from 86th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Hutchinson, who exc.

36th Ditto.—Capt. Charles Ashmore, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Henry Jelf, who exc. rec. the diff.

37th Ditto.—Lieut. Richard Heyliger Creaghe, from h. p. of 21st Regt. to be Lieut. vice Charles Short, who exc.

40th Ditto.—Ens. Giles Keane, to be Lieut. by p. vice Slade, who ret.; James Todd, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Keane.

46th Ditto.—Ens. Robert Joseph Edmonds, to be Lieut. without p. vice Smith, app. to 57th Regt.; Gent. Cadet John T. T. Mackenzie, from Rl. Mil. Col. to be Ens. vice Edmonds.

86th Ditto.—Lieut. Brutus Æmilius Sobrel Hutchinson, from 27th Regt. to be Lieut. vice Johnson, who exc.

87th Ditto.—William Boyd, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Hodgson, app. to 1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.

93rd Ditto.—Major Henry Arthur Magenis, from h. p. to be Major, vice John Allen, who exc. rec. the diff.

1st West India Regt.—Ens. Luke Smith O'Connor, to be Adjt. vice Delomel, who res. the Adjutancy only.

Commissariat Department.—Dep.-Ass.-Com.-Gen. John Irvine, to be Ass.-Com.-Gen. to the Forces.

TABULAR VIEW

Of the Pay and Allowances of the Honourable East India Company's Forces* in Sonaut, Madras, or Bombay Rupees (2s. 6d.) for a Month of 30 days.

Rank	In Garrison or Cantonment.							In the Field.					
	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent, if only in Receipt of Half Batta, and not provided with Quarters.	Horse Allowance.	Half Batta.	TOTAL.	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Full Batta.	TOTAL.
European Infantry.	St. Rs.					*a*							
Colonel, not a General Officer on the Staff	*a*300	—	100	—	*d*30	*c*750	1180	*a*300	—	200	*d*30	*a*750	1280
Lieutenant-Colonel	240	—	75	100	30	300	745	240	—	150	30	600	1020
Major	180	—	60	80	30	225	575	180	—	120	30	450	780
Captain	120	36	37 8	50	—	90	333 8 0	120	36	75	—	180	411
Lieutenant	60	24	25	30	—	60	199	60	24	50	—	120	254
Ensign	48	12	25	25	—	45	155	48	12	50	—	90	200
Surgeon, as Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	333 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	411
Assistant-Surgeon, as Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	254
European Artillery.													
Colonel of a Battalion	300	—	100	—	30	*c*750	1180	300	—	200	30	750	1280
Lieutenant-Colonel	240	—	75	100	30	300	745	240	—	150	30	600	1020
Major	180	—	60	80	30	225	575	180	—	120	30	450	780
Captain	*b*140	36	37 8	50	—	90	353 8 0	*b*140	36	75	—	180	431
First-Lieutenant	*b* 70	24	25	30	—	60	209	*b* 70	24	50	—	120	264
Second-Lieutenant	*b* 60	12	25	25	—	45	167	*b* 60	12	50	—	90	212
Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon	As in the European Infantry.												
Engineers	The same as the Artillery.												

(*a*) Pay and Batta are per diem allowances.—(*b*) The same for any month.—(*c*) Colonels in Regimental Rank are allowed full Batta at any Station.
(*d*) Horse Allowance only granted to Field Officers of Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, while in the actual performance of Regimental Duty. Officers of inferior rank, when actually commanding Corps of Infantry, will continue to draw Horse Allowance, as heretofore sanctioned.

N.B. Tent Allowance is not allowed to the Chief Engineer, or Adjutant of Engineers.

* The British Army and Royal Navy Pay and Allowances are given in our January and February Numbers.

RANK.	IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT.							IN THE FIELD.					
	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	House Rent, if only in Receipt of Half Batta, and not provided with Quarters.	Horse Allowance.	Half Batta.	TOTAL.	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Full Batta.	TOTAL.
	St. Rs.												
NATIVE CAVALRY.													
Colonel	b397 8 0	—	200	—	120	c750	1467 8 0	b397 8 0	—	200	120	750	1467 8 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	b278 4 0	—	150	100	120	300	948 4 0	b278 4 0	—	150	120	600	1148 4 0
Major	b232 13 4	—	120	80	120	225	777 13 4	b232 13 4	—	120	120	450	922 13 4
Captain	b179 6 4	36	75	50	90	90	520 6 4	b179 6 4	36	75	90	180	560 6 4
Lieutenant	b109 8 0	24	50	30	60	60	333 8 0	b109 8 0	24	50	60	120	363 8 0
Cornet	b 97 5 4	12	50	25	60	45	289 5 4	b 97 5 4	12	50	60	90	309 5 4
Surgeon, as Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	520 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	560 6 4
Assistant-Surgeon, as Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	333 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	363 8 0
Veterinary-Surgeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	24	50	48	122	341 0 0
NATIVE INFANTRY.													
Colonel, not a General Officer on the Staff	300	—	200	—	30	c750	1280	300	—	200	30	750	1280
Lieutenant-Colonel	240	—	150	100	30	300	820	240	—	150	30	600	1020
Major	180	—	120	80	30	225	635	180	—	120	30	450	780
Captain	120	36	75	50	—	90	371	120	36	75	—	180	411
Lieutenant	60	24	50	30	—	60	224	60	24	50	—	120	254
Ensign	48	12	50	25	—	45	180	48	12	50	—	90	200
Surgeon, as Captain	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	411
Assistant-Surgeon as Lieutenant	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	—	—	—	254

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS (during their Widowhood).

RANK.	In India Per Month.	In England Per Annum.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Widow of a Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant	228 2 0	342 3 9
Widows of Lieutenant-Colonels and Members of the Medical Board	182 8 0	273 15 0
Widows of Majors, Chaplains, and Superintending Surgeons	136 14 0	205 6 3
Widows of Captains and Surgeons	91 4 0	136 17 6
Widows of Lieutenants and Assistant-Surgeons	62 8 0	93 15 0
Widows of Cornets, Second-Lieutenants, and Ensigns	50 0 0	75 0 0

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS during their Widowhood, and to Children of each Class and Condition.

Classes.	Description of Annuitants, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their Age and the Parents they have lost.	Full Pension.	Deducted Amount of Lord Clive's Pension.	Nett Pension payable by the Military Fund.
	WIDOWS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	Of a Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant	350 0 0	114 1 3	235 18 9
2.	Lieutenant-Colonel, Archdeacon, and Member of the Medical Board	300 0 0	91 5 0	208 15 0
3.	Major, Chaplain of 10 years' standing, and Superintending Surgeon	250 0 0	68 8 9	181 11 3
4.	Captain, Chaplain under 10 years' standing, and Surgeon	182 10 0	45 12 6	136 17 6
5.	Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon	125 0 0	22 16 3	102 3 9
6.	Cornet, Second-Lieutenant, and Ensign	100 0 0	18 5 0	81 15 0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT.			
1.	Under 6 years of age	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
2.	Between 6 and 12 years of age	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
3.	Above 12 until 21 for boys, and for girls for whom the donation may not have been paid	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.			
1.	Under 6 years of age	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
2.	Between 6 and 12 years of age	45 0 0	—	45 0 0
3.	Above 12 until 21 for boys, and for girls for whom the donation may not have been paid	60 0 0	—	60 0 0

N.B. Girls for whom the donation may have been paid will be entitled to a continuance of their pension until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents.

BOMBAY MILITARY FUND.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS during the Widowhood, and to Children of each Class and Condition.

RANK.	Full Pension.	Deducted Amount of Lord Clive's Pension.	Nett Pension payable by the Military Fund.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Widow of a Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel Commandant	456 5 0	114 1 3	342 3 9
Lieut.-Colonel or Member of Medical Board	365 0 0	91 5 0	273 15 0
Major, Superintending Surgeon, Senior Chaplain, and Chaplain above 10 years' standing (if subscribing in this class)	273 15 0	68 8 9	205 6 3
Captain, Chaplain under 10 years' standing, and Surgeon	182 10 0	45 12 6	136 17 6
Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon	125 0 0	22 16 3	102 3 9
Cornets and Ensigns	100 0 0	18 5 0	81 15 0
Children, without distinction of rank, if bereft of both their parents, under 7 years old	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
From 7 to 10 years old	45 0 0	—	45 0 0
From 10 to 18 years old	60 0 0	—	60 0 0
If bereft of one parent only, under 7 years old	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
From 7 to 10 years old	30 0 0	—	30 0 0
From 10 to 18 years old	40 0 0	—	40 0 0

	Principal Staff at Head-Quarters.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief, and Governors abroad.
1804. War with France, Holland, and Spain.	Secretary-at-War.—Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst. Right Hon. William Dundas, from 19th May. Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of York, K.G. Adjutant-General.—Major-Gen. Harry Calvert. Quarter-Master-General.—Major-Gen. Robert Brownrigg. Master-General of the Ordnance.—John Earl of Chatham, K.G. Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Gen. W. Viscount Howe, K. B. Gen. Sir Thomas Trigge, K.B. from 22 November.	East Indies.—Lieut.-Gen. Gerard Lord Lake. North America.—Lieut.-Gen. P. Hunter. Jamaica.—Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent. Leeward Islands.—Major-General Sir Charles Green, Kt. Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Myers, Bart. Mediterranean.—Gen. Hon. H. E. Fox. Gibraltar.—Major-Gen. Jas. Drummond. Ceylon.—Major-Gen. D. D. Wemyss.

Total Number of Troops maintained by the Country, including Militia and Fencibles	278,140 *
Foreign Corps	12,559
Garrison Companies † in the West Indies and America	311
	291,019 ‡

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

Great Britain and Ireland		129,039
Plantations, Gibraltar, Mediterranean, and New South Wales		38,630
East Indies (five regiments of Dragoons and seventeen regiments of Foot)		22,897 §
Militia—South Britain	72,351	
Cornwall and Devon Miners	369	
Militia—North Britain	14,114	
Militia—Ireland	22,857	
Fencible Infantry	256	
Total	109,947	

MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES, AND CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS OF THE ARMY.

January 18. The English settlement of Goree, on the coast of Africa, taken by a French force under the command of the Chevalier Mahé, which effected a landing on the rocks to the east side of the town, where the surf raged with the least violence, and having overcome the small force which Colonel Frazer, the commandant, had posted there, succeeded in penetrating through the town, and in surprising the main-guard, of which they gained possession, though with severe loss, and in the course of the day reduced Colonel Frazer to the necessity of capitulating; the force of the English being reduced to twenty-five white men, and that of the enemy being considerably augmented by the landing of the whole strength of the expedition, which had been fitted out at Cayenne for this purpose.‖

February 4. The fortress of Gwalior surrendered to a force under Brig.-Gen. H. White,¶ of the East India Company's service. "The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in publishing his high sense of the distinguished services of the detachment employed in the reduction of the fortress of Gwalior, throughout the whole of this arduous and important service,** which claims his Excellency's best thanks and warmest acknowledgments."

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* Exclusive of the India Forces, amounting to 22,897.

† Formed from European soldiers adjudged to serve abroad, and from other European soldiers unfit for farther active duty in the field.

‡ Expense £.16,813,531 8s. 5d.

§ Exclusive of recruiting troops and companies in Great Britain, amounting to 533.

‖ Recaptured by the British on the 8th March following, see Naval Annals.

¶ Afterwards Major-General and K.C.B.

** In December 1803, the force under Brig.-Gen. White had been detached from the main army

to get

March 28. Several regiments of Irish militia volunteered to serve in Great Britain.

April 18. A force of 4000* men, under Brig.-Gen. Monson, was detached by Lord Lake from his main army, to watch the motions of Holkar, in concert with the Jeypore government.

May 3. The thanks† of Parliament were unanimously voted to the Marquis Wellesley and the civil and military officers in India, as well as to the army, for the splendid victories recently obtained in that quarter. The votes to the military officers were thus stated:—"Gen. Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces in India, for the eminent judgment, active spirit, and invincible intrepidity, manifested by him in the command of the army."—"Major-Gen. the Hon. Frederick St. John, for his courage and steadiness in seconding the efforts of the Commander-in-Chief."—"Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, for the many important, brilliant, and memorable services achieved by him in command of the separate army within the Deccan, the several officers employed, &c. &c."‡—5. Surinam surrendered to a military and naval force under Major-Gen. Sir Charles Green, and Commodore S. Hood. This expedition sailed from Barbadoes; on the 25th April the squadron came to anchor about ten miles off the mouth of the river Surinam; and on the following day a corps of 600 men, under Brig.-Gen. Maitland, was detached to effect a landing at the Warappa Creek, about ten leagues to the eastward of the Surinam river, where the enemy occupied a post. The same day Brig.-Gen. Hughes, with the 64th regiment, took possession of Braam's Point, after some slight resistance from the fort which defends the entrance of the river; and on that and the following day the greater part of the fleet anchored in the river. The Dutch Governor being now summoned, after some short delay, refused to surrender. On the 29th two hundred soldiers and seamen, under Brig.-Gen. Hughes, were sent to try for a practicable route through the woods, to come to the rear of the forts Leyden and Frederici, which formidable defences of the river it was considered unadvisable to attack in front. The force landed and proceeded, led by Negro guides; and after a laborious march of five hours, by paths always difficult, but then almost impassable from heavy rains, it arrived in the rear of Frederici battery, which was immediately assaulted and taken, the enemy flying to Fort Leyden, first setting fire to the powder-magazine, by which a few British officers and men were severely wounded. A repetition of the same gallantry at Fort Leyden was attended with similar results. The success of Brig.-Gen. Maitland's division, in effecting a landing at the Warappa Creek,

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to get possession of the province of Gohud, then in the hands of the Mahrattas; and in prosecution of this service, the capture of Gwalior, the Gibraltar of the East, which, from its natural strength, was for ages considered secure against any open attack, became the object of primary attention. Brig.-Gen. White, conscious that if Gwalior fell, all the subordinate fortresses would speedily surrender, determined to strike at the point at once. From the fixed and general persuasion that the guns from the upper fort would speedily dislodge or destroy any who should be so desperate as to lodge themselves in the town, which went round the rock, no enemy had ever attempted the enterprize. The experience, however, which the Brig.-General had had in the sieges of droog, or hill forts in the former Carnatic and Mysore wars, convincing him that the apprehension was ill-founded; he determined to attack the city by surprise. Accordingly batteries were erected, and a practicable breach made in the only part of the fortress that was not impregnable, when it surrendered. This success was speedily followed by the surrender of Gohud and Doudpoor, and of all the numerous subordinate forts, and the retreat of the Mahrattas from every part of the province.

* Of this number about 3000 were Native troops. A body of irregular horse, under Lieut. Lucan, and the Bareetch Nabob, also co-operated with this detachment. Lieut. Lucan had been for some time an adventurer, and employed by the Native Powers, but joined the English army on the commencement of the Mahratta war: he was a bold, enterprizing officer, and his corps was well adapted to this mode of service.

† In proposing these thanks, the Minister, Lord Castlereagh, observed, that "as to the victories which had been obtained, nothing could be more splendid or more important. The army and the territory of Scindia were completely conquered in the course of three months; and such had been the exertions used in the war with Scindia, in which we brought into the field no less than 55,000 men. Besides the importance of the conquests which those victories had gained us, they were peculiarly important as adding to our glory as a military nation. He believed many of the exploits performed by our troops in India had been full as brilliant as any thing done on the Continent last war, and our Indian victories added to the renown our armies had gained in Egypt."

‡ Peculiar honours were also granted in this year to the general officers in chief; Gen. Lake, with great distinction, was advanced to the Peerage; and, in the most complimentary manner possible, Major-General the Hon. A. Wellesley, was created an extra Knight of the Bath; which honours were, as usual, with the most liberal and exalted feelings, promulgated in public orders by the Governor-General, Captain-General, and Commander-in-Chief. The troops, moreover, were permitted to bear the appellations of the chief actions with the enemy on their colours and appointments. In transmitting the resolutions of the House of Commons to the Marquis Wellesley, the talented Speaker, the late Lord Colchester, observed, "I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the sentiments of universal admiration with which this nation has heard of the heroic achievements of their brave countrymen in the East, and the rapid succession of their triumphs throughout the wide extent of one short campaign, planned, executed, and commemorated in a manner which, at the same time that it raises a splendid and lasting monument of our military glory, must teach surrounding nations to stand in dread of our arms, and materially contribute, at this eventful period, to the strength and security every part of our empire."

was equally complete. By these operations the junction between the latter corps and the main army could always be effected, and the command of the finest part of the colony was secured. On the 3rd May, Brig.-Gen. Maitland having overcome every obstacle, came up the Commercial River, and was reinforced by a detachment from the main body. On the next day he approached Fort Amsterdam, defended by eighty pieces of ordnance, and when on the point of investing this fortress, a flag of truce arrived with proposals to surrender on terms of capitulation. The fort was in consequence taken possession of, and with it the whole of the Colony. "It is a very pleasing part of my duty to state the names* of those officers, whose situations enabled them to come forward with distinguished honour and credit to themselves."—DISPATCH.—15. Lieut.-Col. Don, East India Company's army, in command of a detachment, reduced the Fort of Rampoora. "The judgment and skill with which the attack was planned, and the gallantry with which the assault was led by Col. Don in person, reflect the highest credit on the abilities, courage, and professional knowledge of that meritorious officer."—GENERAL ORDERS.

June 5. Mr. Pitt brought forward his plan (the Additional Force† Act) for the military defence of the country.—The Fort of Hinglanzghur, belonging to Holkar, was attacked and carried by assault in a gallant manner, by a Native battalion, under Major Sinclair, belonging to Brig.-Gen. Monson's detachment.‡

July 8. Brig. Gen. Monson's detachment commenced its retreat from Goorah, leaving Lieut. Lucan§ with some Mahratta cavalry, under Bapoo Scindia, and the irregulars of the Barectch Nabob, to protect the rear.

August 24. Brig.-Gen. Monson's detachment, with the exception of the second battalion second reserve regiment, having crossed the Bannass river, that corps under Major Sinclair, was attacked by the enemy.‖ The Major repeatedly charged the enemy, but at length overpowered by numbers, his

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* Brig.-Gens. Maitland and Hughes; Lieut.-Col. Shepley; Major Wilson, of the artillery; Major Robertson, acting Adjt.-Gen.; acting Commissary-Gen. Glasford; Capt. M'Geachy, Assist.-Quart.-Mast.-Gen.; Capt. Drummond, 69th regiment.

† This force was raised for five years, and not liable to be called out for foreign service. It was an auxiliary force to assist the regular army, and formed a stock from which the army could be recruited. By being joined to the regular regiments as second battalions, the intercourse arising from such connection induced a very considerable number of the men to extend their services by volunteering for the regular army.

‡ This detachment advanced into the province of Malwa, to a position fifty miles to the southward of the Mokundra Pass; but in the beginning of July, Holkar having advanced with a very powerful force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the Brig.-General ordered his detachment to move towards the Company's territories. The periodical rains had now set in with unusual violence, and the detachment was soon obliged to abandon all its guns and stores, which fell into the hands of the enemy. The sufferings of the troops from want of provisions, exposure to the rains, and the incessant pressure of the enemy harassing their march, were most trying and severe; but they continued their retreat, under accumulating distresses and disasters.

§ When this disastrous retreat was ordered, the fate of the gallant Lucan (see a former note) was sealed. His instructions were to remain on the ground until the following morning with 2000 horse and six gallopers, while the detachment made the best of their way through the Mokundra Pass. Lucan, aware of his fate, took leave of his brother officers, to several of whom he made known the orders he had received. In a few hours he was attacked by 20,000 horse; this force he beat off while his ammunition lasted; and after repeated charges, and a loss of 400 killed, himself wounded, and a part of his force, under Bapoo Scindia, gone over to the enemy, and the disparity of numbers precinding all hope of victory, the few remaining endeavoured to retreat. The Barectch Nabob likewise behaved most gallantly, supporting Lucan to the last, and fell with him, after receiving several wounds, into the hands of the enemy. Lucan died a short time after in Holkar's camp.

‖ When Major Sinclair perceived he could not cross, owing to the heavy fire of the enemy, he faced about, and in conjunction with the pickets charged the enemy's guns, and succeeded in getting possession of eleven of them. Just as he was, with his own hand, planting the British colours on the enemy's guns, he received a shot in his knee, which brought him and the colours to the ground; this the enemy perceiving, they made a last effort, and came down in such numbers with drawn swords, that our men being faint, worn out, and broken, by the nature of the ground, amongst ravines, they could not stand against such a disparity of numbers, but were obliged to fall back, and the enemy's guns now opening upon them with grape, they were compelled to relinquish the guns they had captured, and at the same time the enemy's horse getting round, the remainder of the detachment were compelled to make the best of their way to the ford to effect their escape if possible. On reaching the ford, a number of horsemen dashed in after them, and stood in a cluster, finishing what they had begun, the destruction of the party, who either were drowned, or fell by the spears and swords of the enemy. In this affair the second battalion second regiment was almost annihilated—only one officer, Lieut. Jones, survived, having been wounded and carried off the field early in the action. All the officers who were on picket were likewise wounded, and the loss was from 6 to 700 killed and wounded. Brig.-Gen. Monson was in the heat of the action the whole of the time, and behaved in a most brave and exemplary manner, and did not cross until the day was completely lost. He was wounded, and all his staff killed or drowned. A more gallant character than the Brig.-General was not involved in this disastrous retreat: that he advanced farther than he should have done there can be little

gallant companions were obliged to yield to their fate, and sealed their service to the state with their lives; very few, either officers or men, being able to escape. The remainder of the detachment continued to retreat, surrounded by large bodies of the enemy's horse, and sustaining and repelling the frequent charges, with a degree of resolution and firmness which could not be surpassed by any troops.—28. On the plains of Hindown, the country being particularly favourable for the operations of cavalry, the detachment was charged by 20,000 horse; but the cool intrepidity of the troops preserved their honour and their lives. Not a musket was fired till the enemy was within a few paces, when many of them fell close to the ranks, and a few individuals finished their career within the British square.*—30. The gallant remains of this unfortunate detachment (after a retreat of 350 miles) arrived at Agra. "Although I cannot sufficiently lament the unfortunate turn affairs have taken with this detachment, or the circumstances which led to them, still I feel it my duty to represent to your Lordship, that both officers and men of the detachment, on every occasion in which they were actually engaged with the enemy, maintained the superiority of British discipline, and showed the utmost steadiness and gallantry; and should an opportunity occur of leading against the enemy those who remain, I shall place the fullest confidence in their attachment and approved bravery and experience."†

October 7. The enemy commence the siege of Delhi, defended by Lieut.-Cols. William Burn,‡ and D'Ochterlony,§ of the East India Company's service. The besieging forces was 10,000 infantry, 8000 cavalry, and 100 pieces of cannon, under the command of Hurnaut Bapoo Scindia and Ushrup Beg. The Company's force consisted of the 2d battalion 14th, four companies of the 17th, two Tellinga battalions, (500 men each) and three Nujeeb battalions, about 800 men in the whole.—15. The enemy forced to abandon the siege of Delhi. "The zeal, courage, and firmness, which were manifested by the whole of the officers and troops, the patience and cheerfulness with which they underwent the uncommon fatigues to which they were exposed during the siege, and the intrepidity and steadiness they uniformly displayed when immediately engaged with the enemy, reflect the highest honour and credit on both officers and men."‖—General Orders.—31. Lord Lake, with three regiments of British, and three regiments of Native cavalry, two European flank companies, and two battalions and a half of Native infantry, quitted the army¶ at Muttra, and commenced his march after Holkar who had entered the Dooaub, and threatened to lay waste the whole country.

November 13. Major-Gen. Frazer attacked the artillery and infantry of Holkar, near the fortress of Deeg, and obtained a most equal victory. The force of the enemy amounted to twenty-four battalions of infantry, a body of irregular horse, and 160 pieces of ordnance. He was driven from a position of the greatest strength, and defeated** at the point of the bayonet. "This battle was as severe, attended with as complete success, and achieved by gallantry and courage, as ardent as have marked the conduct of any army, entitling all engaged to the thanks and admiration of their country."—Dispatch.—17. After a march unequalled for celerity, Lord Lake surprised the enemy's camp at Furruckabad, and defeated him with the loss of nearly 5000 men left on the field. Holkar's army was estimated at 15,000 horse, while the British cavalry did not exceed 1800 mounted men, who engaged under the disadvantage of having marched 58 miles within the 24 hours preceding the action. Holkar himself escaped with great difficulty.††

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doubt; but he was encouraged thereto by two important objects of reliance, both of which failed him, and over which he had not the shadow of control; first, the co-operation of a considerable body of troops from Bombay, under Colonel (the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John) Murray; and second, the defection of the Kotah Government, on which he had mainly relied for supplies. The brave Sinclair was an officer of great merit, and highly respected in the army for his amiable character.

* When the smoke and dust cleared away, the men cheered their officers on the result of this determined effort on the part of the evening, and hoped they would repeat their attempt; but though a fine plain presented itself during the whole of the day's march, the enemy showed no stomach for such another reception, until the evening, when, with the aid of large bodies of freebooters from the hills, they made another trial, but with no better success.

† Letter from Lord Lake to the Governor-General.

‡ Afterwards Major-General.

§ Afterwards Lieutenant-General and G.C.B.

‖ The walls of Delhi are upwards of ten miles in circumference, the whole much decayed, and never intended either for defence, or to be defended. The small force within has already been stated; and the defence, therefore, under all the circumstances of the time, and the paucity of troops and means, was of the highest military character and political importance, and reflected great honour on all concerned. By it the seat of empire and the royal family were secured from the hands of a victorious and ferocious enemy. On the 18th Oct. Gen. Lake arrived with the Grand Army at Delhi.

¶ During Lord Lake's absence, this army, under a combined and masterly operation, most skilfully planned by his Lordship, and carried into effect by Gen. Frazer, defeated the enemy's infantry under the walls of Deeg, see 13th November.

** This victory was, however, dearly purchased, by the death of the brave and gallant Gen. Frazer, who was mortally wounded. He was interred at Muttra, on the 25th Nov. "the last sad honours due to his rank having been paid by that part of the army which he had so lately led to victory and to glory."

†† This signal and decisive victory proved of incalculable advantage to the public interests; it saved the whole of the Dooaub from being laid waste; it evinced the superiority of the British arms; and showed to the natives that the boasted rapidity of the Mahratta horse could be outdone by our cavalry.

Notwithstanding

December —. Lord Lake stormed and carried the fortress of Deeg.*

OBITUARY, 1804.

March 10. General Sir William Fawcett,† K.B. Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and Governor of Chelsea College.

May 17. General the Right Hon. Eyre Massey, Lord Clarina,‡ Colonel of the 27th Foot, and Governor of Limerick.

July 7. General Anslie, Colonel of the 13th Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Scilly Islands.

August 24. Major-General Ross, M. P. for Horsham.

September 10. General Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. Colonel of the 8th Dragoons, and M. P. for Dumfries.

November 13. At the battle of Deeg, Major-General Frazer.

December 30. General Patrick Tonyn, Colonel of the 58th Foot, and late Governor of the Province of East Florida, aged 80.

Notwithstanding these splendid successes, the war in India was most unexpectedly protracted by the treacherous defection, at this period, of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

* The remains of Holkar's army, on the fall of Deeg, retreated to Bhurtpoor, (the only place of consequence which now remained in the hands of the enemy) its siege will appear in the annals of the succeeding year.

† His manners were formed with equal strength and softness; and to coolness, intrepidity, and extensive military knowledge, he added all the requisite talents of a man of business, and the most persevering assiduity, without the least ostentation. When a Lieutenant in the Foot Guards, he translated from the French and German several military works: he served in Flanders: with great distinction in Germany, under Gen. Elliot and the Marquis of Granby, in the Seven Years' War: and he was selected to settle many of the concerns of the war in Germany. In the course of his services he held various distinguished situations; but the honours paid to his memory by the Prince of Wales, the Royal Dukes, and some of the most eminent characters in the kingdom who attended his funeral, bear the most ample testimony to his merits as a man and a soldier.

‡ He served for 70 years, great part of which he was actively employed, and in consideration of his services, he had conferred on him the dignity of the Peerage. In 1745, he was wounded at the battle of Culloden; he was at the head of the grenadiers who stormed and took the Havannah, where he was again wounded; also at the taking of Martinico. He was one of the last of Gen. Wolfe's companions.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Leamington Priory, the Lady of Com. G. Baker, R. N. of a daughter.

At Finsbury, near Bath, the Lady of Capt. Festing, R. N. of a daughter.

Jan. 18. At Wakering, Essex, the Lady of Lieut. J. Knapman, R. N. Coast Guard Station, of a son.

Jan. 29th. At the Admiralty, the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. First Lord of the Admiralty, of a daughter.

Jan. 29th. At Hammersmith, the Lady of Major Moore, h. p., 14th Foot, of a still born child.

Jan. 31st. At Bath, Lady Charles Spencer Churchill, of a daughter.

At Newport Pagnell, the Lady of Lieut. G. Morris, R. N. of a son.

At Kinsale, the Lady of Capt. Weyland, 65th regiment, of a son.

At Wadstray House, near Dartmouth, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Forrest, C. B., R. N. of a son.

Feb. 1st. At Greenwich, the Lady of Lieut. J. White, R.N. of a son.

Feb. 7th. At Ray, near Maidenhead, the Lady of Capt. Sir John Phillimore, Kt., R. N., C. B. of a son.

Feb. 12th. In London, the Lady of Lieut. Tudor, 50th Regiment, of twin daughters.

Feb. 12th. In Bellevue Terrace, Southsea, the Lady of Capt. Clements, R. M. of a son.

Feb. 16th. In Brunswick Square, London, the Lady of Lieut. Huffam, R.N. of a daughter.

At Dunstable House, Richmond, the Lady of Capt. Sir H. L. Baker, Bart. R. N., C. B. of a daughter.

In Bolton-street, the Lady of Sir Philip Sidney, K. C. H. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In December last, by special licence, at Rosia House, Gibraltar, Commander Charles Smith, R. N. to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Slight, Esq. Naval Officer and Agent Victualler at that place. The bride was given away by Capt. F. N. Coffin, of H. M. S. Gloucester.

At Inner Leven, Commander David Anderson, R. N. to Jean, daughter of the late David Anderson, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

Jan. 24th. At Aylesford Church, Bryan Higgins Blake, Esq. of the 4th Light Dragoons, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Milner, Esq. of Preston Hall, in the County of Kent.

Jan. 25th. At Edinburgh, Capt. F. Blair, R.N. to Miss Cheape.

Jan. 26th. Lieut. John Robinett Baker, R.N.

to Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Oxley, of Killiney, Esq. county Dublin.

In the Cathedral Church, Derry, Capt. Robert Sinclair Hay, R.N. second son of Robert Hay, Esq. of Charterfield, East Lothian, to Jane, eldest daughter of Andrew Knox, Esq. of Prehen, in the county of Derry.

Capt. A. Mason, R.N. to Anne, widow of the late Colonel G. Arnold.

Feb. 2nd. At St. Marylebone Church, London, Lieut. G. H. Wood, late of the 67th Regiment, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late J. Christian, Esq.

At Waterford, Lieut. A. F. Wainewright, 50th Regiment, to Miss Helen Hogel, of that city.

Feb. 3rd. Commander Francis James Lewis, R.N. son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lewis, to Anne, second daughter of the late William Land, Esq. of Hayne House, Silverton.

Feb. 3rd. At Kinloch, Perthshire, Lieut. J. N. Jarvis, Esq. R.N. to Miss Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq. of Kinloch.

At Hailly Cottage, near Langs, N. B. Com. William George Carlile Kent, R.N. to Susannah Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Rankin, Esq. of Greenock.

Feb. 10th. At Kilfennan Church, Capt. Richard Story, 1st West India Regiment, to Eliza, second daughter of Standish O'Grady Bennett, Esq. of Tankerville, county Cork.

Feb. 11th. Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart. and K.C.B. to Lady Elizabeth Pack, sister to the late and aunt to the present Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyship is the relict of the late Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, who died in 1823.

DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Nov. 30th, 1830. Buchanan, late Royal Irish Artillery.

Jan. 7th, 1831. Seward, Royal Artillery, Cheltenham.

Dec. 11th, 1830. Lieut.-Colonel Sympher, h. p. German Legion, Hanover.

CAPTAINS.

Douglas, 22nd Foot.

Eastwood, 37th Foot.

May 14th, 1830. Radenhurst, h. p. Canadian Fencibles.

Aug. 17th. Dawson, 41st Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

Aug. 31st. Leith, 49th Foot, Berhampore.

Jan. 1st, 1831. Warren, h. p. Unattached.

Jan. 23rd. Shepheard, h. p. 3rd Foot, at Cheltenham.

LIEUTENANTS.

June 29th, 1830. J. M. M'Lean, 69th Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

July 13th. Wilmot, 1st Foot, 2nd Battalion, Bangalore, Madras.

Aug. 1st. Booth, 31st Foot, on board the Eliza, pilot-vessel, off Saugor, Bengal.

Aug. 7th. Smith, 41st Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

Aug. 8th. Sargeaunt, 13th Dragoons, at Dinapore, Madras.

Aug. 8th. Chambre, 13th Foot, at Dinapore, Madras.

Nov. 11th. Campbell, h. p. 43rd Foot, drowned in Loch Tarbert.

Dec. 21st. Cotter, h. p. 21st Dragoons.

Jan. 28th, 1831. C. H. Allix, Grenadier Guards, London.

Dec. 8th, 1830. Ensign Wright, late 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, at Forres.

Jan. 14th, 1831. Paymaster M'Leod, h. p. 25th Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Dec. 20th, 1830. Lowrey, h. p. Berwick Fencible Cavalry.

Dec. 22nd. Mountford, h. p. Princess of Wales's Fencible Cavalry.

Dec. 31st. Hughes, h. p. Oxford Fencible Cavalry.

Nov. 16th, 1830. Apothecary Heyland, Barbadoes.

Nov. 27th, 1830. At St. James's Barracks, Trinidad, of a fever, Ensign F. M. Warde, of the 1st or Royal Regiment, son of General Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. of Dean House, near Alresford, and late Governor of Barbadoes, aged 18 years.

In November last, at Sierra Leone, of fever, aged 27, James Tait Stuart, Assistant-Surgeon, R.N. of his Majesty's brig Plumper.

Commander Henry Rowed, R.N. (1814)

Major W. Richardson, 86th Regiment.

Lately, Mr. James Stuart, Surgeon of H. M. S. Plumper.

Mr. O'Kane, Surgeon of H. M. S. Harpy.

At Bristol, Capt. Herbert, of the late 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

Feb. 4th. At his country residence, Rumsted Court, Kent, aged 68, Major Codd, late of the War Office, only brother to Capt. Codd, R.N.

Feb. 4th. At Sandwich, in the 42nd year of his age, Commander Thomas Strong, R.N.

At Stirling, Lieut.-General Samuel Graham, Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle. This officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 3rd Foot in 1777, was appointed Lieutenant in December of the same year in the 76th, and Captain-Lieutenant in 1779. In August following he landed with his regiment at New York; and in the spring of 1781 embarked for Virginia, with the army under Major-General Phillips. The 19th Oct. 1781, he was taken prisoner with the army under Lord Cornwallis, at York Town, and in Feb. 1784 he returned to England. In April ensuing he succeeded to a company, and was placed on half-pay; and in April 1786, obtained a company in the 19th Foot, which corps he joined in Jamaica in 1787, and in 1789 returned home. In the autumn of 1793 he landed at Ostend, and joined the Duke of York's army at Menin; but being ordered to join that under Sir Charles Grey, the father of our present Minister, he returned to Ostend. He was subsequently thrown with his light infantry company into Nieuport, then besieged by the enemy, and on the siege being raised he embarked and landed at Southampton, when the regiment was put under the orders of Lord Moira, and Capt. Graham was appointed Aide-de-camp to Major General Crosby. In June 1794, he rejoined the army under the Duke of York in the neighbourhood of Ghent; and in October following was promoted to the rank of Major. He next served

with his regiment, under the late General Sir David Dundas, on the Waal; and in the spring of 1796 came to England. The 20th May 1795, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 2nd West India regiment, and in June following sailed for the West Indies. Being chosen to command a corps of light troops to penetrate through some settlements of Charibs and Brigands, he received in that service a desperate wound through the lungs by a musket-ball, and soon after a wound in the hand by another musket-ball: he was in consequence sent home. The 18th Jan. 1797, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 27th Foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, and whilst charging the enemy was wounded in the left temple by a rifle ball, which deprived him of his left eye. In Aug. 1800, he embarked at Portsmouth, and joined the army under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, and afterwards that under General Sir Ralph Abercromby. In April 1801, he was at the landing in Egypt, and employed on the 22nd of August to lead the advance of one of the columns under Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote, to the westward of Alexandria. In 1802, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; in 1804, was appointed Brigadier-General on the North British Staff, where he remained till June 1806. In 1808, he was placed on the Irish staff; in 1809, he was promoted to Major-General, and subsequently appointed to the staff of North Britain; in 1814, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He had held the Deputy-Governorship of Stirling Castle for many years.

At Durham, in the 62nd year of his age, Lieutenant-General Arthur Aylmer, of Walworth Castle.

Feb. 6th. At His Majesty's Dock-yard, Sheerness, after a short illness, George William Kingdom, Esq. He formerly filled the situation of Naval Store-keeper, at Haulbowline Island, from whence he was promoted to Sheerness.

Feb. 10th. At his residence in the Regent's Park, Capt. Peter Heywood, of the Royal Navy, in the 58th year of his age. Capt. Heywood's first voyage in his naval career was a singular one for an officer; for as a Midshipman of the Bounty, commanded by Lieut. Bligh, in 1789, he was accused of being implicated in the mutiny on board that ship, when Christian, the midshipman, and the greater portion of the crew, turned Mr. Bligh, and eighteen of his officers and seamen, adrift in an open boat, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean; and upon this charge he was sentenced to be hung by the award of a Court-Martial, in 1792. A representation, however, of his extreme youth and inexperience being made to the King, and it appearing farther that he had been compelled by force to remain in the ship when the boat was sent away, he was pardoned, after having been forty-five days under sentence of death. This unfortunate debut was ultimately of great benefit to him, the greater part of the distinguished officers who sat as members of the Court-Martial having extended their patronage to him. Possessing great talent, he rose rapidly in the service, for in 1803 he was a Post-Captain, and from that period till 1815, he was constantly employed. He was esteemed as an officer and a gentleman for his amiable manners and high scientific attainments; and his valuable surveys in the Indian Seas are to this day relied on and resorted to by the Government Hydrographers. We hope to be enabled in our next number to present a more detailed account of Capt. Heywood's distinguished services.

At Plymouth, greatly regretted, Major Mosse, of the Royal Artillery, brother of R. L. Mosse, Esq. Timber and Store Receiver at that Dock-yard.

Feb. 13th. At Haslar Hospital, Commander J. A. Morel, R.N. (1821)

Feb. 13th. At Kinsale, Capt. Henry Elliott, Royal Marines, aged 65.

Feb. 13th. At Bath, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Berry, K.C.B. in the 63rd year of his age. Sir Edward was well known in the profession, and to the world at large, from the brave and intrepid conduct he evinced in some of the most memorable actions that ever were recorded on the annals of this or any other country; and from the close intimacy that subsisted between him and his immortal chief, Nelson. Sir Edward went to sea, as a Midshipman, early in life, under the auspices of Lord Mulgrave, and was first engaged in action at the boarding of a French ship of war, for which he was rewarded with a Lieutenant's commission. Early in 1796, he was appointed to the Agamemnon, 64, commanded by Commodore Nelson, and some time after was present at the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, on which occasion, by his extraordinary bravery and activity in boarding two of the enemy's ship's, he acquired the honest eulogium of every officer in the fleet. He was made Post-Captain in 1797, and in the course of the same year he appeared at Court with Sir Horatio Nelson; and it has been said, that after the King had complimented the latter on account of his exploits, and condoled with him on his misfortune in losing a limb at the attack upon Santa Cruz, that hero introduced his companion to His Majesty, with the remark "that he had not experienced great loss, as that officer was his right hand." Capt. Berry subsequently commanded the Vanguard, 74, bearing the flag of Nelson, at the conflict in Aboukir Bay. On his passage home, in the Leander, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, by Le Genereaux, a French 74. He was, however, permitted to return on his parole of honour to England, when he was Knighted by his Sovereign. In the autumn of 1799, Sir Edward repaired once more to the Mediterranean, as Capt. of Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the Foudroyant, and had the satisfaction of assisting at the capture of his old opponent, Le Genereaux, and Le Guilleaume Tell, of 80 guns. He afterwards commanded the Agamemnon, and participated in the glorious battle of Trafalgar,—the Sceptre, the Barfleur, the Royal Sovereign yacht, and was in attendance on the Allied Monarchs during their visit to the fleet at Spithead,—and the Royal George yacht; in 1815 he was nominated K.C.B. and obtained his flag in 1821.

At Edinburgh, Richard Webster, Esq. Surgeon, 4th or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 20th. At Brighton, General Lord Charles Henry Somerset.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot reply explicitly to Major L——, without seeing and being enabled to judge of the MS. alluded to. The subject is one of utility, and we should be happy to bring it forward in a suitable shape. We thank Major L—— for his previous communication, which we received.

We much regret that our friend "R. C." is so late in the field; a few hours more, and we could not even have acknowledged the receipt of his packet—the contents of which should have found a local habitation in our present Number, and are destined for our next.

The opinions of "A. B." shall be submitted to the same tribunal as those which he questions. His Letter, however, was not in time for our present Number.

The "Naval Surgeons" will see by our present Number, that they have an advocate in our pages.

We shall be happy to make use of the offer of "H. B. R." for the present—and future.

"Philo-Nauticus," "A. B. C. D.," and several others, have arrived too late for the present month, which is shorter than months ought to be with due regard to the convenience of Editors. We request that our contributors will, when possible, transmit their communications before the twelfth hour.

We have been obliged to omit from our Abstract of Parliamentary proceedings, owing to their peculiar form, the insertion of the Army Estimates for the present year, as compared with those of the past, they will, however, be given next month together with those of the Navy.

"J. S. M.," "X. Y. Z.," "Blank," "A Practical Shipbuilder," "Observator," "Vieille Moustache," and a great variety of communications have been received—many unavoidably postponed.

Several Reviews and Literary Notices are deferred.

ADVICE; OR, THE WISDOM OF THE MODERNS.

"WHAT we call giving advice (says Lord Shaftesbury) is properly taking occasion to show our own wisdom at another's expense; while to receive advice is little better than tamely to afford another the occasion of raising himself a character from our defects."

When his Lordship's hand was in, at any rate he might as well have recorded a fact connected with advice, of which we, and no doubt many of our readers, have had abundant experience, viz. that advice is the only thing that we get *for absolutely nothing in this world*, and that while we are obliged to pay down hard cash for every thing else that we may happen to require, we never turn a corner without meeting some obliging individual both ready and willing to unmuzzle his wisdom for our edification, to bid us learn of the wise and perpend, that we may become capable of courtier's counsel and understand what *advice* shall thrust upon us; nay, we have always found that the quantity of advice given bears direct proportion to its mischievous tendency and absurdity; in other words, that the ignorant oppress our ear with circumstances and long exordium, and the ill-informed bestow their tediousness with more inexorable perversity of infliction than the wise and well-informed.

There are, however, a few discrepancies in the theory and practice of *advice giving*, which must, no doubt, have excited the attention of our readers; we allude to the extreme jealousy with which certain institutions are shielded from innovation, so much so, that ignorance rarely attempts to raise itself a character by advising on their defects, while there are others which seem to be given up, as if by general consent, for all mankind (more especially those who are not gifted with that sound discretion which Solomon has somewhere recommended) to patch and cobble and *advise* upon: such institutions are, like the dead bodies of murderers, handed over for public dissection, where every bungler is invited to try his hand, or like targets, set up for each quack or speculator to let fly his nostrum at. To illustrate this fact, let us for a moment consider the extreme anxiety and caution with which the public are ever inclined to approach the consideration of any the smallest innovation affecting the anomalous practice and principles of our civil code of laws, as compared with the total indifference for any thing like mature or reiterated discussion, when "fickle changelings and poor discontents, which gape and rub the elbow at the news of hurly burly innovation," *advise* root and branch work with the military code. "The English (says Malachi Malagrowther) seem to have made a compromise with the active tendency to innovation, which is one great characteristic of the day; wise in themselves, they are nervously jealous of innovation in their own laws—*nolumus leges Angliæ mutari* is written on the skirts of their judicial robes, as the most sacred texts of Scripture were inscribed on the phylacteries of the Rabbis, and the belief that the common law of England constitutes the perfection of human reason is a maxim bound upon their foreheads."

Whence, we would ask, does this nervous jealousy, this dread of change in one set of our institutions, and this total disregard of over-

throw and subversion of others proceed? Is it that we regard the security of individual life and property as of greater importance than the preservation of our national glory and independence? Is it from that attachment which mankind have always shown to ancient usages and customs, so much so, that whatever has gained for itself the sanction of time may boldly set reason and common sense at defiance? Or does it arise from the dread of that castigation which the priests of Themis are ever ready to inflict on all profane wretches who rashly dare to pollute the temple of their goddess by giving *advice* therein? Self-sufficient individuals holding themselves up as guides to mankind are soon taught by the law guardians to assume the more humble post of beacons; "touch but a cobweb in Westminster Hall, (says the proverb) and the old spider will come out in defence of it;" let any of the unlearned lay unhallowed paw on the "glorious uncertainty," and lo! the threat of Prospero to Caliban will be more than verified; the gentlemen of the long robe "will turn their mercy out of doors, and make a stock-fish of him;" they will give it to him in Queen Elizabeth's vein:

> "What to her parliament said she?
> Good gentlemen, I must agree
> That you are proper judges of the weather—
> And judges too of the highways,
> Of hares and pheasants, partridges and jays,
> And eke the noble art of tanning leather;
> As for the justice courts of our dominion
> They're too sublime by far for your opinion."

Courts of law, it would appear, are too serious matters for the vulgar to alter at pleasure, to make dead bodies, or targets of; not so martial law and military institutions,—they must stand the push of every beardless vain imperative; every puny whipster considers himself capable of *giving advice* where they are concerned, nay, is too often listened to when he deems it expedient to lay down the law and dogmatize on such simple matters as the government and guidance of our fleets and armies. Most fortunate it is for the empire, that the illustrious individuals who have all along presided over our military services are in the habit of turning a deaf ear to the suggestions of theorists, otherwise the fleet and army would be to the political quacks exactly what the canine race are to regular medical practitioners; the effects of every new nostrum in the art of government, the hallucinations of every wild system-builder, would be tried in the first instance on the soldiers and sailors, for the purpose of ascertaining how it would work with them before having its benefits extended to the *civil service* in our convict-ships and prisons.

It is a most extraordinary fact, that while the simplest action at English civil law is a course of lie upon lie, and fiction upon fiction, expense enormous, and result uncertain; while the criminal code, too cruel to be carried into effect, gives every wretch that is condemned a chance of one to twelve that he will not be executed, and so turns the law into a lottery; while a creditor, if cruel, may retain a debtor in prison for a lifetime, and make, as the phrase goes, *dice of his bones;* —it is, we say, passing strange, that all this should have gone on for ages without any material amelioration, and that, whether from a dread

of change, a fear of castigation, or a superstitious reverence for ancient usages, the laws of England (like a second Diana of the Ephesians, the worship at whose shrine brings *no small gain* to the craftsmen) are on no account to be altered or experimented upon. And accordingly we find that the science of legislation has by no means kept pace with the advance of information throughout the land, while the great mass of the public but too willingly lend an ear to the suggestions of every demagogue who proposes to revolutionize our military laws and institutions (those laws and institutions which have so long maintained the glory, nay, the very existence of the empire inviolate)—they obstinately resist all experiment or innovation on the antiquated code with all its errors and absurdities, which preserves for them their *individual* independence; content rather to bear those ills they have than fly to others that they know not of, they gladly suffer a veil of most impenetrable mystery to be cast over the whole system. Even the sentimentalists, the sinew and forehand of the whining host, find nothing in our civil institutions to cry and whimper about; no, their morbid philanthropy feels not for the ordinary class of delinquents; it hovels not with "rogues forlorn in short and musty straw;"—sentimentality being a mood assumed by all who are as happy as a total want of feeling for any one but themselves can possibly make them, a strong provocative becomes necessary, (the sorrows of Jack Thurtell, for instance,) and accordingly we find the sympathies of such persons for the offender always bearing exact proportion to the magnitude and atrocity of his offence: for the unfortunate debtor they have no commiseration; but see what a roaring cataract of *pathos* and absurdity they will vomit forth should a soldier or sailor, men who (to use the words of an intelligent writer in the most popular periodical of the day) "enter into a solemn contract before God and their country to uphold the government of that country at every personal risk and sacrifice, life itself not excepted,—and on the faith of this pledge thus solemnly made, the order, security, and independence of countries has, in all times of danger, been intrusted to military keeping."

Now let such soldier or sailor, treacherously unmindful of the confidence thus reposed in his honour, commit some flagrant act of military delinquency (the more atrocious the better;) let him be tried and punished for his offence, (mutiny or sedition for instance,) an offence which implies nothing short of perjury, bad faith, and a total disregard of honour, loyalty, and good order, see how the sentimentalists will wrap the mantle of sophistry around him, and give him for his pains "a world of sighs!" "how sweetly mawkish and how smoothly dull" will be their bleating, to be instantly re-echoed by the bellowing of the radicals, who rarely let slip an opportunity of joining in any cry that may provoke mutiny and insubordination; straightway they cleave the general ear with horrid speech of "tyranny" and "absolute power," "reckless, unreasoning violence," and all such happy figures as thunder in the index and lead to discontent.

Now, as we are on the subject of *giving advice*, we would bestow a little of it (*for nothing*) on those "who on a dead jackass drop the pearly shower," and on their friends and radicals; but knowing the eradicable nature of jacobinism and sentimentality, we shall content ourselves with requesting the public not to be (for want of a better

word, and to prevent circumlocution, we shall say) *humbugged*, but to look at things with their own eyes, narrowly to inspect the state and condition of our military and naval services, and they will find that the institutions of *their* government have been much better accommodated to the progress of information, and are accordingly more in unison with the wishes, wants, and opinions of the governed, than are the laws of this land: there the laws have always been made to assimilate themselves to the general constitution of those services, and are, therefore, much better adapted for the prevention, rather than for the creation of crime, as is the case in the police establishments of our towns and cities; and were it possible for the seditious demagogues of the day, aided by the weak sentimentalists, to overturn the whole military system of the empire; even should the ruled usurp the authority of the rulers, we fearlessly assert that no relaxation in discipline, no amelioration in the condition of our troops and seamen, no increase of comfort or decrease of toil *could possibly take place;* the new settlement, jealous and insecure, must be supported with greater severity than the old, and, as was the case at the Nore, the duties would be carried on with unrelenting rigour; acts of neglect or insubordination would be much more strictly looked into, punishments would become more frequent and severe, and the whole of our military institutions (which more than those of civil life mark the advance of civilization amongst us) would be rolled back and made conformable to the usages of some remote and barbarous period.

We have said that the progress of civilization may be traced in the advances of our military institutions more perfectly than in the laws affecting civil life and property, and, we may add, than those connected with scholastic discipline;* it may not, therefore, be impertinent to assign a reason or two for this assertion. In the first place, then, the *United Service* at least cannot be reproached with time-honoured institutions unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians; with antiquated systems handed down to us by the "monks, the scorn and shame of manhood;" with trading lawyers to stand up for the "glorious and uncertain delay;" nor with any Commander-in-Chief, in India for instance, holding other commands *in commendam* at the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, or Halifax.

Men's views of things are the result of their understanding alone; the *advice* they are pleased to bestow is but too frequently regulated by their prejudices, their temper, their passions, or their interest; hence the sympathy awarded by the sentimentalist and radical to crime in general, and military delinquency in particular: on the subject of punishment they consider themselves equally strong, differing, however, "a little both in principle and degree," the former holding it a point of their faith that mankind are to be governed without reins—the latter would reserve punishment for the just alone; both, therefore, are averse to the expiation of crime by means of punishment, the one from querulous discontent, the other from *instinct.* It is, however, a most

* It is only by means of a *standing army*, that the *civilization* of any country can be perpetuated, or even preserved for any considerable time, &c. &c.—See *Wealth of Nations*, vol. 3, page 91.

melancholy fact, that so long as this world continues to go on as it has been going for some few thousand years by-gone, there will be in it (maugre radical and sentimentalist) stubborn souls, who apprehend no farther than this world, and square their lives accordingly, on whom both correction and instruction must work ere the rude beasts will profit—what, therefore, is to be done? If you must degrade human nature, sigh the sentimentalists, we *advise* "solitary confinement;" since you must use tyranny and oppression, and (as Jack Cade hath it) "call poor men before you about matters that they are not able to answer," roar the radicals, *we recommend* "hard labour," any thing but corporal punishment in your fleets and armies.

We shall here pause for a moment to offer a few remarks on the different modes of punishment just alluded to, premising in the first instance, that there is, and ever must exist, as much difference between civil and military crime, as between civil and military courage; that what the laws of the one consider a very venial offence, may be recognised by those of the other as a most flagrant dereliction of duty, and what in one station may be held correct and proper, often becomes pale cold cowardice in the other; it follows, therefore, that the standard, whether of rewards or punishments, can never be made to assimilate itself to the laws and customs of both parties. Now, in supporting scholastic discipline, or in checking civil offence, we consider solitary confinement as combining, in greater perfection than any other method that has as yet been resorted to, the two great purposes for which punishment is or ought to be instituted; namely, the prevention of crime and the moral improvement of the criminal; it ought, therefore, to be duly appreciated in our public schools and prisons: in military life, however, solitary confinement embraces only the latter of the proposed results of punishment, the improvement of the prisoner; its effect, as an example to deter others from crime, being in most cases more than neutralised by reason of the disgust which it creates in the minds of the good and unoffending men on whose shoulders there necessarily must fall a severe portion of extra duty. There are certain indispensable duties to be performed in every ship or regiment; now, if all offenders are locked up in confinement, it is impossible that they can perform any part of those duties; accordingly, the accumulated labour falls to be performed by the respectable men who are thus punished in exact proportion to the number of delinquents in the ship or regiment. It is, we humbly conceive, of the utmost importance in military life, that each individual should fully and fairly perform the duties that belong to his station, so as to occasion no cause of complaint, far less to create a sense of unjust treatment in the minds of the willing and well-affected. There may, however, be situations in which the duties to be performed are comparatively so light, as to render solitary confinement admissible, but it never can be brought into general use as a mode of punishment; an army in the field cannot be provided with a black-hole, and a ship at sea has few enough hands for the necessary duties of the watch, and little enough room for her munitions of war and *belly timber*, to find stowage for a hermitage or cell, where her delinquents might *Zimmermanize* and experience the happy effects of solitude.

With respect to hard or unnecessary labour, used as a punishment, we hold it in rooted aversion; it possesses all the disadvantages without any one of the good effects of solitary confinement; it is as degrading as corporal punishment, and, like solitary confinement, it punishes the just for the unjust, as respectable non-commissioned or petty officers must always superintend such hopeful contrivances as extra drills, dragging shot or shell, polishing bolts, bars, gun-breeches, sheet-anchors, &c. &c. In advancing this position, we are aware that we have grave and learned authority to contend against; we know, moreover, that hard-labour has long been a sort of panacea with our friends the civilians; but how does it work with them? Has any one ever known a man return from their houses of correction, or from their tread-mills with improved morals?—beating hemp in the one, lifting the leg and striving against the laws of gravitation in the other, seem not to amend the inner man. But what shall we say to the great *black list* of the empire, to those festering composts of infamy, those "boulting hutches of beastliness," the Hulks, where the mind rots congenial with the abyss of pollution and crime into which it has been plunged? The wretch sent thither for a season, by *the injured laws of his country*, (as the phrase goes,) is cast back upon that country, corrupting and corrupted, lost to every moral feeling, and educated for every species of villainy. Is it wise, is it consonant with the spirit of Christian legislation, thus to appease the *offended laws* of our country, by offering up whole hecatombs of human souls on the altar of retributive vengeance? can any system be more injurious to society, than those institutions of slave-labour enforced by brute violence, which ever have and ever must drug, as with opium, into moral insensibility, and render the wretches subjected to its baneful influence, callous, save to crime? We would here *advise* the civilians to relinquish the antiquated barbarities of their code, and assimilate it to the usages of their fleet and army, where a system of moral discipline of *preventing* and not *creating* crime, is found to work exceeding well. Punishment, and more particularly corporal punishment, has long been on the decrease in the army and navy; but let us for one moment turn our attention to certain civil institutions, where it still flourishes in unpruned luxuriance, which will enable us (if coercion is still to be the only means resorted to) to form a pretty tolerable estimate of the advantages of convict labour as compared with corporal punishment: as a subject for this speculation, no better field can present itself than our great public schools.

At Eton, for instance, every boy under the sixth form, no matter what his age may be, is for all acts of delinquency, whether of omission or commission, flogged over the bare back; and to heighten, if possible, the impropriety and indecorum of the infliction, the part of drummer or boatswain's mate is enacted by the head-master, always a man of great acquirements, and sometimes *of high dignity in the church!* Little thought King Solomon, when he delivered his celebrated dictum touching the rod, that it would occasion ravages in the birch forests equal to the outfit of a very respectable fleet. With all this, it is well known that the school of Eton produces some of the finest fellows in the empire. Now, grant for a moment that our system-builders had

the power of injuring worthy Dr. Keats's health, by depriving him of the wonted "custom i' the afternoon," wresting the ferula from his grasp, breaking *his threshing machine*, and in lieu thereof, bestowing on him the power and appurtenances of convict labour, would the "ingenious youth of Eton" profit in manners or morals by the change? Would a dance in the tread-mill, or a trot on the high-way with a wheel-barrow chained to the leg, be better for them than the Doctor's rod?—we humbly think not. King Solomon for ever! There can be no possible doubt, that of the two evils, corporal punishment is infinitely preferable to convict labour, and we fearlessly assert that it would be much better, both for the country and the delinquents, were one and all of them soundly flogged, instead of being sent to deprive honest men of their bread, by a substitution of their compulsory labour on our public works, instead of leaving such employments open for the encouragement of honest industry.

Thus, the offended laws would have ample satisfaction, without the necessity of adding utter ruin to the moral nature of the offender. In saying that we consider corporal punishment as more humane and less vitiating than prison association and convict labour, we by no means wish to recommend a public exhibition of the disgusting spectacle, satisfied as we are that public executions have no effect on the morals of the people; sympathy for the sufferer invariably destroys all horror for the offence; on this account we consider flogging round the fleet equally *cruel and inexpedient*. Nor are we satisfied that it is at all fair to compel respectable men in our fleet and army to attend punishments. At the same time, let there be nothing of the inquisition introduced; let the culprits be punished in the back-yard of the prison in presence of all its inmates (debtors excepted); let the learned judge who condemned them, or his deputy, attend on the part of the *injured laws*, to see that Jack Ketch "does nothing extenuate," and the jury before whom he was tried, on the part of the knave, to prevent "aught being set down in malice:" of course there could be no objection to the attendance of newspaper reporters and amateur sentimentalists (of whom there would be no lack) on the part of the public. What a saving all this would produce to "a land groaning under tithes, taxes," popular turbulence and poor-rates! Only think of a few fathoms of whip-cord weighed in the balance against prisons, houses of correction, hulks, convict-ships, tread-mills, gyves, bolts, shackles, bars, to say nothing of comely grey habiliments! Why the delight of the gallant Sir Richard Strachan, when he descried the French fleet, would be nothing to the exstatic rapture of Joseph Hume, Esq.!

We have thrown out these few hints for Mr. Hume's advantage, knowing him to be a man of taste, who, like all other men of taste, regularly read every syllable that is written in the U. S. J. (a well-thumbed number of which may at any time be found in his capacious pocket). Should he not have time to give us a few lines on the subject, we trust at all events that he will bring our views before Parliament.

N. C.

REMARKS ON DUELLING.

The researches of the writer in your Twenty-Seventh Number, who signs himself J. M. have furnished your readers with some illustrations upon the antiquity and almost universal prevalence of the duel, as a mode of deciding on cases where the existing laws of man are not found sufficient to arbitrate and decree justice, and without pretending to uphold the theory of duelling in any point of view whatever, J. M. has nevertheless given to the public his remarks on the mode of conducting what are (sometimes very unjustly) termed affairs of honour.

With the writer of those remarks we may justly infer, that any well-disposed and thinking mind will freely admit, that "Society expects from all who move in a certain rank," and we might add from every individual also who forms one of the great mass of society, "an amenity of manners, and fair, manly, and upright line of conduct in the general intercourse and transactions of life," that no human law can enforce; and hence we are immediately drawn to the conclusion, that the vast and daily accumulating fabric of human law is too incomplete and imperfect to administer justice at every point, where the rude collisions of conflicting passions, interests, and feelings of wayward man, are as unceasingly producing sources of strife.

The heathens, in this dilemma, and it is to be deplored that likewise too many Christians, have sought for redress in the appeal to arms; how far this appeal has answered its end and aim, too many disappointed, fatal, and most mournful results can be attested, to admit of its equity or justice. As the laws of this mode of appeal are laid down, the insulted, the injured, and the oppressed, too frequently become the victims of a practice which really sets all pretensions to redress of grievance at defiance, as it places the aggrieved and the aggressor upon an exact equality, and leaves to apparent accident or chance, or superior skill and science, the decision which common sense instantly avows ought to be pronounced from a tribunal, constituted with authority and power to decree justice, resist the proud, and avenge the injured. He who already may have suffered from his adversary more than this world by all its wealth or honours can restore unto him, is thereby compelled to have recourse to the plain alternative of "*whether he shall do murder or be murdered?*"

The rules laid down by J. M. are possibly, as far as they go, founded upon experience, and might meet the approbation of such as deem themselves justifiable in having resort to a breach of Divine law, in support of that code which chivalry and honour have established. To those who are actuated by these rules, we would rather leave them for consideration; yet, with the hope that a more calm and undisturbed reflection, and a deeper sense of moral obligation, might hereafter prevent its adoption and recurrence. It were more according to the principles which regulate our minds on ordinary occasions, to take a dispassionate review of the two relative positions above referred to, in which gentlemen are by possibility liable to be placed, during their journeyings through this transitory state of existence, and which call for those anxious deliberations how to act, ere the line of conduct is adopted that shall involve the awful and soul-appalling consequence we would here deprecate.

Accidents and casualties of every denomination and degree; offences sometimes imaginary, ofttimes trivial; injuries serious, deep, amounting sometimes to the most aggravated that can be inflicted by a fellow creature, and attended with consequences which leave the future term of worldly existence embittered with the loss of reputation, family, or domestic peace; all these are submitted to the result of the same trial by this ordeal. The relative position of the sufferer, when contrasted with him who deliberately inflicts the wound, one would think did demand some difference in the sentence to be undergone; both, however, are equally stationed on the tragic spot allotted for this unequal decision, and whether the guilty or the guiltless shall become the slayer of his brother, or himself become the sacrifice, the unhappy cause which led to this inglorious rencontre, is generally left as much unsettled or unredressed as prior to the meeting of the parties.

How far the practice is contrary to human law, can easily be gathered from the knowledge that the meeting must be a clandestine one; that all magistrates and others in commission are bound by their office to prevent such meetings, and to bind over both parties so intending to meet, to keep the peace, and obliging them under a penalty, and for a stated period, not to go forth again with this same murderous intent. That it is contrary to the military code of laws, may be satisfactorily ascertained by a perusal of the Articles of War made by His Majesty for the better government of the Forces; the 2nd and 5th Articles of the 7th Section of which, for the year 1827, state as follows:—

Art. 2. "No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall presume to give or send a challenge to any other officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporal punishment or imprisonment, at the discretion of a court-martial."

Art. 5. "Whatsoever officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger, and we hereby acquit and discharge all officers and soldiers of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to our orders, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline."

Were it necessary to proceed farther into the investigation of the illegality of this mode of procedure as a system for the settlement of disputes, a sufficient body of evidence might be detailed to satisfy even the most fastidious upon this head; but it is to be hoped that further than what has been already stated may be unnecessary.

To the remark of J. M. that "it is only by raising the standard of politeness and of moral conduct, and by insisting upon its being acted up to by all ranks, that the abolition of duelling can be effected," it might be suggested that to the standard to which he refers, it is the object of Christian education to raise us, and so long as we live under the ties of moral obligation, of social and religious duties, such an alternative must be beheld with repugnance, if not with horror; and it is only when the laws of that overweening principle, falsely called "honour," which teaches man to set at defiance all law, both human and divine, that the unthinking, ardent mind, can bring itself to overstep the boundaries which may have hitherto restrained it, and adopt a new principle, which appears to ride triumphant over and set at nought

all preconceived notions as utterly inferior and subservient to this one great overruling principle. Thus a new field is opened to view, and honour lays prostrate at its feet all laws, divine and human.

In modern days so much has been endeavoured by the prevailing system of education, to render the minds of youth amenable to the rules of good society, founded upon the basis of brotherly love to all our fellow creatures, and submission to the precepts and example of our Saviour; that it excites no ordinary degree of wonder, how any one can be found in after life so entirely forgetful, and incautiously blind, as to step forward and prove in the face of all mankind how little regard he has paid to the early principles inculcated on the score of the moral, social, and religious duties.

Considering the various ways in which this subject may be viewed, one feels tempted to take a brief survey of the position of that man who shall be the first to stand forward in opposition to the long established prejudices that now obtain, and brave the frowns, the taunts, the insidious and malicious sneers, of an unjust world; showing forth to mankind at large a pattern of obedience to divine and human laws, in preference to yielding himself a slave to the barbarous institutions of that Dagon which has so long ruled over the spirits of men. Is *he* to be branded as deficient in moral courage or intellectual refinement? Such may be the first impulse of the inconsiderate and thoughtless, the vain and frivolous part of mankind, who are content to guide themselves by first impressions and ill-founded prejudices; but surely the reflecting portion will not require much persuasion to rest satisfied, that it is not always the most brave man that is forward to fight a duel. True courage does not consist in being ever eager, upon slight provocation or inducement, to confront an adversary under circumstances where the best intentions and most sensitive mind must be opposed with advantage by the hardened profligate, the bully, or the madman. What is there of true courage manifested by him, who relying upon his accuracy of aim, celerity of touch, and acute finesse, can manage to destroy his adversary ere his trigger can be pulled, or if touched by convulsive agony, his pistol be fired at random; or if the man, who in a nobler daring, his much loved country's cause, had trod the blood-stained deck undaunted, or had scaled the rampart's deadly breach with intrepid courage, should prove the first to show a preferred obedience to the laws; then, what could be urged even by insidious malice or disappointed spleen? then, what could the frustrated expectations of the duellist interpose wherewith to vent the overflowings of his vexation?

It must, we think, be admitted that the man who thus yields himself obedient to the laws of his country, and acknowledges that the divine commands are in his estimation superior to the injunctions of a miscalled honour, and confesses that he will neither receive offence unintentionally committed, nor yet commit any voluntarily, and if involuntarily, is ready to extenuate or apologize, ought to receive support and countenance from all classes of mankind upon the score of moral considerations alone. It may, indeed, be assumed, that in this case a greater degree of moral courage than ever duellist evinced would require to be exerted, in order to meet with firmness the storms and frowns of an outrageous host of those who would be ready to resent and avenge an infraction of the worldly code of honour.

As to the ultimate issue of a duel, when its termination is fatal, who can reflect upon it, remembering that he too has a soul to be saved, without shuddering; even if the guilt were not in the divine presence equal, whether I myself commit the murder, or tempt my brother to murder me, his lot is the most enviable who falls a victim, and proofs are not wanting to confirm this position. There, it would be supposed by the world, his task is done, his reputation cleared, and his fate lamented and deplored; while, in reality, the survivor finds himself subjected to the stings and goadings of an awakened conscience, sees at every turn of reflection, and retrospective thought, the enormity of that guilt, which, at the moment of hurling a fellow sinner unprepared to his judgment, has involved him in the grievous penalty of murder, rendered him obnoxious to the avoidance and hatred of his fellow men, to the utter condemnation of his own soul, unless relying upon the mercies of an offended God, and the appeasing expiation of a crucified Saviour; he, upon repentance and full purpose of amendment, sues for pardon, reconciliation, and peace.

To the statements above written, it may be hoped all will give assent; they involve no new doctrine, are derived from no new source; but applied to the subject before us, and appearing in your valuable Military Miscellany, may awaken new thoughts and reflections, and bring some minds to right decision upon a matter, which heretofore has been viewed through a false medium by many. Will it not very generally be admitted, that we ought under any circumstance of difficulty and doubt to regulate our conduct by the test of God's holy law and the Gospel? but more especially ought we so to do when involved in a perplexing strait which places immediately in desperate hazard another's life as well as our own. Should we not then think both of the precept and example of Him who preached meekness, forbearance, long-suffering? who, when asked "if my brother offend me, how oft shall I forgive him, till seven times?" replied, "I say not unto thee till seven times, but until seventy times seven."

Who is there that would not feel his honour impeached by a charge of living in the open violation of any of the moral precepts of the Gospel, or flagrant breach of any of the commandments in the Decalogue? and yet many so offending are often prompt to resort to a still more aggravated crime, to repel a charge they are perhaps afraid to acknowledge themselves guilty of, and rush headlong, forward, smothering reflection, to the commission of a more heinous breach of the law, thinking thereby to expunge the stain of a lesser infraction thereof. Short-sighted mortal! how little do you consider that in thus doing, you are laying up in store for yourself a fund of remorse, which shall accompany you through misery in your future sojourn here on earth, and with never-ending woe in a future state.

To live above the wholesome control and restraints of human law, can never be justified unless by the principle of yielding obedience to the superior direction of divine wisdom, as they are framed for good to all men, and although, as human institutions, they are frail and subject to many imperfections, still a disregard of them, and appeal to arms can only be approved by those who forgetting what is due to the Christian character, give themselves up to a spirit of passion, revenge or malice. To conclude, be it remembered, that—"Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord, "I will repay. Beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath."

D. C.

THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.

LINES SENT WITH LAUREL TO A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER ON THE 21ST OF MARCH—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.

WEAR, wear it for thy Country's sake,
Yes, wear it for thy own,
And let each year remembrance wake
Of laurel proudly won,
That day when Albion's sons in might,
By Abercrombie led in fight,
Bore Gallia's eagles down,—
The rout of the embattled host
In deadly strife, on Egypt's coast.

Deep silence reign'd throughout the camp,
And sunk in slumbers light,
Our warriors lay,—the fading lamp
Proclaim'd the passing night;
They thought it was the rising sun
That flash'd, when gun succeeding gun
Broke sudden o'er the sight;
And quickly form'd in war's array,
They flew to meet the coming fray.

Loud rag'd the struggle fierce and wide,
Dim 'midst the cannon's smoke,
Low in the dust lay Gallia's pride,
Fell'd in the battle shock.
And many a plume of Scotia's slain
Was trodden on the crimson plain,
Long ere the morning broke.
Twice in the charge Gaul's STANDARD fell,
Deem'd to that hour INVINCIBLE.

The band whose ranks thou led'st to fame,
Bore it at length away,
And oft it fann'd the sacred flame,
In many an after fray.
Roleia's, Vimiera's fights,
Busaco's bay'net-bristling heights,
Like Talavera's day,
Gave proofs thy calm directing eye
Pointed to death or victory.

Thy sire in combat nobly fell*
Beyond the western wave,
But Royal favour mark'd full well
The soldier's honour'd grave;
And turn'd to joy the widow's tears,
Adopting in thy infant years
The orphan of the brave;
Devoting thee to Glory's call,
Thy Country ceas'd to weep his fall.

Thou hast prov'd worthy of the bays
In fields of valour won,
And well thy deeds have earn'd the praise
Thy diffidence would shun.
Thy manly breast is cover'd wide
With stars thou modestly wouldst hide;
Display them to thy son,
And ere thou quitt'st this fleeting scene,
Teach him to be what thou hast been. R. M.

* At the battle of Bunker's Hill, at the head of the grenadiers of the 35th Regiment.

FRAGMENTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF AN OFFICER.

NO. II.

1. The craving after change that has come over mankind, is certainly one of the greatest drawbacks to general and domestic happiness. Give a fickle and volatile people the very best constitution, and to a dissipated and worthless man the most beautiful and amiable of wives, yet will both soon tire of their good fortune, and be sure to exchange it for some less happy and respectable lot.

2. The tyranny of absolute rulers is, after all, distinguished from the tyranny of the mob only by exterior form. The one appears with crown and sceptre, and the other struts about in rags. Rule and rapacity are the objects of both, as injustice and oppression are their means. To the arrogant and cruel selfishness of the first the second adds every thing that is loathsome and disgusting: whilst both persecute, with equal fury, freedom and all the real friends of freedom.

3. When religious or political fanaticism once seizes the fair sex, then the institutions of society may be looked upon as on the verge of dissolution: for Providence has given to women less strength and more softness, in order that the kindlier feelings of humanity may continue to reign and to be cherished above all others in their hearts, even amidst the wildest scenes of civil strife and commotion. Let the ladies look to it therefore!

4. Moore has been a good deal abused for his Life of Byron, and must have been pretty well prepared for the pelting storm. But whatever may be said against the book, and much may be said against it, no one can well rise from its perusal without an increased feeling of kindness towards poor Byron himself. There is one point, however, about which Moore gives himself a great deal of needless trouble. He thinks it necessary, in order to prove that Lord Byron was a man of courage, to show that there are gradations of courage, and that men may be timid in trifles and yet resolutely brave where bravery is called for. The passage on which Moore evidently prided himself, and which we have seen highly praised, is, after all, a complete failure. That there are as many gradations and qualities of courage as there are words in Moore's book, and there are verily not a few of these, is sufficiently well known to all who have seen large bodies of men in different situations of danger; but none of those who possess courage of a high order are ever found wanting, health and strength permitting, where danger is comparatively trifling. That Lord Byron, though he liked to have his saddle well girthed and fixed himself firmly in his seat before he took a leap, was a man of courage in the usual acceptation of the expression, no one can doubt who is acquainted with his life and writings; but the evidence on which Moore supports his friend's claim to the higher order of courage will not be received in court; because such courage springs from high moral, patriotic, or religious principles only, and of these Byron, who was the mere child of whim and caprice, was totally destitute. That he had the elements of such courage in his composition is possible, nay probable: and had fortune placed him in the army, so that they might have been properly called forth and disciplined, he would have proved a gallant soldier; for his disposition

and character were evidently of a military cast, notwithstanding his frequent tirades against the very profession of which, but for his unfortunate lameness, he would have been a member. It is curious that a similar misfortune should also have prevented us from counting in our ranks his great contemporary Sir Walter Scott, perhaps the first military genius of the age. And though we have certainly no right to complain of the share of honest fame that has been allotted to the British army, it is impossible to contemplate without regret, the unhappy chance that deprived us of two recruits, whose names, independently of the actions they might have been expected to perform, would have cast so much lustre over the profession.

Another splendid genius was probably kept from our ranks only by that unhappy misplacing of individuals, for which this mighty age of little men is so eminently distinguished. It was neither from want of bravery, nor from any deficiency in training or organization, that the cavalry acted so subordinate a part during the late war; but owing to the want of a commander capable, not merely of leading them, but of raising them above the low opinion to which they had been allowed to sink ever since the time of Seidlitz. Mere courage was not sufficient for this; it required a man capable of estimating the power of the troops he was to lead, and whose example and precepts should have made them act up to his estimate of that power: one whose single opinion should, with his subordinates, have outweighed all received opinion; and who, in addition to courage, possessed also a quick and fiery genius capable of perceiving and of seizing the proper opportunity of acting with the lightning speed and strength, that can alone render the cavalry formidable. Of the few men who could, perhaps, have done this, one was all the time listening to prosy speeches in the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, and singing about the Isle of Palms instead of gathering laurels in the field; whilst every marching regiment could, without loss to the cause, have furnished half-a-dozen of prating lawyers, and in case of need, even a professor of moral philosophy: whereas, history records only two leaders of cavalry, Charles XII. and Seidlitz. Besides North, Scott, and Byron, we claim none of the scribbling tribe except Hogg,* for many of the others could not with safety have been trusted very near the ammunition; but Hogg was evidently intended for a soldier, and had he been with us, not a foot would have been placed on the scaling-ladders of Badajoz before that of the gallant shepherd of Etterick: and then what glorious songs we should have had.

5. The practice of granting marks of distinction for military services dates from the time of the antients, when the nature of war placed the exertions of individuals more within the range of general observation. But it is not adapted to modern times, because modern warfare renders it not only difficult to appreciate, but even to see the conduct of individuals. Numbers of men have been carried up the breach, or on to the attack, by the mere mass which they had no power of guiding, and have obtained distinction in consequence of the general success which they were totally unable to aid in achieving; whilst those whose courage and coolness might, perhaps, have saved the lives of hun-

* We may perhaps add to the muster-roll the name of Allan Cunningham.

dreds, have remained on guard in the trenches, or been employed on duties of inferior note. Honorary distinctions were given after the principal battles of the Peninsular war, to all those who had filled certain situations specified by the regulation, though it often happened, that such individuals, however able and deserving they might be, had never been called upon to perform any duty whatever, owing to their divisions or brigades being in reserve, or from other accidental causes, whilst the regimental officers of the corps engaged, fought and won the battles for which others were destined to wear the honours. To give medals or crosses for particular battles is also attended with inconvenience, for it seldom happens that battles are equally severe on all parts of the line; so that men may be decorated for victories in which they had little to do, whilst the victors of other hard-fought fields are left unrewarded. The Waterloo medal, for instance, was given to many officers, and to entire regiments who were not even within hearing of the guns, and who during the whole of the war had never seen a shot fired; whilst the 43rd, second to no regiment in the army, has not a single piece of ribbon to show, any more than the 49th, that came victorious out of every one of the many actions it fought against vastly superior foes in Upper Canada. Besides, to say nothing of the long continued hardships of the Peninsular war, the storming of the Spanish fortresses, the battles of Albuera, Barossa, that of the Pyrenees, and some of the actions about Bayonne, all afford instances of harder fighting than what took place on any part of the line at Waterloo. No one will question the high merit of the officers and soldiers who fought on that occasion, but to reward them exclusively was, in the true spirit of the age, to make profitable results the criterion of merit. The ancients, who managed these matters better, would have bestowed mural crowns on the unmatched victors of Badajos; and would have decorated with garlands the statues of Fortune for the surrender of Paris. The British uniform alone is a mark of distinction, and might have been left independent of all foreign ornaments; but as the principle has so far been deviated from, that stars and crosses have once been granted, it is but fair that all parties should be placed on a footing of equality.

One of the public journals has attempted to ridicule the anxiety lately expressed by the officers of the army for some honorary decoration, forgetting entirely that this anxiety originates in the value attached to these "baubles" by the "most thinking people," who only estimate man by such things, and the desire to stand well in the estimation of the world is not only natural, but laudable on the part of military men: eradicate from the ranks all desire of distinction, and you may disband your army to-morrow.

It must be added, however, that excepting the Star, and the Cross of the Knights Commander of the Bath and Guelphic Orders, all other modern decorations, whether high or low, are, to say the least, very insignificant-looking things; seeming much fitter ornaments for Christmas cakes and gingerbread kings than for the martial garb of war. The Greek and Roman victors received crowns, bracelets, clasps of gold, arms, &c. and even the valiant Soldado of the middle ages was distinguished by a splendid gold chain, whilst the moderns strut about with a parcel of farthing trinkets (and some of the foreign decorations

are literally no better) dangling by a piece of ribbon from a button-hole. If ever a badge of honour for general service is granted, we trust it will be something in a different style, worthy alike of the country and of the services to be rewarded: and as the British army rather introduced a new fashion in fighting, there can be no reason why they should not also introduce some new fashion of military decoration.

6. The great and immortal men of all times and countries may be reckoned up on the fingers' ends: but millions of millions have been consigned to dust without leaving a single trace behind them; yet we not only see pompous men in this world, but we every day behold folly and vanity taking tickets in this same lottery of immortality in which there are so few prizes.

THE GUERRERO.

His Majesty's Schooner Nimble, Lieut. Holland, whilst cruising in the Florida Channel in December 1827, fell in with a strange sail on the 19th at noon, near the Orange Kays, and chase was immediately given, which continued until after dark. The chase attempted to cross the Nimble's bow, by bearing round up, but at a quarter past six she was brought to action, which was briskly kept up on both sides. The vessel engaged with having, about a quarter before seven, slackened her fire, hauled to the wind, fired a blank cartridge, and showed a light to leeward, the Nimble ceased firing. After having thus apparently struck, the chase made off; again in pursuit, the Nimble shortly after found herself in six fathoms water off the Florida Coast. It was now discovered that the chase was on shore, and the Nimble having also grounded in *stays*, after dragging some time, stuck fast; at this moment the masts of the chase were heard to fall with a tremendous crash, followed with a horrid yell from those on board, which left no doubt of her being a Guineaman. All was then silent, but lights were soon seen on several parts of the wreck. The Nimble lay striking hard until daylight, when it was ascertained that the wreck was the Spanish Slave-brig Guerrero, of fourteen guns, and ninety-five men, with upwards of 500 slaves on board. She was formerly known as the San Jose. The Nimble, after the loss of her false keel, rudder, anchors, and cables, was hauled off; three American wreckers, which came to the wreck after daylight, took off the slaves and Spaniards, except about 120 of the former, and twenty of the latter, who were taken on board the Nimble. It now became necessary, to proceed to Kay West, the nearest port, where the slaves being landed, were taken possession of by the United States' Authorities there. Two of the American wreckers, which had the greatest number of slaves on board, were overpowered by part of the Spanish crew, and carried off.

The Nimble remained a few days at Kay West, and, being unable to come to any proper understanding with the Authorities of that place, sailed for the Havana, where she arrived on the 29th, in a disabled state.

REMINISCENCES OF A SUBALTERN.

NO. IV.

As soon as the town of Fuentes-de-Onore was completely cleared of the enemy, we sheltered ourselves in the best manner we could behind the walls, and at the angles of the different streets; but this was a task not easy to be accomplished, the French batteries continued to fire with such effect: nevertheless, Sir Edward Pakenham remained on horseback, riding through the streets with that daring bravery for which he was remarkable. If he stood still for a moment, the ground about him was ploughed up with round shot.

About this time, Colonel Cameron, of the 79th Highlanders fell, as did also Capt. Irwan, of the 88th regiment; the death of the latter officer was singular. He had been many years in the army, but this was his first appearance in action. He was short-sighted, and the firing having in some degree slackened, he was anxious to take a view of the scene that was passing: he put his head above the wall behind which his men were stationed, but had scarcely placed his glass to his eye, when a bullet struck him in the forehead—he sprang from the earth and fell dead.

Gen. Mackinnon and a group of mounted officers were behind the chapel wall, which was the highest point in the village, and consequently much exposed to the enemies' view. This ill-built wall was but a feeble defence against round shot, and it was knocked down in several places, and some wide gaps were made in it. The General stood at one of those breaches giving his directions; he attracted the enemies' notice, and they redoubled their fire on this point. Salvos of artillery astounded our ears, at each of which some part of the old wall was knocked about us; at one of those discharges, five or six feet of it was beaten down, and several men were crushed. Colonel Wallace was covered with the rubbish, his hat was knocked off, and we thought he was killed, but fortunately he escaped unhurt.

By two o'clock the town was comparatively tranquil. The cannonading on the right of the line had ceased, but the enemy continued to fire on the town; this proceeding was attended with little loss to us, and was fatal to many of their wounded, who lay in a helpless state in the different streets, and could not be moved from their situation without great peril to our men,—and they were torn to pieces by the shot of their own army. Several of those poor wretches were saved by the humane exertions of our soldiers, but still it was not possible to attend to all; and, consequently, the havoc made was great. Towards evening the firing ceased altogether, and it was a gratifying sight to behold the soldiers of both armies, who, but a few hours before were massacring each other, mutually assisting to remove the wounded to their respective sides of the river. The town too, as was usual in such cases, was not passed unnoticed; it contained little, it is true, yet even that little was better than nothing; and it was laughable to see the scrupulous observation of *etiquette* practised by our men, when any windfall, such as a chest of bread or bacon, happened to fall to the lot of a group of individuals in their foraging excursions. The following was the method taken to divide the spoil, and as no national distinc-

tion was thought of, the French as well as the British shared in whatever was going. An old experienced stager or two, took upon themselves the responsibility of making a division of the plunder according to the number that were present at the capture. This done, one of the party was placed with his back to the booty; when one of those who had partitioned it, called out with an audible voice—"Who is to have this?" at the same time pointing to the parcel about to be transferred, while he, that was appealed to, without hesitation particularized some one of the number, who immediately seized on his portion, put it into his haversack, and proceeded in search of fresh adventures.

We had now leisure to walk through the town, and observe the effects of the morning's affray. The two armies lost about eight thousand men, and as the chief of this loss was sustained by the troops engaged in the town, the streets were much crowded with the dead and wounded. French and British lay in heaps together, and it would be difficult to say which were most numerous; some of the houses were also crowded with dead Frenchmen, who either crawled there after being wounded, in order to escape the incessant fire which cleared the streets, or who, in a vain effort to save their lives, were overpowered by our men in their last place of refuge; and several were thrust halfway up the large Spanish chimneys.

Gen. Mackinnon, who directed the attack of the 88th regiment, and accompanied it in its advance, ordered it to retire to the position it had previously occupied, and as he was unwilling to attract the notice of the enemy too much, he desired that this operation should be performed by companies. My company, or at least the one I commanded, was the first to quit the town. As I approached the spot where Sir Edward Pakenham was on horseback, he said, "Where are you going, Sir?" not at the moment recognizing the regiment. I told him that Gen. Mackinnon had desired me to retire, but of course if he wished me to stay I would. "Oh no," said he, "you have done enough for this day; but the regiment that replaces you, would do well to bring a keg of ammunition, *each man*, in addition to his sixty rounds, for, while I have life, the town shall not be taken." He was in a violent perspiration and covered with dust, his left hand bound round with his pocket handkerchief as if he had been wounded—he was ever in the hottest of the fire, and if the whole fate of the battle depended upon his own personal exertions, he could not have fought with more devotion.

Lord Wellington caused the village of Fuentes-de-Onore to be occupied by five thousand fresh troops. The light division was selected for this service, and it passed us about five o'clock on the evening of the 5th. Gen. Crawfurd took the command of this post, and every precaution was resorted to, to strengthen the town; temporary walls were thrown up at the bottom of the streets, carts and doors were put into requisition to barricade every pass, but, as it turned out, those observances were unnecessary; for Marshal Massena, giving up all idea of success, declined any further contest. Thus was the object of his movement frustrated,—a battle lost, and Almeida left to its fate.

Our wounded were removed to Villa Formosa, and Lord Wellington decided upon diminishing his front. By this movement we lost our

communication with Sabugal, but we effectually covered Almeida, and still possessed the pass of Castello Bom.

About half-past nine o'clock at night, the regiments which had so bravely defended Fuentes-de-Onore, passed us as we were about to lie down to rest; they were much fatigued, and we were struck with their diminished appearance; the 79th Highlanders, in particular, attracted our notice. We asked them what their loss had been; they said, thirteen officers, including their Colonel, Cameron, and more than three hundred rank and file: and the soldiers were nearly correct in their estimate.

The next day, the 6th, we had no fighting; each army kept its position, and Villa Formosa continued to be the receptacle for the wounded.

This village is beautifully situated on a craggy hill, at the foot of which runs the little stream of Onore. Its healthful and tranquil situation, added to its proximity to the scene of action, rendered it a most desirable place for our wounded; the perfume of several groves of fruit-trees was a delightful contrast to the smell that was accumulating on the plain below; and the change of scene, added to a strong desire to see a brother officer, who had been wounded in the action of the 5th, led me thither.

On reaching the village, I had little difficulty in finding out the hospitals, as every house might be considered one, but it was some time before I discovered *that* which I wished for; at last I found it. It consisted of four rooms; in it were pent up twelve officers, all badly wounded. The largest room was twelve feet by eight; and this apartment had for its occupants four officers. Next the door, on a bundle of straw, lay two of the 79th Highlanders, one of them shot through the spine. He told me he had been wounded in the streets of Fuentes on the 5th, and that although he had felt a good deal of pain before, he was now perfectly easy, and free from suffering. I was but ill skilled in surgery, but, nevertheless, I disliked the account he gave of himself. I passed on to my friend; he was sitting on a table, his back resting against a wall. A musket-ball had penetrated his right breast, and passing through his lungs came out at his back, and he owed his life to the great skill and attention of Doctors Stewart and Bell, of the 3rd division. The quantity of blood taken from him was astonishing; three, and sometimes four times a day, they would bleed him, and his recovery was one of those extraordinary instances seldom witnessed. In an inner room, was a young officer shot through the head—his was a hopeless case. He was quite delirious, and obliged to be held down by two men,—his strength was astonishing, and more than once, while I remained, he succeeded in escaping from the grasp of his attendants. The Scotch officer's servant soon after came in, and stooping down, inquired of his master how he felt, but received no reply; he had half turned on his face; the man took hold of his master's hand, it was still warm, but the pulse had ceased—he was dead. The suddenness of this young man's death sensibly affected his companions; and I took leave of my friend and companion, Dergan, fully impressed with the idea that I should never see him again.

I was on my return to the army, when my attention was arrested by an extraordinary degree of bustle, and a kind of half-stifled moan-

ing in the yard of a *quinta*, or nobleman's house. I looked through the grating and saw about two hundred wounded soldiers waiting to have their limbs amputated, while others were arriving every moment. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the frightful appearance of those men; they had been wounded on the 5th, and this was the 7th; their limbs were swollen to an enormous size, and the smell from the gun-shot wounds was dreadful. Some were sitting upright against a wall, under the shade of a number of chestnut-trees, and many of those were wounded in the head as well as limbs; the ghastly countenances of those poor fellows presented a dismal sight. The streams of gore, which had trickled down their cheeks, were quite hardened with the sun, and gave their faces a glazed and copper-coloured hue,—their eyes were sunk and fixed, and what between the effects of the sun, of exhaustion, and despair, they resembled more a group of bronze figures than any thing human,—there they sat, silent and statue-like, waiting for their turn to be carried to the amputating-tables. At the other side of the yard lay several whose state was too helpless for them to sit up; a feeble cry from them occasionally, to those who were passing, for a drink of water, was all they uttered.

A little farther on, in an inner court, were the surgeons. They were stripped to their shirts and bloody,—curiosity led me forward; a number of doors, placed on barrels, served as temporary tables, and on those lay the different subjects upon whom the surgeons were operating; to the right and left were arms and legs, flung here and there without distinction, and the ground was dyed with blood.

Doctor Bell was going to take off the thigh of a soldier of the 50th, and he requested I would hold down the man for him; he was one of the best-hearted men I ever met with, but, such is the force of habit, he seemed insensible to the scene that was passing around him, and with much composure was eating almonds out of his waistcoat-pockets, which he offered to share with me, but if I got the universe for it, I could not have swallowed a morsel of any thing. The operation upon the man of the 50th was the most shocking sight I ever witnessed; it lasted nearly half an hour, but his life was saved.

Turning out of this place towards the street, I passed hastily on. Near the gate an assistant-surgeon was taking off the leg of an old German serjeant of the 60th. The doctor was evidently a young practitioner, and Bell, our staff-surgeon, took much trouble in instructing him. It is a tolerably general received opinion, that when the saw passes through the marrow, the patient suffers most pain, but such is not the case. The first cut, and taking up the arteries is the worst. While the old German was undergoing the operation, he seemed insensible of pain when the saw was at work; now and then he would exclaim in broken English, as if wearied—"Oh! mine Got, is she off still," but he, as well as all those I noticed, felt much when the knife was first introduced, and all thought that red hot iron was applied to them when the arteries were taking up. The young doctor seemed much pleased when he had the serjeant fairly out of his hands, and it would be difficult to decide whether he or his patient were most happy; but, from every thing I could observe, I was of opinion that the doctor made his *début* on the old German's stump. I offered up a

few words—prayers they could not be called—that, if ever it fell to my lot to lose any of my members, the young fellow who essayed on the serjeant should not be the person to operate on me.

Outside of this place was an immense pit to receive the dead from the general hospital, which was close by. Twelve or fifteen bodies were flung in at a time, and covered with a layer of earth, and so on, in succession, until the pit was filled. Flocks of vultures already began to hover over this spot, and Villa Formosa was now beginning to be as disagreeable as it was the contrary a few days before. This was my first and last visit to an amputating-hospital, and I advise young gentlemen, such as I was then, to avoid going near a place of the kind, unless obliged to do so,—mine was an accidental visit.

On my return to the army, I met our Major of Brigade, Wilde; he was in great spirits, and had in his hand a letter he had just received from a brother officer, detailing the particulars of the action of Barrossa, fought by Gen. Graham against the French Marshal Victor, near the lines of Cadiz. As every affair during the Peninsular contest, no matter how distant from us, was of interest, a few of us collected about him, and he read a long detail of the operations of the Cadiz expedition; but the idea of his regiment, the 87th, having taken an eagle, so delighted him, that it was long before he would give over talking of it, and let us know the other particulars. At length he read to us the following:—

"That in the end of February an expedition sailed from Cadiz, consisting of 12,000 men, 4000 of whom were British, commanded by Gen. Graham; and 8 or 9000 Spaniards, under the orders of Gen. Lapena, who took command of the troops of both nations. The British and Spaniards having formed a junction at Tariffa, moved forward towards Chiclana; the roads were bad, and retarded their march greatly. On the 4th of March, the Allies came in sight of the French in the neighbourhood of Chiclana. The British were in advance, supported by 2000 Spaniards, and were in full march for the heights of Barrossa; the Spaniards were soon overthrown by Gen. Ruffin, who with promptitude occupied those heights, and anticipated the movement of the British General. There was no time for deliberation! Gen. Graham, though inferior in number, ordered the heights to be carried. The Guards and 87th advanced and drove the French from the position, and the latter regiment took the eagle belonging to the French 8th of the line. The loss of the enemy was rated at 3000, amongst whom were Generals Rousseau and Ruffin—the latter the handsomest man in the French army. The two regiments also took six pieces of cannon. The letter stated that on our side 1500 men had fallen, and it concluded by remarking that this was the first successful offensive battle fought by us in the Peninsula."

When I reached my regiment I found every thing as I left it, except that each hour made our position more disagreeable from the increasing putridity of the dead men and horses with which the plain was covered. Three days of extreme heat makes a serious alteration in a field of battle; the bodies which but a short time before possessed life, and were animated by the finest feelings, were now stretched naked and unnoticed, except by the birds of prey; not, indeed, a lump of cold inanimate clay, but a moving mass of corruption. Some of the bodies were swelled to an enormous size, and upon these the vultures had already commenced their attacks, fancying, perhaps, like other two-footed animals, that the largest was best.

Those birds of ill omen flocked about us in quantities, but although I have frequently attempted to get a shot at them, I never was able to do so. We used first to observe them at an immense height; by degrees they lowered themselves, soaring round as they approached their prey; and when it was ascertained by their advanced scouts that all was safe, they pounced down and stalked on to the different carcases they intended to devour. At a distance, when they were seated, they resembled a number of grey-headed men.

Massena, renouncing all hope of gaining any advantage by a fresh attack upon our position, recrossed the river Agueda with his army, and left the Governor of Almeida to shift for himself. On the 8th and 9th we heard several explosions in that direction, but although we guessed that the Governor was destroying some of the magazines previous to his surrender, it never for a moment occurred to us that he meditated what he afterwards executed with too much success. On the morning of the 11th we heard, with the greatest astonishment, that the garrison, after having successfully passed through our lines that encompassed the place, had escaped, with trifling loss, by the pass of San-Felizes, and succeeded in reaching the French lines on the Agueda. This was certainly the most extraordinary event that took place during the campaign, and the regiments that formed the blockade afforded amusement for several days to our men; the soldiers used to say that the regiment nearest the town *was asleep*, and that the others were *watching them*.

It appeared that on the 7th, Massena sent orders to Gen. Brennier to blow up the fortifications of Almeida; after having done which, he directed him to put himself at the head of his troops, and open a passage for himself through our lines, which having effected, he was to march on Barba-del-Puerco in the first instance, and afterwards make a rapid movement upon the bridge of San-Felizes, where he would find a corps ready to act with him if necessary, Gen. Brennier obeyed those directions with much exactness: he loaded the mines with powder; spiked the cannon, and otherwise injured them by firing balls from one gun into another: he rendered the ammunition and provisions useless, and on the 10th he disclosed his intentions to the officers most in his confidence. He made no secret of the dangers attendant on the enterprise they were about to embark in; and having informed them of the measures he had taken to insure its success, asked if they were willing to stand by him,—he added that the watchword was to be *Buonaparte* and *Bayard*. The mention of this in itself would have sufficed to rally all around him, had there been any backwardness on the part of the officers; but all seemed devoted to the General and the enterprise. He then conducted them to the ramparts, from whence he pointed out the direction he meant to follow in his march. He observed that the stars should serve as their compass, and having hastily collected the garrison, he left the place at eleven o'clock at night. Several of the mines in the ramparts exploded about the time the advance of the column reached the British outposts, but they not expecting such an attack, and being greatly outnumbered, were unable to offer any effectual resistance, and a passage was in consequence made for the leading battalion which opened the march. The rear of this little band suffer-

ed some loss, but Brennier succeeded in his enterprise, and was lauded to the skies for his chivalrous exploit.

The command of the army of Portugal was now transferred to Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa. Massena returned to France in ill-health and ill-humour, in consequence of the bad success of his combinations since his elevation to the command of this army, which, it was confidently stated, was to drive the English from the Peninsula. With the qualifications of our new antagonist we were unacquainted, except that having been for a considerable time Aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, we looked upon him as something out of the common way—a kind of "*rara avis*;" however, we found him out before we parted with him.

Having now no enemy to look to in our front, we began to turn our attention to those that attacked our flanks and rear—the fleas. For six days we had not seen our baggage, and were in consequence without a change of linen; we lay amongst dirty straw for those six days, and were covered with vermin. To those who have never so suffered, this *appears* an uncomfortable sort of dilemma; to those who *have*, it is *really* so. The lines of the poet, which I had read about fifteen months before in an old newspaper, while nearly devoured by those reptiles in the beautiful, romantic, and filthy village of Carrapachani, came forcibly to my recollection; and were I to live the age of Methuselah, I shall not forget the admiration I felt for the beauty and justness of the poetry, or the execrations I heaped upon those creatures which were alike the cause of my present suffering, and the author's little couplet;—all I recollect of the verses are the four following lines, but they speak a volume. They ran thus:—

> "For though, oppress'd with toil, I seek for ease,
> Nature's restorer flies from scoundrel fleas;
> Who even more numerous than Arcadia's flocks,
> Bite from my nightcap to my very socks."

That describes me to a hair, except that I had no nightcap, and my socks scarcely deserved the name. But this was not all; those who had beards —at this epoch I had not—suffered them to grow to a hideous length, and their faces were so altered as to be scarcely recognizable even by themselves. They might be compared to old Madame Rendau, who not having consulted her glass since her husband's death, on seeing her own face in the mirror of another lady, exclaimed, "*Who is this!*" We all agreed that it would be delightful to bathe ourselves in the river, and half a dozen of us walked to the banks of the Duos Casas. Having washed ourselves, we had a hankering for clean linen; and as none of us could be brought to the opinion of the Irishman, who said it was a charming thing when he *turned* his shirt, we proceeded to *wash* ours, and as this was the first appearance of any of us in the character of a *blanchisseur*, we all acquitted ourselves badly, but I worst of all. In an unguarded moment, I flung my unfortunate shirt a little farther than the others did, and, not being quite as light as the day it came out of the fold, it sunk to the bottom, and I never saw it afterwards. I soon discovered the cause of my mishap; a small whirlpool (which, at the moment, appeared in my eyes little inferior to Charybdis,) carried it into its vortex, and left me shivering and shaking like a solitary

heron watching for a fish by the bank of a river. This accident, however, happened at rather a lucky time; our men had ransacked the French knapsacks with tolerable effect, and as soon as my mishap was known to the men of the company, I was not long wanting the means to supply my loss; at another time this might not have been a matter of easy accomplishment, because it is well known in the army, that the men in my regiment were never remarkable for carrying *too great a kit.*

The soldiers, as was their custom, made a display of the different articles they had picked up: some had watches, others rings, and almost all money. There cannot be a stronger contrast between the soldiers of any two nations, than between those of France and England: the former, cautious, temperate, and frugal, ever with something valuable about him; the latter the most unthinking, least cautious, and intemperate animal in existence, with seldom a farthing in his pocket, although his pay is three times greater than the others. A French soldier was quite a prize to one of our fellows, and the produce of the plunder gained, served him for drink for a week, and sometimes for a fortnight!

I knew a soldier once make a capture of *thirteen hundred dollars,* which having squandered, this same man, in less than a year afterwards, was tried for his life, for a highway robbery, and he would have been hanged, had not a Portuguese woman proved an *alibi* in his favour; the booty taken by him (for I am convinced the woman swore falsely to save his life) amounted to six vintens, or about *eight-pence* sterling! Under similar circumstances, a French soldier would have hoarded up his treasure, and, on his return home, dressed like a gentleman, and gone to all the dancing-houses in his neighbourhood.

On the 12th, we left the position we had occupied for eight days, and returned to our old quarters at Nave d'Aver. As we passed over the ground between that village and Posobello, we traversed a part of the field of battle which we had not before viewed, except at a distance too great to distinguish distinctly the objects with which it was covered; this was the ground upon which the 7th division, and the troops that were forced from Posobello, had fought. It was strewed with horses and soldiers.

In general, the bodies of both were, in part, devoured by the eagles and vultures; but there was *one* figure amongst them that remained untouched, as if it was too horrible even for *them* to approach. This man, who in his lifetime must have been of enormous size, presented the human figure under a frightful aspect; he was swollen to the size of a horse, and I cannot account for this extraordinary enlargement of his frame—which was not partial, but general. This giant arrested our attention for several minutes, and we stopped to survey him distinctly; the flesh was quite green, except the face, which was black,—he had been shot through the head perhaps. It would be difficult to convey a description of the frightful spectacle this man offered to our view, and the recollection of him haunted me for a week afterwards.

The soldiers' wives—never over-delicate—were much amused with his appearance. We had Portuguese women, as well as those of our own nation, attached to us, and they exclaimed, "Que Galhardo!"*—

* What a jolly fine fellow.

while the Irishwomen said it was a thousand pities to see so *clane* a boy disfigured after such a manner. My bâtman's wife, Mrs. Rooney, came up, and, surveying him with admiration, exclaimed, "Oh! such a leg, and such a thigh, and such a pity not to have the boy *waked* decently." "Waked, indeed," says Mrs. Dumphy,—"and then now, Mistress Rooney, where would you get a house big enough to *hould* him?" This *shot* from Mrs. Dumphy's battery was loudly applauded by the other women, and we left the object, who was the cause of so much mirth, to be devoured when the vultures should think fit to attack him.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER EMPLOYED ON A SURVEY OF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA IN 1825-6.

His Majesty's ship Leven, Capt. Owen, and Barracouta, Capt. Vidal, left England for the purpose of surveying the whole of the East and West Coasts of Africa in February 1822. The dreadful mortality which attended this expedition was almost unprecedented; a service at all times accompanied with danger, was here rendered tenfold hazardous, by an unseen—but too certain foe. A British seaman fears no enemy that his eye can see; he dreads not the cannon's or the tempest's roar; when poised in air upon the giddy mast, his fearless heart beats no quicker than when rocked in his hammock; but the pestilential breath of Africa is a source of silent terror to his courageous nature; he feels himself in the daily presence of an opponent with whom he cannot struggle; this constant reflection unmans and unnerves him, when he either sinks to low despondency or tries to drown thought by intoxicating reason—the one no less fatal in its termination than the other: yet does he utter no complaint; you perceive no hesitation when ordered on his fatal duty; he obeys the command, and he dies without a murmur—he sees his friends and comrades fall around him, yet he shrinks not—the subtle enemy asks for more, and seizes the generous hero who has just wiped the tear from his manly cheek for those beings consigned to their watery grave. None who have not seen the effects of this pestilential climate can conceive its horrors; to-day surrounded by lively and agreeable companions, whose buoyant mirth, heedless of the future, thinks but of the passing hour; with the morrow comes the aching head, sunken eyes, and pallid cheek, too certain preludes of the active poison's course; the mind feeds the burning fever, despondency acts like oil on the flame, and in a few hours the thoughtless heart ceases its slight struggles. During the seven years which I passed upon this desolating coast, I have seen about forty brother officers, and two hundred brave seamen, fall victims to the noxious climate; and strange to say, death became so frequent an occurrence, that the heart became callous to grief, and the eye saw old friends and comrades consigned to their ocean tomb without a sigh, while the imagination turned from contemplating this ceremony to speculate upon the next most likely sacrifice. Now that Heaven has spared me to reflect upon the fatal

scenes which are passed, I think with gratitude upon my miraculous escape, and mourn over the memory of those, who so nobly sacrificed themselves for the benefit of their country and mankind. But as many even now may be weeping for some dear friend or relative, who there found an early grave, one slight incident shall serve to illustrate many of a similar nature. At Woolwich, a youth was entered as a volunteer; his only parent was a mother; he was her only child; she came on board to bid him farewell, when she bespoke the kindness of each officer to consider his tender years, and his never having been from under her care. She hung upon his neck as the ship got under weigh, and with difficulty was taken from him into the boat alongside. The boy watched his mother to the shore, and tried to hide the tear upon his cheek as he turned to his new companions when she landed. He was a fine lively lad, and before we got to Africa forgot his tear, but frequently spoke of his mother. We had been on the coast about two years. He had been sent up a river surveying in the boats. They returned in about a week. As they came alongside, we observed many oars lying useless; those who had worked them were dead; while some of the rowers, although in appearance strong and lusty fellows, were pulling the feeble stroke of enervation and disease. An occasional Mid's cap and cloak told a tale of early merit meeting with an early grave. Poor J—— lay at the bottom of a boat: as with difficulty he mounted the ship's side, he tried to force a smile to meet his comrades. He soon complained of a head-ache, his face was pale, and he spoke but little. In twenty-four hours after his return, she who had cherished, might have seen him die! and heard his parched lips utter her name with his dying breath. As his slight frame was consigned to the deep, and the last volley pealed over the closing wave, I could not forget the tear on his fair cheek at Woolwich, when he saw for the last time—her, whose every hope and thought he was. Can the imagination conceive the withering feelings of the mother's heart, when told that she was childless? But I will close these remarks, as I would not open afresh wounds that time may have closed, or add one tear to the eye of sorrow.

Having completed a survey of the East, we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in November 1825, from which place a survey of the West Coast was to commence. It would be superfluous to give any description of the sublimely beautiful scenery which surrounds the anchorage of this southernmost point of Africa. Every Oriental journal teems with the beauties of the Cape, and the wisdom of Nature in making Table Bay; the very name is cheering to the stomach of an Englishman, whose appetite is not yet refined or destroyed by a residence in the land of *pillaws* and *curries*. After having remained here for some days, making necessary preparations, we put to sea, being joined by the Albatross tender. A few hours after leaving Table Bay, we arrived at a small island called Robbin, which lies about six miles from Cape Town, bearing N.E. by N. Here is situated a prison for convicts, and a small barrack for the military guard who are relieved monthly. These convicts are Caffres, who have been detected in the act of stealing from the Colonial residents. Any class of vessel will find a good shelter from a N.W. wind under this island, when on the contrary they would be quite exposed in Table Bay. We anchored

for the night, and commenced our first survey of the coast on the following day, but in consequence of unfavourable winds made but little progress. We next visited the Island of Dassen. This is another small, low island, situated about three miles from the main, only inhabited by a few men, whose sole occupation is finding the eggs of the Penguin-gull, and numerous other sea-fowl, with which this little spot abounds. It appears literally a living mass of flying matter, in spite of its anti-prolific inhabitants. These birds deposit their eggs in the burning sand; when the plunderers commence digging, they muster in large numbers and try to defend their ovarious progeny. Their attack is most desperate, and the spoilers are obliged to beat off the enemy with one hand, while they secure the prize with the other. They are employed by a Mr. Trutor, of Cape Town, who supplies that market, where they meet with a ready sale: above 20,000, which they had recently taken, were at that moment waiting to be shipped, and as they keep even in that climate for six months, the profit must be considerable. We next rounded Cape St. Martin, and anchored in St. Helena Bay, which is a very good harbour in the S.E. Monsoon; its only recommendation, as nothing can be procured in the shape of provisions. The ruins of two or three houses are the only indications of humanity having once dwelt in this land of desolation; not one speck of verdure relieves the eye in its trackless wanderings over the desert. The whole line of coast from Table Bay to this sandy spot presents the same barren waste. Having surveyed the whole of this bay, we were compelled to anchor, as a heavy swell was drifting us in-shore: observing the Leven in the offing, we fired a gun to acquaint them with our situation, which she answered and stood from the shore. The land breeze carried us out of the bay on the following morning, and we continued our survey of the coast; we passed the mouth of the Orange River, which had a very heavy surf on the bar, and along shore. Although an immense space of water was seen over the foaming bank, yet we could not perceive any entrance for a boat. Having passed this river, the coast changed its hitherto monotonous and barren aspect, and we were relieved by a chain of small islands and rocks extending in-shore, and bearing the most fantastic shapes; one particularly struck my attention. It was a rock which, appeared originally to have been of some height and extent, but the sea or some other cause had carried away the whole of its centre, excepting a surface of about twenty feet deep, which rested on the two extremities, leaving between them an immense archway or natural bridge, apparently capable of allowing a ship to sail under without lowering a mast. We were not, however, tempted to make the experiment, therefore continued our course along-shore until we came to anchor in Angra Peguina Bay, which place we surveyed in the boats. The surrounding country is one continued sand, without a shrub as far as the eye can see. The interior bears the same aspect; consequently, we met with no molestation from any natives, although we were given to understand, many existed farther in the interior of this coast who have a great antipathy to Europeans. A rock forms the north end of this bay, upon the top of which we found a column and cross, which in the adventurous and flourishing days of the Portuguese, was erected here by Bartholomew Diaz, about the beginning of the fifteenth century:

This pillar is composed of solid marble, but much dilapidated by the boisterous winds and waves to which it is constantly exposed. It has the arms of Portugal (five Moors' heads,) at its summit, and had an inscription which time has now rendered quite illegible. To support our national character even in that distant land, various specimens of Bartholomew Diaz's pillar were knocked off and brought on board, either for the satisfaction of the dilapidator, or gratification of the curious. The world would be greatly benefited, if any scientific phrenologist could discover what particular organ in an Englishman's cranium produces in him that longing after immortality, which he gratifies by either picking a finger or nose off every statue he can get near, or writing his name on every bench, tree, or post that comes in his way: *destructiveness* appears the most probable.—But to continue.

We frequently were at a loss for objects to assist our survey, in consequence of the great monotony along the coast, until we came within sight of Cape Negro, which, as we approached from the southward, had the appearance of an island. On the top of this cape is another cross erected by Bartholomew Diaz, and a few miles south of this a cluster of high trees, well worthy of notice, as being the first seen from about 100 miles south of Orange River, a distance of nearly 1000 miles; we also observed some bullocks, but no huts or natives. Cape Negro is situated in lat. 15° 45′ S. long. 11° 53′ E. When we had rounded the Cape, the coast became rather more pleasing, the valleys picturesque and fertile. We next came to Rio Vittoria, which is nothing more than a small creek going a considerable distance into the interior, the banks being extremely beautiful and covered richly with verdure. We observed near this place a large herd of cattle, and shortly afterwards, a village containing about thirty huts of the rudest construction, built of mud, the largest not more than eight feet high, with a little oval-shaped entrance about three. On the beach were several boats of a rectangular form and apparently not more civilized in their manufacture than the habitations; several of the natives were observed staring at us, who appeared in a most perfectly natural costume. Continuing along-shore we perceived many canoes fishing, and another village of much greater extent and neater construction than the last. One in particular was large, well-built, and white-washed, from which, and elephants being very numerous on this part of the coast, I conjecture they have some communication with the Portuguese. Our next anchorage was the Bay of Benguela, (after a run of seventy miles,) at which place we were to await the Leven's arrival. Benguela is situated on a plain fronting the sea, containing about fifty houses neatly built in the old Portuguese style; they are tiled, and white-washed, but chiefly composed of mud. A fort is situated on the left of the town, mounting twenty-eight pieces of small calibre, but in a most dilapidated state, promising, in case of use, much more injury to their immediate friends than more distant enemies. Two churches are *intended to adorn* the town, but one being in ruins, and the other having undergone no repair since the year 1718, the effect falls short of the intention. The costume worn by the natives is a scanty piece of blue cloth thrown loosely round them, adorned with beads and various trinkets of European manufacture. Others are entirely folded in lion and leopard skins, which gives them rather a dignified appear-

ance. The slave-trade is here carried on to a great extent; on our arrival we found seven vessels lying in the bay, with the undisguised purpose of receiving a cargo of human flesh—in fact, three of them were swarming with these wretched victims of their fellow-creatures' cupidity. Every evening after their scanty repast, they were allowed to walk for a short time upon deck, when they appeared so close, that with difficulty they were enabled to move; below, the sufferings of these poor creatures must have been great, judging by their numbers, and the compass in which they were confined. The profit arising from this inhuman traffic is a strong inducement for its continuance. The inhabitant Portuguese first buy them from the native chiefs for about five dollars, or commodities of that value in the opinion of the savage, but which in England would be purchased for as many halfpence. The Portuguese then sell them to the different vessels, for about eight times the sum given to the native. As no slaves are exported without the Governor's sanction, I imagine some duty to be paid him upon them. This is, in a great measure, confirmed by his encouraging the trade by every possible means, and his precautions that no illicit traffic may be carried on, to prevent which a night guard-boat is constantly on the look-out. If we consider the government under which he works, it is not an improbable conclusion that his whole salary arises from this disgraceful source. A new governor had just arrived, the former having gone to Angola, a place of greater opulence; we found him a very agreeable man, with apparently a great knowledge of the world. He was a captain in the Portuguese navy, and spoke our language with great fluency, having been for some time in England. Elephants, lions, tigers, and various other wild beasts, are abundant here, in company with crocodiles, alligators, and numerous serpents and reptiles. The elephants, some few months since, had been rendered so furious by extreme thirst, that they absolutely entered the town in a body for the purpose of helping themselves. The inhabitants soon mustered to defend their wells and houses, and succeeded in destroying seven of them, with the loss of one man killed, and about ten wounded. The produce of this place was then little or nothing; in consequence of their having had no rains at the usual season for the last two years, they were entirely dependent upon Angola for the necessary supplies, instead of, as hitherto, furnishing that place with all kinds of provision. We were here given to understand, that near the Rio Vittoria before mentioned, which is about seventy miles off, a sulphur mine has been discovered, then worked but little, and that only by the natives; the reason given by the governor for its being thus neglected was, that as it is a government concern, no individual likes to undertake it; for like the dog in the manger, although they cannot derive any benefit from it themselves, yet will they not allow any one else to do so. He also spoke of a gold mine about one hundred miles in the interior of the country, called Matamba, but said they were prohibited by their government from working it. This did not meet with much evidence, as the value of that commodity is too well known in Portugal to neglect such an opportunity for its acquirement, and it is generally asserted here, that no European can enter this country without being put to death. An attempt was made not long since to work an iron mine in the same neighbourhood, and a party sent from the

Brazils for that purpose, who all in a short time fell victims to either the climate or the ferocious natives. They are supposed to work the gold mine themselves in a trifling degree, as when much pressed by want, they occasionally send a piece of the ore in for barter; the value they place upon it, takes away the impression of its being very abundant. At the west end of this bay is a very remarkable hill, called by the Portuguese, "Sombreiro," or bonnet—and by the English, St. Philip's bonnet; from this place is carried on a communication by land with Mozambique, a distance of 2000 miles across the continent. By way of consolation, we were here given to understand, that the sickly season had just commenced, and as we had to make a particular survey of the coast to Benin, we had the agreeable prospect of its company on our route. We employed a party of natives to procure wood and water, the latter looking as if drawn from a spring of pea-soup, but to a tropical thirst, and short allowance, like Mahomed's water of Zulal. We also procured five dwarf bullocks, weighing on an average not more than 180 lbs each. I could not help thinking how these poor animals would blush by the side of their brother bullocks, who exhibit annually their corpulent carcases in England; Nature is here their only feeder, and a devilish bad hand she makes of it. Finding the Leven did not arrive, and having heard that a vessel had been seen a short distance to the southward, we concluded it must be her drifted past by the currents, which are very prevalent upon this coast. Capt. Owen's orders were very decisive, that Capt. Vidal should remain ten days for his arrival, yet we felt fully confident he had passed and gone to Angola, the next settlement of the Portuguese. We were the more confirmed in this, as when we last parted from the Leven, she had twelve hours sail a-head of us, in order to survey that part of the coast by day, which we passed during the night. Under these circumstances we got out of the bay, and continued our course towards Angola. The land along the coast presented a most diversified prospect of fertile hills and valleys, although to all appearance but thinly populated. Between Benguela and Angola, a distance of 230 miles, are several remarkable headlands, forming spacious and commodious bays, and affording good anchorage.

On the morning of the third day, from our leaving Benguela, we came upon a low neck of land about three-quarters of a mile in width, thickly wooded with cocoa-nut trees, and apparently a large population. The situation of this land is very peculiar, extending nearly sixteen miles, without any elevation to intercept the view of the bay and country near Angola, which could be distinctly seen over it from the ship's deck. Although this land is so low, yet the boldness of the coast enabled us to run quite close in-shore, much to the gratification of the numerous spectators. We then came to an opening, through which could be seen the bay; on the left was an island with a large building upon it, and a ship, which we afterwards heard was bilged, and had been lying there for the last eighteen months. Angola was distinctly seen across the bay, apparently a large town, built on the face of a hill. As ships cannot enter by this opening, we continued our course along the island which is named St. Paul de Loando, and which forms the north side of the bay. It is about four miles long, and very low. We rounded the end of this island and commenced

working up to the anchorage. As we stood in-shore, a pilot came off, and at the same time a gun was fired from the fort which commands the entrance to the harbour, without showing any colours. This fort is formed by a cliff on the southern side, with a very strong battlement above, mounting in all about forty guns of large calibre. Immediately after firing the first gun, Capt. Vidal desired to know of the pilot, whether it was the custom of the port to anchor or communicate in any way previous to entering? Upon his answer in the negative, we continued our course, which was no sooner perceived by the fort than a shot was fired directly at us, hoisting at the same time Portuguese colours. The shot fell within two feet of our fore-chains, splashing the water into us most plentifully. As this last proceeding did not correspond with our ideas of etiquette, we hove-to, and sent a boat under the battery to assure them, that if they sent another such message, we certainly should knock the fort about their ears, before we went any farther. Lieut. Boteler, the officer commanding the boat, was informed upon his landing by the commandant of the fort, that it was customary for all foreign ships, on entering this harbour, to send a boat to the battery previously. He laid all the blame upon the pilot for not acquainting us with the rules of the port, and said he should report this neglect on his part to the governor. With respect to firing at the vessel, he acknowledged having ordered a shot to be fired, finding we neglected the first gun, but desired that it should not be pointed at us. He declared, also, by way of apology, that he did not see our colours, although they were flying all the time; and concluded by requesting we would not proceed up the harbour until they had orders from the governor. We, however, anticipated him by immediately sending a letter, informing him of their proceedings, and to require an explanation of this insult offered to the British flag. The governor instantly dispatched an answer, expressing his regret at what had happened, assuring us, the conduct of the fort should be strictly inquired into, that the port was open to all English ships, and that the tried friendship of the two nations fully entitled us to every assistance in their power to give. As we afterwards heard the commandant of the fort was an officer of experience and a gentleman, we were inclined to consider the gun being pointed at the ship, as the malicious act of the man who fired it, and doubtless the fellow regretted his shot did not prove so efficacious as he anticipated. Having received this *amende honorable* from the governor, we at once stood up the harbour, and anchored about a mile and a half from the town. We had no sooner done so, than we observed a ship bearing-up under all sail, which we soon recognized as the Leven. In half an hour she cast anchor alongside us; they had arrived at Benguela the morning after our departure, which being informed of, they merely stopped a few hours, and then made the best of their way to join us in this harbour.

H. B. R.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON WARSAW.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

After travelling fourteen days and nights from Moscow at the latter end of March 1823, I arrived late in the day at the Hotel de Wilna in Warsaw; from whence I was soon ordered to attend the Commandant, who desired me to call upon him the following morning at eight o'clock. This was rather an early hour for a person who had only been enabled once to enjoy the comfort of sleeping in a bed since leaving Moscow; however, there was nothing left but to obey. At eight o'clock I presented myself to the Commandant, who told me to attend at half-past nine at the Grand Duke's palace: I instantly hurried back to the hotel, and was fortunate enough to be enabled to unpack my uniform in time to appear at the hour appointed. Upon arriving at the palace, there was an orderly-officer waiting to receive me. After ascending the great stairs, and passing through several rooms crowded with officers, we reached the ante-room; an aide-de-camp, after asking my name and rank, which he wrote upon a piece of paper, placed me upon the left of some officers who were likewise waiting to be presented. Upon looking around me, I observed generals, colonels, and a number of officers, both Russian and Polish, as also a number of non-commanding officers in heavy marching order; the latter went in by regiments to the apartment of the Grand Duke. When this inspection was over, his Imperial Highness came out, and after passing and speaking to those officers on my right, he addressed me in a very polite manner, inquiring from whence I came, my corps, services, &c.; he then passed on, and was followed by all the officers. Upon descending into the court-yard, I ascertained that the Grand Duke was going to the guard-mounting, which he invariably attended. I followed, and took my station with the staff. As soon as the guards were put in motion to march past, his Imperial Highness sent for me, and kept me in conversation with him during the parade; he praised several British regiments, particularly the Coldstream Guards, 7th Fusileers, 43rd, and a Scotch regiment, of which he did not recollect the number. He requested me to make any remarks upon the troops or their movements which I might think proper. I observed that the length of step was different from that used by the Russian troops; he replied he had adopted the present step from Wellington; and had obtained permission from the Emperor Alexander to give the Russian corps in Poland and the Polish troops the cloth gaiter, similar to the British. To all the remarks and questions that I presumed to put to him, his Imperial Highness always answered in the most affable manner.

It was very interesting to see the leading division, composed entirely of officers in single rank, extending sometimes half way across the square. Every officer not on duty was obliged to attend the parade; full general on the right, and so on to the left by the different ranks; when opposite the Grand Duke they all saluted, by bringing their hands to their hat or chacko, and when past filing into his rear.

A few days afterwards, it happened that I was passing near the Place de Saxe at the hour of guard-mounting, and although in plain clothes, I could not resist the temptation of witnessing such an interesting military spectacle. I mixed with the crowd, hoping to pass unobserved; the Grand Duke espied me, and immediately sent an aide-de-

camp to desire me to join him; of course I apologised for not appearing in uniform; he said he should always be delighted to see me at his parades, whether *en militaire* or otherwise. Of such an invitation I frequently availed myself, and always experienced the same courteous reception; more than once I was requested to name some movement to be made by the troops; it was immediately commanded and executed with the greatest precision: the Place de Saxe was covered with a fine sand, so that it was extremely easy by the mark of the feet to perceive whether the leading officers had marched perpendicular, or in the proper direction with regard to the original formation of the line or column. At my request to visit the military school, the Colonel-commandant was sent for, and received positive orders from the Grand Duke to show me every thing; and then turning to me, he begged that I would afterwards give to him my opinion on what would be shown to me.

One morning as the guard was marching past, the Grand Duke, in a loud voice, repeated several times a word sounding like *Karashow*, upon which the division opposite to us immediately replied. I could not understand what was passing, and not venturing to ask an explanation of what appeared to me discontent, I waited until the parade was over, when an aide-de-camp told me Karashow meant *very well*, and to which it was customary to reply, *we wish to do it better*. The Grand Duke had a habit of striking his hand upon his thigh according to the time he wished the troops to march: the band immediately changed as well as the troops, and it was really astonishing to see the quickness and precision with which the change took place.

As a farther proof how different the conduct of the Grand Duke was towards me, from that detailed by the French nobleman, I shall mention a circumstance which occurred the day before leaving Warsaw. I attended the levee at the palace to take my leave, and afterwards went to the parade: as his Imperial Highness was about to step into his carriage, I told him I had one great regret, that of leaving Warsaw without having had the honour of being allowed to pay my respects to the Princess *Lowicz*; something sharp immediately was addressed to one of the aides-de-camp, and then inquiring of me when I intended to start, his Imperial Highness desired me to call at the palace of Belvidere in the evening. I went and was introduced to the Princess, with whom I found an English lady; we chatted away in English for nearly half an hour, and then I retired highly gratified with my introduction. For the honour of this visit I was solely indebted to the Grand Duke, for after my presentation to him on my arrival, and several times subsequently, I made an application to the Chamberlain, but never could receive an answer.

On inquiring of his Imperial Highness whether he had not an American in his army, he said he would introduce me to him; when one of the divisions had marched past, he called out in a loud tone something in Russian, upon which a very fine-looking young man dropped to the rear, and came up to us. It was amusing to see this young gentleman, born in the land of freedom, rigged out in a Russian uniform, and approaching with the awkward and stiff gait of a Russian soldier. His name was Monro,* and a cousin of the President; by the late

* Mr. Monro entered the Russian service in the hopes that she was going to war with the Turks in favour of Greece, and that he was going to fight in the cause of liberty and independence.

accounts I perceive an aide-de-camp of that name mentioned; this must be the same gentleman.

The Poles, in general, were much smaller men than the Russians, but equally well dressed. The Lancers could not fail to attract my particular attention; the ease with which they manage the lance and their graceful seat on horseback, have never been equalled by the lancers of any European Power: they were mounted on excellent active horses from White Russia. The *Chasseurs à Cheval* had a very neat and plain uniform: their method of carrying the carbine is worthy of imitation; instead of being attached to the saddle, as in the British service, it was suspended by a shoulder belt, so that, whenever a dragoon dismounts, he carries his carbine with him. I there observed many of the movements performed in the manner which has since been introduced into our service; such as the formation by threes, and the diagonal movements by the half turn instead of by the oblique step. The rallying square is admirably suited for the protection of skirmishers against irregular cavalry, such as the Russian light troops had in general been opposed to. Unfortunately I was prevented by the season from witnessing the corps of pontooneers exercise upon the Vistula; their pontoons are made upon Sir J. Colleton's plan, which the Grand Duke had seen at the review on the Heights of Famars in 1818.

At the period I visited Warsaw, the Grand Duke Constantine was any thing but unpopular; however great the dislike of the Poles towards him might have been on his first arrival amongst them, it arose, I conceive, more from his being a member of the imperial family than any thing personal; and since his marriage with the Princess Lowicz, an amiable Polish lady, he had been on more intimate terms with many of the military and inhabitants, and his manners having become more domesticated, many of the Poles were induced to frequent his parties at the palace of the Belvidere. The Grand Duke and Princess were constant attendants at the French theatre in the Palais de Saxe, coming and returning in a quiet way without military escort. Warsaw, since the Grand Duke Constantine had resided there, had been very much embellished and improved, and, notwithstanding such a large number of Jews, was kept tolerably clean.

Ever since the dismemberment of Poland there has been a deep-rooted hatred of the Russians: that the present revolution was caused by the misconduct of the Grand Duke, I doubt very much; but the late events in France and Belgium, together with the example afforded by the students of the Polytechnic School at Paris, were too seductive for the youths of the military schools at Warsaw and Kalisch, to be allowed to pass without an effort being made to regain that independence, for which, I believe, every Pole has long sighed. I was acquainted with several of the first families, and many delightful hours did I pass in their society; I found them hospitable and polite; in their social parties all restraint was banished, and every freedom of conversation permitted; many of my acquaintances are now holding high situations in the existing government, and some few, I perceive, were killed in the late revolution: I do not recollect in the Polish society ever to have met any Russian officers. I should conceive it extremely probable that the hopes of an amelioration in their government, which the Poles might have entertained while the Grand Duke was heir to

the throne of Russia, having been dissolved by his abdication, their submission to his rule might from that time be considered as forced and extremely precarious; any act on his part which might be construed into severity, was likely to inflame their irritated feelings into open rebellion.

I cannot take my leave of Warsaw, without expressing my very great obligations to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, for his marked attentions to me during my stay in that city, and his ready compliance with all my wishes. I believe that every British officer who visited Warsaw at the period to which I allude, was received in the same flattering manner, and every attention paid to them at the summer reviews. This same attention to British officers both my brother and self met with at Petersburgh from the present Emperor and brother, the Grand Duke Michael; as a proof of the conduct of the former, I shall give extracts from two letters I received from Sir William Crichton.

"His Imperial Highness (Nicolas) desires me farther to inform you that you can see the pontoons at the *Ecole du Génie* whenever you please, and that if you choose to assist at the mathematical lessons, or desire any other details with regard to that institution, they are perfectly open to you." "He (the Grand Duke) orders me to repeat his desire that you may visit the *Ecole du Génie* as often as you think proper, and offers to provide you with any details with regard to that establishment which you may desire."

I have merely mentioned the latter circumstances as a set-off to the reception our countryman is stated to have received at Warsaw, and which induced him, as the French nobleman says, to threaten the Grand Duke to return without spending his money in Russia.

H. D. T.

THE POLE'S ADIEU.

STAR of my soul, farewell!
I go to death and danger,
I haste to meet in conflict fell
The proud invading stranger.
I leave thee, love, to save
The land we dearly cherish;
To break the yoke that binds the brave,
To rescue, or to perish.

Star of my soul! thy light
No more will shine before me;
The flame of war glares redly bright,
Destruction hovers o'er me.
Yet mourn not, love, for me;
Remember, though we sever,
The patriot brave who fall will be
With glory crown'd for ever!

Charlton, Dover, Feb. 24th, 1831. E. S

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE LATE CAPT. PETER HEYWOOD, R.N.

"Opum contemptor, recti pervicax, constans adversus metus."

It is acknowledged that there are few departments of literature, which excite more attention than sketches of public characters, as they offer gratification to both laudable and perverse curiosity. Biography has been designated as—"history teaching by example"—and may exercise great influence upon society by exciting emulation, or admonishing vice. We are not, however, advocates for loosing the floodgates of anecdote; and the "making a man tell his own story," as the phrase runs, by the lazy and prolix practice of printing off letters and remarks *without reserve or selection*, though it may offer some apparent advantages, has a tendency to violate the confidence of epistolary correspondence, and pamper the base appetite for private scandal, which is but too general. On these grounds, we regret that autobiography is not more common amongst men who pass a life of vicissitude, for it would ensure to the public an enrolment of facts, useful in every point of view, whatever might be their dress.

The intelligent and popular subject of this memoir was born on the 6th of June 1773, at the Nunnery, a seat of his ancestors, near Douglas, in the Isle of Man. The family were of high respectability and opulence, his father being Deemster of Man, and Seneschal to the Duke of Athol. Habits of expense appear to have made inroads into domestic economy, and Mr. Heywood senior found it convenient to dispose of the estate; but we were repeatedly assured by the late Duke, that the transfer was illegal from having been transacted without the necessary act of Tinwald, and that in his opinion Capt. Heywood ought in justice to recover property to the amount of 2000*l.* a-year.

At the age of thirteen, young Heywood entered the naval service; and was unfortunately recommended by Sir Thomas Pasley, the husband of his paternal aunt, to the care of Lieut. Bligh, whose intended trip to Otaheite, for the benevolent purpose of transplanting the bread-fruit tree to our West India Colonies, seemed to offer one of the most pleasing voyages which a youth, warmed by the then universally read narratives of Cook, could possibly undertake. The wretched result is too well known to require a full repetition here; and for those who have not learnt the particulars, they are ably given in that meritorious chronicle of maritime events, "Marshall's Naval Biography." The disgusting details of the vindictive tyranny exercised in that ill-fated ship, as stated by Lieut. Marshall, we have heard corroborated on unquestionable authority. We knew that the officers fared in every way worse than the men, and that even young Heywood was kept at the mast-head no less than eight hours at one spell, in the worst weather which they encountered off Cape Horn!

The plausible narrative of Lieut. Bligh created a violent impression against the deluded crew of the Bounty; and the odium usually attached to such proceedings, gained additional strength from the skill and perseverance by which that mistaken commander succeeded in reaching land. It was held on this *ex-parte* evidence, that the crew

of the Bounty, by a tendency to magnify present evil and depreciate remote good, had perfidiously expelled an innocent and humane officer, from the sensual idea of exchanging course scanty diet, daily toil, and necessary discipline, for the unbounded gratifications supposed to exist at Otaheite. But subsequent events have proved these hasty speculations to be mere "matter of moonshine;" and we may here repeat what we have already advanced, that apologies for cruelty not only injure the service, but also cast a slur upon it, by an appearance of countenancing atrocity; for the retributive rod should be inflicted righteously. The real province of the useful biographer is to exalt virtue and expose vice; and it is only by searching beneath the surface, that hidden causes can be traced. Now, though nothing can excuse mutiny, we all know that it can arise but from one of these two sources, excessive folly, or excessive tyranny; therefore, as it is admitted that Bligh was no idiot, the inference is obvious. Not only was the "Narrative" which he published proved to be false in many material bearings, by evidence before a Court-Martial, but every act of his public life after this event, from his successive command of the Director, the Glatton, and the Warrior, to his disgraceful expulsion from New South Wales—was stamped with an insolence, an inhumanity, and coarseness, which fully developed his character.

But we must revert to the part which immediately concerned the subject of this sketch. The Bounty, having completed her cargo of bread-fruit trees, left Anamooka for Jamaica, on the 26th of April 1789. On the following day a dispute arose about provisions, a pregnant topic of contention where the commander was purser also, in which Bligh not only poured forth his usual threatening and opprobrious language, but accused the officers as well as men, of theft, and swore that he would make half of them jump overboard. On questioning Mr. Christian, the master's mate, as to some missing cocoanuts, that gentleman answered, "I know nothing of them, Sir, but I hope you don't think me so mean as to be guilty of stealing them." "Yes, you d—d hound," was the reply, "I do, you must have stolen them from me;" and calling the others villains and scoundrels, he ordered their grog to be stopped, and retired to his cabin. Much murmuring ensued; but the unmanly insult sank deepest into Christian's heart: this indiscreet youth was of a highly respectable family, and brother to the present Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. Being an expert officer, he had been doing lieutenant's duty the greater part of the voyage, but he now determined to quit the ship at all risks; and it is proved that he had prepared a stout plank and staves for a raft, as well as a bag of necessaries, with a determination, as the wind was still slack, of committing himself to the waves that night. Exhausted by mental anguish, he at last fell asleep, and not waking until called to relieve the watch at four o'clock on the morning of the 28th, forgetting the characteristic faith, honour, and subordination of a British sailor, he suddenly determined to raise a party, seize upon the commander and his known adherents, and turn them adrift in one of the boats. Under pretence of wanting to shoot a shark, he obtained the keys of the arm-chest from the gunner, and then effected his purpose without any resistance. Churchill, the master-at-arms, confined Messrs. Heywood and Stewart, the two youngest midshipmen, between

decks, till the excluded people in the boat had shoved off, and the deed, equally disgraceful to all parties, was accomplished by 8 A.M.

The first act of the mutineers was to steer for Toobouai, a small island to the southward of Otaheite, which Christian selected for a residence, as being unexposed to visits from European ships. But it was necessary to return to Mutania Bay for supplies; and to forward their views, they made the natives believe on arriving there, that they had fallen in with Capt. Cook, who was going to form a settlement at an adjacent island, and had dispatched them for all the live stock they could procure: a tale which commanded a very plentiful supply, for the name of our navigator was adored. Seventeen men, ten women, and a girl, also emigrated with them.

Poor Heywood, who was then only sixteen years of age, and of a reflecting mind, felt his compulsory association so severely, that he had secretly resolved to secrete himself until the Bounty's departure, and then await the arrival of some vessel from Europe. But his plan was frustrated by Mr. Christian's administering a solemn oath, by which the whole party were mutually bound to obtain the restoration of any run-aways, and then shoot them as deserters; and the resolute firmness of that misguided officer was too well known to be rashly trifled with.

The next attempt was to erect a fort at Toobouai, the natives of which seemed inimical to the projected settlement. Here Christian showed an energy worthy of a better cause, and with great spirit set the example of clearing the ground. During the progress of the work, he permitted but two men to sleep on shore at a time, nor would he allow of any holiday but the Sundays. In all respects he maintained the strictest discipline, and enforced his orders with such decision, that he obtained implicit obedience. On more than one occasion he was under the necessity of clapping a pistol to the head of a refractory seaman, a measure which generally carried conviction. It was his intention on completing the fort, to break up the Bounty; but the reluctance of some who had not been active in the mutiny, to perpetual exile, and the increasing hostility of the natives, compelled him to abandon his design. Here, again, Mr. Heywood's painful constraint and suffering led him to form a project, with Stewart and two others, to seize the largest boat, as soon as the ship's masts were got out, and having first destroyed her purchase blocks to prevent pursuit, to quit the island; but Christian's new resolution rendered such a hazardous attempt unnecessary. The people were summoned together, and a representation being made to them of the exigency of their affairs, they were desired, by show of hands, to decide upon farther proceedings. After much clamorous discussion, sixteen men resolved to be landed at Otaheite, with a fair proportion of the arms, ammunition and property, for which they agreed to cede the Bounty with all her sails and stores to Christian and his eight adherents. Accordingly, on the 27th of September 1789, they anchored for the third time in Mutania Bay, and having landed those who had so voted, the ship suddenly sailed in the night, with three natives, twelve women and a little girl, and was not heard of for many years. Conjecture had been very rife in its rumours, but nothing authentic was known till an American vessel accidentally touched at Pitcairn's island, and discovered the only sur-

viving mutineer, Adams—who with his interesting family and colony have since been frequently visited and described.

Meantime, Messrs. Heywood and Stewart, separating from the rest, claimed the protection of a former friend, an old chief, with whom they determined to remain, and await the arrival of some man-of-war, which they did not doubt would be sent from England in search of the Bounty. In this expectation, they declined taking any share in the construction of a schooner, in which the other fourteen hoped to reach Batavia, in time to join the next fleet to Europe. The vessel was completed in eight months, and the two youths could not but see the preparations for departure with intense anxiety. The natives, however, being eager for the aid of the English in quelling their intestine broils, positively refused to supply the requisite stock of provisions, and matting for sails, so that this object was totally defeated. But except in this instance, the treatment they received was as kind and hospitable as during the first visit, and the men resided with their *tayos* in different districts. Indeed, so great a contrast did the friendly attentions, which the distressed party received, form to what they had experienced since quitting England, that Heywood's susceptible mind was deeply touched,—and a copy of verses written by him and dated September 20th, 1790, which is now before us, gives strong evidence of the emotions he underwent.

After about a year and a half's residence, the general expectations were verified by the arrival of the Pandora, a frigate commanded by Capt. Edward Edwards, who was commissioned to search for the Bounty, and her people. The two midshipmen hastened on board to make themselves known, but, to their grief and astonishment, they were instantly put both legs in irons, under the opprobrious epithet of "piratical villains." The late worthy Robert Corner, Esq. so long the superintendant of Marine Police at Malta, and who was then a lieutenant of the Pandora, has often given us odious details of this voyage with sorrow and with shame; and he remarked that, on this occasion, the Captain seemed as much startled when these two ragged, sunburnt youths approached him, as if a thousand Malays had run at him with drawn creeses.

The Bounty's men being collected on board, were strongly handcuffed, and put into a kind of round-house only eleven feet long, built as a prison, and aptly named Pandora's box, and was entered by a scuttle in the roof, about eighteen inches square. It was erected on the after part of the quarter-deck, in order that its unhappy inmates might be prevented from any communication with the ship's company, or the natives who vainly commiserated their fate. Two sentinels stood constantly upon this den, with orders to shoot the first prisoner who should attempt to speak in the language of the Friendly Islands. The heat of such a place under a vertical sun, is easily understood by sailors; in fact, it was so intense, that the perspiration poured from them in streams, while filth, vermin, and hard fare, added to their miseries, and certainly formed punishment sufficient for the atonement of almost any crime.

Capt. Edwards having thus secured the men, whose greatest misfortune was to have such a pursuer, sailed to various other islands in quest of the Bounty, and, to aid in this purpose, he seized the schooner built

by the mutineers, and equipped her as a tender. No record of this cruise has been given to the public, except a disreputable catch-penny book by Hamilton, the Surgeon; but, indeed, the voyage and its narrator seem worthy of each other. In proof of this, witness its levity and obscenity, the unwarrantable shooting of an untutored savage, the passionate sending away of the jolly-boat to a lingering destruction,* and the absence of useful information in what might have been, with ninety-nine commanders out of a hundred, a highly interesting and instructive expedition.

Standing to the westward, the Pandora approached that singular coral structure, the "Barrier reef," between New Holland and New Guinea. This submarine wall seemed to extend across the visible space; but Lieut. Corner, who went a-head in a boat, soon ascertained that a sufficient opening existed for the ship to pass in safety. Capt. Edwards, however, who it appears cannot be canonized for resolution, delayed attempting it for more than two hours, in which time the currents had drifted them so near, that in bracing up to stand off, the ship struck upon a sharp pinnacle with such violence, that before the boats were hoisted out, she had eight feet water in the hold.

The scene which followed was so unlike what was to be expected from a British man-of-war, that we regret being obliged to proceed: and we have, moreover, been assured by several of the survivors, that but for the coolness and management of Corner, the whole of the ship's company must have been lost. It is also a fact, that he so far let his temper get the better of that unconditional respect which the naval service requires, that seeing the Captain and Surgeon sitting abaft on a hencoop, with a few necessaries in their hands, in readiness for going away,—he could not help captiously demanding whether "they were waiting for a coach?"

Three of the prisoners were now released in order to labour at the pumps, the others earnestly offered their assistance and made urgent entreaties to be allowed the chance of saving their lives; but instead of so moving a request being complied with, two additional guards were placed over them, with orders to shoot any who should endeavour to get rid of their fetters. Seeing no prospect of escape, they fell to prayer, and prepared to meet that fate, which the grinding and beating of the wreck taught them momentarily to expect.

About ten o'clock, the Pandora was washed over the reef in a fresh gale, with the loss of her rudder and part of the stern-post. It was now found that neither pumping nor baling could keep her afloat till daylight; means were, therefore, resorted to for the preservation of the crew, and every spar and buoyant article was thrown overboard to assist the men in reaching the boats, which had been purposely kept in the smoother water at some distance from the ship. Meantime no notice whatever was taken of the unhappy captives in the den, whose torture and suspense in so dreadful a confusion can scarcely be imagin-

* When this boat with a midshipman and several men had been inhumanly ordered from alongside, it was known that there was nothing in her but one piece of salt beef, compassionately thrown in by a seaman; and horrid as must have been their fate, the flippant surgeon, after detailing the disgraceful fact, adds—that this is the way the world was peopled!—or words to that effect, for we quote only from memory.

ed. In asserting this, we can confidently contradict the false statement made by the Surgeon, that they were attended to; for Capt. Edwards was affectingly beseeched by Mr. Heywood, to have mercy upon them, as he hastened over their sinking prison to make his own escape, the ship then lying on her broad side,—but the awful appeal was made to one over whom mercy held no sway. Fortunately, however, two of the men were possessed of better hearts; the master-at-arms secretly opened the scuttle, and threw in the key of the irons, while slipping into the sea from the roof of the "box," which enabled them to commence their own liberation. In this they were magnanimously assisted by William Moulter, a boatswain's mate, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, clung to the combings, and pulled the bilboe-boats through the shackles, saying that "he would either free them or go down with them."* This was scarcely effected when the ship sank, and in an instant nothing was visible but her top-mast heads, and the people who were floating around. Besides two seamen crushed to death, the humane master-at-arms and thirty-eight men were drawn into the abyss, amongst whom poor Mr. Stewart and three others of the Bounty perished, with their hands still manacled!

In this disaster Mr. Heywood was one of the very last who left the melancholy prison, into which the water was already streaming. Leaping into the sea, which was very rough, he fortunately reached a plank, and swam by its assistance till he was picked up by a boat, in a state of nudity, and conveyed to a small spit of sand, of but little elevation above the level of the waters. The survivors were found to amount to ninety-nine; and as some degree of repose was requisite before taking to the boats, sails were converted into tents for the Pandora's people. The prisoners, however, were most inhumanly kept at a distance from them, without the least covering to protect their naked bodies from the scorching rays of a vertical sun by day, and the chilling effects of heavy dews at night; and even a spare sail which was lying useless on the bank was refused them. Reduced almost to desperation, they buried themselves up to the necks in the sand, but this only exposed them to still greater torture, by occasioning the skin to blister and peel off. In addition to this alternation of heat and cold, they were sorely tormented by intense thirst; and it is matter of surprise how any of these unhappy men outlived their sufferings.

On the 31st of April 1791, the survivors quitted the reef, in four open boats, and during their passage of sixteen days to Coupang, were restricted to an allowance of two ounces of bread and a gill of wine, or water, per diem. Arrived at Coupang, the miserable and almost exhausted prisoners were closely confined in a loathsome prison of the castle, with a request from the British Captain to the Dutch Governor, to treat them with the utmost rigour. Meantime new fetters were made for them, on which occasion a captive King in chains was compelled to blow the bellows for the armourer. From thence they proceeded to Batavia in a wretched old Dutch Indiaman, the Rembang, in which they were again nearly lost; and during a stormy passage of

* This fine fellow, whose heroism is quite a cordial to the feelings in this deplorable picture, was afterwards promoted to the rank of warrant officer, through Capt. Heywood's grateful exertions.

about five weeks, the prisoners were occasionally released from their irons to labour at the pumps; but this privilege was extended only till their strength failed them, when they were again consigned to the bilboes, under a pig-sty!

From Batavia Mr. Heywood contrived by stealth to write to his friends in England, and express the Christian resignation which enabled him to bear up against the protracted and unmerited sufferings inflicted upon him. This document displays so manly and philosophic a mind, even at that early age, and under circumstances sufficient to sap a hero's fortitude, that we cannot but submit an extract.

"My sufferings I have not power to describe; but though they are great, yet I thank God for having enabled me to bear them without repining! I endeavour to qualify my affliction with these three considerations—first, my innocence, not deserving them; secondly, that they cannot last long; and thirdly, that the change may be for the better. The first improves my hopes; the second my patience; and the third my courage. I am young in years, but old in what the world calls adversity: and it has had such an effect as to make me consider it the most beneficial incident that could have occurred at my age. It has made me acquainted with three things which are little known, and as little believed, by any but those who have felt their effects:—First, the villainy and censoriousness of mankind; secondly, the futility of all human hopes; and thirdly, the happiness of being content in whatever station it may please Providence to place me. In short it has made me more of a philosopher than many years of a life spent in ease and pleasure could have done.

"As they will no doubt proceed to the greatest lengths against me, I being the only surviving officer, and they most inclined to believe a prior story, all that can be said to confute it, will probably be looked upon as mere falsity and invention. Should that be my unhappy case, and they resolved upon my destruction as an example to futurity, may God enable me to bear my fate with the fortitude of a man, conscious that misfortune, not any misconduct is the cause, and that the Almighty can attest my innocence! Yet why should I despond? I have, I hope, still a friend in that Providence which hath preserved me amidst many greater dangers, and upon whom alone I now depend for safety. God will always protect those who deserve it. These are the sole considerations which have enabled me to make myself easy and content under my past misfortunes.

"Though I have been nearly eight months in close confinement, in a hot climate, I have preserved my health in a most surprising manner, without the least indisposition, and am still perfectly well, in head as well as in body, but without any clothing, except one shirt and a pair of trowsers. I have, thank God, a contented mind, and am entirely resigned to his Divine will, which enables me to soar above the reach of unhappiness."

From Batavia the party proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, distributed in three Dutch ships, but the prisoners as badly accommodated as in the old Rembang, for every article of provision was of the worst quality, and the quantity issued equal only to one-fourth of the usual allowance. At length on the 19th of March 1792, Mr. Heywood enjoyed the comparative delight of being removed into the Gorgon, of 44 guns, for a passage from Table Bay to England; for the Captain, astonished at the needless severity which had been exercised, allowed him the indulgence of walking the deck for several hours a day, and at other times he was confined by only one leg. After reaching Spithead, he was on the 21st of June removed into the Hector to await his

trial, and was treated throughout by Capt. Montagu with the humane considerations which his misfortunes merited.

In the following September, the eventful ordeal took place, and few naval courts ever excited greater sympathy. In his defence Mr. Heywood produced a mass of circumstances in vindication of his conduct; and though he evidently was fully aware of his awful situation, he manifested all the collected firmness of conscious innocence. He very succinctly detailed the events of the fatal morning of the mutiny, and clearly demonstrated that every circumstance connected therewith, was entirely without his participation and beyond his control. He then described the painful anguish he experienced on his constrained association with the mutineers, and the restraints occasioned by the rashness of Fletcher Christian. Finally, he recounted his sufferings during a rigorous confinement of eighteen months; and we have been assured by witnesses of the fact, that there was scarcely a dry eye in the court, and that several members spoke with abhorrence of the cruelty of Edwards and the officers of the Pandora.

Although it became evident that young Peter took no active part in the mutiny, that fact was not sufficient to establish his innocence according to the Spartan tenour of naval law, which requires activity on the side of right. The man who stands neuter in such cases of danger, is equally culpable with the riotous offender, for a court-martial cannot admit of a medium. Heywood was, therefore, condemned to DEATH, a sentence which excited an unusually strong emotion in all who heard it delivered. The manner in which it was received by the youth himself will be best estimated by the following extract of a letter which he wrote to a friend of his afflicted family on the heart-rending occasion.

"On Wednesday the 12th instant, the awful trial commenced, and I now communicate to you the melancholy issue of it, which, as I desired my friend Mr. Graham to inform you of immediately, will be no dreadful news to you. The morning lowers, and all my hope of *worldly* joy is fled far from me! On Tuesday the 18th instant, the dreadful sentence of *death* was pronounced upon me! to which, (being the decree of that Divine Providence who first gave me breath,) I bow my devoted head, with that fortitude, cheerfulness, and resignation, which is the duty of every member of the Church of our blessed Saviour and Redeemer CHRIST JESUS. To him alone I now look up for succour, in full hope, that perhaps a few days more will open to the view of my astonished and fearful soul, his kingdom of eternal and incomprehensible bliss, prepared only for the righteous of heart. I have not been found guilty of the slightest act of the detestable crime of mutiny, but am doomed to die for not being active in my endeavours to suppress it." . . . "As this is too tender a subject for me to inform my unhappy and distressed mother and sisters of, I trust, dear Sir, you will either show them this letter, or make known to them the truly dreadful intelligence, in such a manner as, assisted by your wholesome and paternal advice, may enable them to bear it with Christian fortitude. The only worldly feelings I am now possessed of, are for their happiness and welfare; but even these, in my present situation, I must endeavour, with God's assistance, to eradicate from my heart. How hard soever the task! I must strive against cherishing any temporal affections."

The same post which bore the letter from which the above extract is taken, also conveyed the consoling tidings from Mr. A. Graham, who

had attended the whole trial, that the life of his young friend was perfectly safe, from the unusually strong terms in which the Court had recommended him to the Royal mercy. Five long and lingering weeks however elapsed, during which Mr. Heywood sent to Lord Chatham, then presiding at the Admiralty, a critical examination of the principal points of the evidence upon which he had been convicted; and the unsoundness of it was proved so convincingly, as to add great weight to the recommendation for mercy. At length, on the 27th of October, Capt. Montagu, who had taken great interest in his young prisoner, had the happiness to communicate to him His Majesty's *free and unconditional pardon.* To this he added a few monitory observations, which produced the following reply, and the bearing of his subsequent life has fully testified its sincerity.

"Sir,—When the sentence of the law was passed upon me, I received it, I trust, as became a man; and if it had been carried into execution, I should have met my fate, I hope, in a manner becoming a Christian. Your admonition cannot fail to make a lasting impression on my mind. I receive with gratitude my Sovereign's mercy, for which my future life shall be faithfully devoted to his service."

During the whole of this arduous trial, Mr. Heywood, although considerably shaken in health, preserved an astonishing serenity of mind, was cheerful in conversation, and even composed an Otaheitan Vocabulary, which proved of the highest service to the Missionaries who went out in the Duff.

It might be supposed that the taste he had had of sea life would have fully cloyed his appetite, and that the two commanders he had fallen under, would have given him a disgust to the whole. He had, however, determined to redeem his character, and the personal kindnesses of the greater part of those distinguished officers who had sat on his court-martial, filled him with gratitude. Indeed, Lord Hood, who presided on the melancholy occasion, earnestly recommended him to embark again as a midshipman, without delay, and nobly offered to take him under his own patronage in the Victory.

After passing a few months in the bosom of his family, Mr. Heywood was restored to perfect health and spirits; he therefore renewed his naval career, by joining the Bellerophon, of 74 guns, in May 1793. The ship was then commanded by his uncle, Commodore Pasley, and the behaviour of all the officers was such as to form a remarkable contrast to his former experience. He was soon afterwards placed with the Hon. Capt. Legge, in the Niger frigate, with whom he served till the September following, when he became signal midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, a first rate, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, then Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet. He thus had the satisfaction of serving under the immediate inspection of several of the members of his late court-martial, and this enabled him to prove himself worthy of the attentions he had received. In the event he not only received additional proofs of their approbation, but a well-founded esteem arose, which continued through their respective lives.

During the protracted actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and the decisive battle of the 1st of June 1794, Mr. Heywood had the honour

of serving as Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Snape Douglas; and here he displayed a cool, collected, and courageous character. On the return of the victorious fleet to Spithead, he was still more distinguished by being selected as one of the two Midshipmen appointed to attend the side for the King whenever he visited the ship; and it was observed that His Majesty regarded him with a very favourable eye.

Doubts were now started as to whether the late critical situation of Mr. Heywood would interfere with his prospect of promotion. An eminent lawyer summed up his opinion by observing that, "An offence attended with judgment of death, having been pardoned by His Majesty, the supposed offender is in this case in the same situation as if no such judgment had ever been passed." And the point was farther settled in August 1794, by Earl Howe presenting him, in a friendly and flattering manner, with an order to act as Lieutenant on board the Robust, of 74 guns. But this vacancy proving to have been already filled up, he was not confirmed in that rank till the 9th of March 1795.

On the 7th of April in the same year, Lieut. Heywood joined the Nymphe, a fine 40-gun frigate, commanded by Capt. George Murray; and had the satisfaction of being in the advanced squadron, on the 23rd of June, when three French line-of-battle ships were taken off L'Orient by Lord Bridport.

When the Nymphe was paid off, our Lieutenant received an appointment to the Fox frigate, and after remaining some time in the North Sea, proceeded in her to India. Continuing First-Lieutenant till June 1798, he then removed with Capt. Pulteney Malcolm into the Suffolk, 74, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Peter Rainier, to whom Lord Spencer had recommended him for promotion, on the best basis—that of "gallantry and propriety of conduct."

The warm-hearted old Admiral soon became greatly attached to the Lieutenant, whose story and early misfortunes excited much prepossession in his favour; indeed, his exemplary zeal and merit, with the virtuous principles which he manifested, proved him one of the most valuable officers in the Navy; and his skill, both as a seaman and navigator, were now indisputably of the highest order. With a view of marking his favourable opinion of these qualities, and procuring him promotion, the Admiral, in May 1799, appointed him to the Amboyna, an armed brig, for the express purpose of carrying home the intelligence of the fall of Seringapatam; but to Heywood's mortification, he found that the Governor-General had already sent away the dispatches in a merchant vessel. In consequence of this disappointment he returned to the Suffolk, where he remained till August 1800, when he was promoted to the command of the Vulcan bomb, and sent in an armed transport to join her at Amboyna.

From thence he visited many of the Spice Islands, and amongst others called upon his old friends at Coupang, whose astonishment was great, as may be supposed, at seeing the late wretched prisoner return in command of a King's ship! Here Capt. Heywood commenced that well-known series of latitudes and longitudes of the various ports in the Eastern seas, by which their geography has since been corrected. These he continued till 1805, with the skill and indefatigable ardour which at once stamped his individual reputation, and reflected honour

on the service in general. His scientific attainments, however, did not save him from a severe mortification, which we have often heard him bitterly regret. The late Capt. Astle, then commanding the Virginie, being the senior officer, ordered the Vulcan to Madras, directing her to proceed between Timor and Timorlout, and thence by the open sea. On this our commander ventured to represent that, in the space from Timor to New Holland, the N.W. monsoon was constantly between W.N.W. and W.S.W. with a heavy sea, hard squalls, gloomy weather, and a constant current to the eastward; that shoals and reefs, both known and unknown, were to be expected, and that the sailing qualities of the Vulcan were so indifferent, that the idea of carrying dispatches by that route was inconsistent. He also showed that in the Java Sea, the same monsoon was broken into variable winds, while the water was smoother, and the aid of tides to be taken advantage of; and what was more, refreshments to be every where obtained. But the Commodore was one of those sturdy Rough-knots who did not much relish the "march;" he considered lunar observations as a species of legerdemain, and held that it was presumptuous to say what wind would blow at any particular time. In this discussion, as he had so very junior an officer to contend with, he scorned to strike; and all that he would listen to, was Heywood's advice that duplicates of the dispatches should be sent by a country ship then going to Madras through the island channels, and which, by the way, arrived nearly two months before him.

Meantime, the poor old Vulcan bent her weary way into the Channel formed by Timor and New Holland; and the mass of soundings on our present charts, mark the time she continued standing from side to side, between the Sahol Bank and *Vulcan* Point, a head-land which they thought they never could clear. After driving about amongst the Dampier Shoals, and the various coral reefs of the vicinity, he at last reached Madras; but what with hunger, thirst, sickness, and death, his ship was almost as melancholy as the Pandora had been.

Capt. Heywood afterwards commanded the Trincomalee of 18 guns, Trident of 64, and Leopard of 50, in which latter ship he surveyed the east coast of Ceylon, with the dangerous shoals called the Bassas. His confirmation to the rank of Post-Captain took place on the 5th of April 1803, and he was appointed to the Dédaigneuse, a 36-gun frigate. In this ship he encountered a furious typhoon, in which she was totally dismasted, and only preserved from destruction by the singular union of coolness and resource which constituted the talent of the Captain. While the Dédaigneuse was refitting at Macao, he contrived to find time to make an excellent survey of the Typa. The nautical remarks and local descriptions which he made, of all parts of the Indian Ocean, have contributed largely to the excellence of the great work published by his friend James Horsburgh, Esq. the present Hydrographer to the East India Company.

The death of the Captain's elder brother, together with his own debilitated state of health, rendering his immediate return to England indispensable, he obtained permission to resign his ship. On this occasion the worthy Admiral observed,—"I cannot help testifying my sincere regret on parting with so able and active an officer as yourself, from the squadron I have the honour to command; and I request your

acceptance of my best wishes for the successful accomplishment of the business that has been the occasion of it."

In the autumn of the following year, we find him again afloat, as flag-captain to his old commander, Sir G. Murray, in the Polyphemus of 64 guns. With him he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence with the expedition to Rio de la Plata, to attempt the recovery of Buenos Ayres. The miscarriage of our military operations, and their causes, are too well known to require farther mention here. Yet, notwithstanding his hurried hourly occupations, the close observation of the Captain was such, that he produced a set of directions for the navigation of that great æstuary.

Capt. Heywood continued to command the Polyphemus, until Admiral Murray hauled down his flag in 1808. He was afterwards appointed acting, in the Donegal, a fine 80-gun ship, during the absence of his friend, and former commander, Capt. Pulteney Malcolm. In March 1809, he received the thanks of the Admiralty for his gallantry in presence of a French squadron, and the part he bore in the destruction of three frigates belonging to it, at Sable d'Olonne.

In May of the same year, our officer commissioned the Nereus, in which ship he conveyed the remains of Lord Collingwood from the Mediterranean. He was then dispatched to Buenos Ayres, and there, during about two years, by his peculiar energy and unremitting attention to the advancement of the mutual commercial interests, he obtained the warmest acknowledgments of all parties, on his bidding them adieu in 1812. But our Government so fully appreciated his talents of conciliating contentions, that the Nereus was sent back to the station, where, after continuing about a year, he was removed by the Admiral into the Montagu, of 74 guns, and shortly afterwards sailed for England. Nothing could exceed the regret of the British merchants at this change; they petitioned both the Ambassador, and the Admiral, and, moreover, wrote to the Admiralty in terms of the highest eulogy on the Captain's judicious and impartial conduct; and they entreated, if the service would admit of it, that he might be restored to them. They also mentioned the meritorious manner in which he had gained the respect and confidence of the Spanish authorities; and declared that it was to his influence they owed the permission of sending their remittances home in specie, without risk. But a line-of-battle ship being considered ineligible for that service, he was ordered into the North Sea, under the orders of his present Majesty, until the restoration of Louis XVIII. The Montagu accompanied the Bourbons to their native shores, and then sailed for Bourdeaux to embark a part of the British army. On arriving in England he hoisted the flag of Sir T. B. Martin, and had the honour of leading the fleet through the various manœuvres exhibited in the grand Naval Review before the Allied Sovereigns.

On intelligence being received of Napoleon's escape from Elba, Capt. Heywood was ordered to the Mediterranean station, where he was directed to co-operate with the Austrians against Murat. After the expulsion of the usurper, he convoyed an expedition from Naples to Genoa and Marseilles; from whence he proceeded to Gibraltar, where the port duties devolved upon him as senior officer. Here his habits of ship-keeping proved very timely; for the report of the Ister

having run on shore near Cape de Gata, had scarcely arrived, when the Montagu was seen under way, and to the timely assistance he ordered and afforded, was mainly owing the preservation of that fine frigate.

Whilst at Gibraltar, two Otaheitan youths were brought to him by his friend, Capt. Godfrey, of the Arachne. These poor fellows had been kidnapped and ill-treated on board a merchant ship, whence they were rescued; their agitation, and the astonishment they expressed on being addressed in their native language, was singularly interesting to every one present, but how much more so to Capt. Heywood himself, by thus harrowing up the recollection of those painful vicissitudes of his early life.

In February 1816, the Montagu accompanied Lord Exmouth in that gratifying mission along the Barbary shores, which produced the release of nearly two thousand Christian slaves. At Tripoli, another instance of his watchfulness occurred; a heavy N.W. wind coming on, while the Admiral and most of his captains were on shore, the whole squadron began to drive, and some of them heeled over prodigiously. We ran to the top of the Consul's house, which overlooks the roads, where Lord Exmouth and Sir J. Brisbane soon made their appearance also. "My Lord," we said, "the Montagu is under sail"—"Oh! as for Heywood," he replied, "no fear of him, what are the others doing?"

On the return of the squadron to England, his ship was ordered to Chatham, and there paid off, on the 16th of July 1816. Since this period, Capt. Heywood did not serve afloat, wishing, as he declared, to make room for some of the "young men." Lord Melville, in the kindest manner, offered him the command in Canada, and even declined receiving his first refusal; but having served during the whole of the two wars with zeal and devotion, he respectfully requested to have a spell, until his services should be more essential.

This excellent and useful officer feeling his mind now at ease, and the pledge which he had given to Capt. Montagu, as we have stated, virtually redeemed by the prospect of a durable peace—married an amiable lady, to whom he had long been engaged. In the charms of domestic life he cultivated his natural bent for the arts and sciences; and it is only with a view of not encroaching on the limits of this article, that we do not, at present, touch upon the various papers which he published. His health and spirits had been unusually good, considering his former sufferings; but a serious illness in 1827 indicated by unerring symptoms that all was not right in the region of the heart. Still he rallied, and though reduced in strength, and aware that he carried about with him what would prove his death, sustained himself with wonderful fortitude. But a severe cold last year brought on a spitting of blood, which though in itself subdued, was followed by unconquerable strides of his complaint. This occasioned such severe suffering, accompanied by dropsy of the limbs, that latterly he became at times unconscious of those around him, and finally fell into a stupor, which, after a few days, terminated his mortal career. This event happened on the morning of the 10th of February last; and a numerous circle of friends have to deplore the loss of a man of sound judgment and a sincere Christian.

A quarter of a century's acquaintance may entitle us to speak of our friend's character with some degree of certainty, and we can safely add, that purity of morals, adherence to fixed principles, and singleness of heart, were prominent features therein. It is little more than three years since he called upon us one morning, in no pleasant mood, having just discovered that upwards of 2000*l.* obtained from him under false pretences,—and which he had advanced under the idea of benefiting the son of an old friend,—were fraudulently involved in an insolvency. While relating the way in which he had been deceived, he suddenly exclaimed, "But it is not the money that I care so much about, as that it gives another proof that we cannot trust one another!"

Capt. Heywood was in figure rather above the middle size, of a spare habit, yet extremely "well built." With good features, he had a serious cast of countenance; but it brightened up in argument. Averse to large parties, he enjoyed in elegant hospitality the visits of his select friends, and at such times his conversation became lively and energetic. He was a solid reader, and digested well the matter, so as to compare with ease at any after-period; and this accounts for the consistent firmness with which he maintained his opinions.

In conclusion, we beg to make a quotation from a copy of verses presented to him by the crew of the Montagu, when he paid her off:—

> "Farewell to thee, HEYWOOD! a truer one never
> Exercis'd rule o'er the sons of the wave;
> The seamen who serv'd thee, would serve *thee* for ever,
> Who sway'd, but ne'er fetter'd, the hearts of the brave!"

THE SAILOR'S SONG.

BY MRS. CORNWELL BARON WILSON.

My bounding bark! I fly to thee!
I 'm wearied of the peopled shore!
I long to hail the swelling sea,
My home of liberty once more!
A sailor's life of reckless glee,
That *only* is the life for me!

I was not born for lighted halls,
Or the gay revel's palling sound;—
My music is, when OCEAN calls,
And echoing rocks the cry resound!
The wand'ring sailor's life of glee,
That only is the life for me!

I was not born for fashion's slave,
Or the dull city's drudging strife;
Be mine, the spirit-stirring wave,
And hardy sailor's careless life;
A life of freedom on the sea—
That only is the life for ME!

SKIRMISH IN THE BALKAN.

BY CAPT. JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, (LATE) 16TH LANCERS.

A CLEAR harvest moon rose in silvery radiance over the rugged cliffs which skirted one of the passes of the far-famed Balkan, and the scene, though in repose, was one of stern wildness. Gradually as the Queen of Night mounted to the zenith, the gloom which had previously obscured the varied features of the hills was dissipated; the broad shadows which were flung across the ravines became narrower, and disclosed the broken ground to where the rills of water were glistening and gurgling over the enamelled stones.

The vegetation was stunted, and it was evident from the forms of the low oak trees and brushwood, that the soil was scanty, and that the biting blasts of a Scythian winter prevailed here with relentless severity: besides, in the end of summer, the cold and damp night air renders these regions peculiarly insalubrious, and causes fevers, which too frequently terminate fatally. No flocks were seen lying in the sheltered nooks, or fires from the shepherd's cottage, and the distant barking of the watchful guardian of the fold, which used continually to be heard on the approach of strange feet, was now silent.

The Turks had long before swept away every living thing that could be of the slightest use to the invaders, and even the dry grass had been set fire to, in order to impede as much as possible their advance, but the Russian horses, like their riders, were accustomed to scanty fare, and chopped furze, with (occasionally) barley, supported a sufficient number for outpost duty. But the patient bullocks, conveying the provisions and warlike stores, continually fell under their loads, and great numbers of them perished miserably. It was painful to witness on the line of march the tortures to which they were subjected, when, worn out with fatigue and hunger, they sunk down on the flinty road. First a shower of blows fell on their projecting bones from stick or thick Tartar whip, accompanied with loud shouts, and a volley of oaths, from their unfeeling drivers; then the tail was twisted nearly off; this torture might produce a slight exertion on the part of the helpless animal, but again with a groan it sunk before its persecutors, and in the end, fire would be applied, if it could be conveniently obtained. Many of the carcases of the over-driven bullocks, conspicuous from their white hair, were observed among the rocks near the mountain paths, and the ominous croak of the ravens also indicated where they lay.

The nature of the district we traverse has always a great influence in raising or depressing our spirits. When we first find ourselves on a widely extended plain, we feel animated with the desire to push onwards, and like the Arab exulting in the desert, we "devour the ground with the glad hoofs of our steed." But when we see but a short way before us, as among entangled forests and the winding paths among the silent hills, we are awe-struck and melancholy, and though our attention may be continually arrested by the diversified forms under which nature may present herself, yet we pursue our journey watchful and anxious, particularly when we expect to see a lurking enemy in every thicket, the gleam of arms behind every rock, or to

hear the sharp music of the whistling bullet. Thus it was, whilst traversing the fastnesses of that mighty chain which extends from the shores of the stormy Euxine to the waters of the Adriatic.

Swiftly walk over the western wave,
Spirit of night!
Out of thy misty eastern cave,
Where all the long and lone daylight
Thou wovest dreams of joy and fear,
Which makes thee terrible and dear—
Swift be thy flight!

In a hollow way, several dark masses are seen moving with regulated step, and the moon's rays presently strike on the spear heads of a few Cossacks, who, in advance of the others, begin to ascend an acclivity; they move forward cautiously, wrapped in their long grey cloaks; are earnestly praying for daylight, and continually looking to the right and left, "with the beard on the shoulder," to detect the ambuscade. From the infantry, flankers have been sent out to scour the brushwood on the left, and silence reigns over the march, until the increasing chilliness of the air, and the waning light of the Cynthian goddess announce the approach of dawn.

The mountain path became more rugged, and huge masses of rock, which had fallen from the impending heights, seemed to bar further progress. When two of the Cossacks in advance had neared a group of these, they descended below them in order to round them at a safe distance, but they had only time to get a short way down the steep descent, and their horses were slipping under them amongst the loose stones, when several white turbans were seen amongst the rocks, tophaiks were levelled, and half-a-dozen shots took effect on one of the troopers, and sent him and his steed rolling to the bottom of the precipice; the survivor wheeled round and scrambled back to his companions, who also went to the right about, and shouting, galloped in a confused mass to the head of the column of infantry.

A halt was now ordered, and all the flankers and stragglers fell in. The men spoke in low anxious whispers to one another, crossed themselves, repeating at the same time the *Gospodeen Pameel*, "The Lord have mercy upon us;" then fixed the skirts of their great-coats round their waists, and drawing their ramrods, ascertained that the cartridge was "home." The commandant dismounted, and went along the column to observe that every one was in his place, and giving a few directions to the officers, which were answered by the *Sloushaiou*, "I hear you," he returned to the head of the column.

From the chambers of the East, the light was now sufficiently strong to enable the commandant to see the nature of the obstacles in front; and, accordingly, a party was sent up the face of the hill to take the enemy in flank, whilst the main body resumed its march to attack in front. When the party on the hill got above the rocks from which the shots had proceeded, they immediately opened their fire upon them, which was answered by a volley and shouts of "Ullah!" Several of the Russians fell, and rolled down groaning to the road, and a few Turks dashed out and finished them with their atagans; whilst the rest stoutly maintained themselves behind their natural breastwork, until the head of the Russian column also attacked them in front, when they

hastily quitted their post, and holding up their petticoat trowsers with one hand, and their arms in the other, they ran up the hill, whilst a body of Delhis, or cavalry, retreated along the road.

A Kaia, or leader of the Turkish infantry, followed in rear of his men, distinguished by his imposing turban and richly embroidered scarlet jacket: one of the under officers of the Russians took deliberate aim at him, and brought him down with a ball through his thigh, and then ran at him with his bayonet; the unfortunate Osmanlee was lying on the ground on his back, and, grasping the weapon aimed at his breast, he pushed it from him; the under-officer tried in vain to accomplish his purpose, and they were in this situation when a subaltern came up, who knowing that if the Turk was not bayoneted by the under-officer, he would be thrust at by the others who were rapidly coming up, (for they were unable to make prisoners, having no means of securing them,) he turned to a soldier, and to put the Kaia out of pain, he ordered him to be shot. A musket was accordingly put to his side, and the soul of the true believer winged its way to the abode of the Houris.

The Turks had now altogether disappeared, and the march was continued uninterruptedly till the country became more open, and a scattered Bulgarian village was seen in the midst of a small plain. It was necessary to reconnoitre this, to ascertain if any of the enemy had taken post in it, and the Cossacks were again ordered to the front; they accordingly pricked on their long-tailed and shaggy galloways, and approached the village; the infantry followed, on whose right there was still a good deal of broken ground. Suddenly, amongst the ravines, appeared the high cylindrical black caps of the Delhis, and before the Russians had time to complete their square, a cloud of horsemen was upon them. With reckless and headlong impetuosity, the Turks dashed over the rugged surface, clearing with ease what seemed impracticable obstacles. It was a gallant sight, and one of high excitement. The Russians were in confusion, while on came the Delhis, in their loose and warlike costume, seated high in their peaked saddles, and goading on their willing steeds with the angle of their shovel stirrups, and brandishing aloft their scimetars. Their Aga was mounted on a milk-white charger, and loudly encouraged his followers to exterminate the Giaours, and send them to Eblis: they drove at full speed close to the Russians, then suddenly pulled up, and the most forward of them curvetting and lunging their horses, discharged their pistols; they then wheeled round to attack the rear of the infantry, and succeeded in sabring a few; but by this time the Russian files had closed up, and a volley from the third rank caused some of the Delhis to bite the dust, and the rest took themselves off as rapidly as they had advanced.

At the commencement of the attack of the Delhis, the Cossacks had galloped back to the left flank of the infantry, and after the Turks had disappeared, set to work as usual to plunder the killed and wounded. The girdles were unrolled, and the piastres greedily clutched, whilst a blow from the butt-end of a pistol would silence all resistance, till the spoils were safely deposited in one of the wallets which depended from the Cossack saddle; and though the infantry had borne the brunt of the skirmish, their mounted brethren carried off all the booty.

The column now hastily advanced upon the village, near which by

the way side a clear fountain gushed from double pipes into a stone trough. The Cossacks with their usual cunning stopped here to water, whilst the infantry attained the low gate-way, behind which a few trees rose: scarcely had the head of the column got within the gate, when a sharp fire was opened upon it, from the verandahs of two or three houses, which staggered the Russians, but the fire was returned, and through the trees several wounded Turks were observed leaning on their tophaiks, and extended on the ground under a low stone wall; presently, the discharges of the Turks slackened, and a few dropping shots only were given, and then entirely ceased; the village was evacuated and the Russians established themselves in it.

The Cossacks again had the best of it; for unrivalled as marauders, they were not long in ferreting out concealed grain and even fowls, by imitating the crowing of cocks: they regaled themselves sumptuously, whilst the infantry were necessitated to content themselves with their black bread and salt. In attempting to draw water from the well in the centre of the village, the bucket, after striking on a soft substance at the bottom, came up empty, and on lowering a lighted stick to ascertain the cause of this, a dead body was seen floating in the water, which had been dropped in by the retreating enemy, and caused the Russians to look elsewhere for the means of alleviating their thirst.

Until the detachment was joined by a division of the army, it occupied the village, the cottages of which were constructed of wattles, the basket-work plastered with mud, and the roof thatched with straw; each house was surrounded with a wicker enclosure, so that by cutting down trees and placing them with the branches pointed outward to form abbatis between the intervals of the houses, and barricading the approaches with overturned arubas or waggons, the Turks were prevented from attempting to dislodge their opponents.

During the late contest in the Turkish territory, there were many affairs similar to the above, and until the Balkan had been fairly passed by the road skirting the Black Sea, the Turks valiantly disputed their ground with the invaders. Though the Tacticoes or disciplined troops laboured under great disadvantages, having neither a staff to direct them, a commissariat to maintain them, nor field hospitals, yet they frequently made a gallant stand and fired with considerable precision of aim. The greater number of the Tacticoes were mere boys, from Asia Minor, and if the Sultan had only given them a smarter uniform, the service would have been more popular than it was. The Turks are vain of their persons, and certainly display great taste in their dress, which consisting of embroidered jacket and vests, ample trousers and silken turban surrounding a red fez or scull cap, makes a handsome picture. It is not to be supposed then, that they would relish being stripped of their embroidery and picturesque head gear, and reduced to a plain blue or brown jacket and simple fez, which last caused the Tacticoes to look as if they had just been roused out of sleep, and were walking about in their night caps. The irregulars were allowed to dress as they liked best, and were in a better humour in consequence. For all old soldiers know the importance that aspirants attach to uniform, and a wise leader will be careful to select one which will be generally relished.

1st Dec. 1830.

A GALLEY YARN.

The United Service Journal, though launched during the "piping time"* of peace, occasionally presents its readers with some of the dashing incidents which still chequer a life of naval or military adventure; and no branch of the public service has been more rife in such incidents, than has the squadron which so perseveringly endeavours to suppress the flesh traffic of poor Africa. The gallantry of the lads of the Primrose, the Black Joke, the Conflict, and many others, have been duly recorded in official documents; but inquiry into "further particulars," has proved that their success in combat was not purchased by animal courage alone, but by the cool bravery of the British tar being accompanied with a happy union of professional skill, and indomitable energy of mind.

The horrors brought to light, by the several captures, are such as harrow the feelings, and sicken humanity. That schooner, or "man-of-war thing" of a vessel, the Monkey, of seventy-five tons, and twenty-six men, armed only with a pivot twelve-pounder, gallantly engaged and carried the Midas, a formidable brig of 360 tons, eight heavy guns, and a crew of fifty-seven stout "cut-throat looking" fellows. Lieut. Sherer, on securing her, discovered that she had sailed from the river Bonny, with 557 slaves *packed* away in the hold and between decks. Of these no less than 157 had sunk of grief and its consequences on the passage; after the capture, in a period of only thirteen days, 107 more, maddened by terror and sickness, jumped overboard, or expired; 44 died at Havannah on the following week; and in a month and a half, a hundred more had found refuge in the grave. To such a deplorable state of emaciation were these unhappy beings reduced, that in getting them out of the hold for burial, their bodies would scarcely hold together!

The success of Sherer's action was mainly owing to the only gun he had being mounted on a pivot, and his promptitude in administering its contents,—for this admirable mode gives unspeakable advantage to those who adopt it. This was eminently proved in the well-fought conflict which took place off the coast of Cuba, between the Pickle, a schooner of 120 tons, armed with a pivot eighteen-pounder and two carronades, and the Boladora, a rakish slaver of 235 tons, and four long guns,—being pierced for sixteen. Here thirty-seven of our seamen were opposed to sixty-two foreigners; yet besides dismasting their enemy by a well-directed fire, they killed ten men, and wounded four, with a loss on their own side of one killed and ten wounded, three of the latter mortally. On taking possession, Lieut. M'Hardy, who had suspected his opponent to be a pirate, found she was from Popee, on the west coast of Africa, with 335 miserable slaves stowed away in her. It also appeared, from the state of the vessel's hull, spars, and rigging, that every shot from the pivot gun must have told.

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* Pray is it from this lugubrious designation that the elegant and poetical phrase of "piping your eye" originated?

Capt. Broughton's excellent letter is before the public; but some additional particulars will be found in the following

GALLEY YARN.

Come all you gallant sailors bold, that to the seas belong,
Oh listen unto me, my boys, while I recount my song;
'Tis concerning of an action that was fought the other day,
By the saucy little Primrose, on the coast of Africa.

One evening, while we the deep with gentle breezes plough,
A sail is seen from our mast-head, hard on the weather bow;
The gloom of night now coming on, of her we soon lose sight,
But down she bears, about five bells, as if prepared for fight.

Yet here she overreach'd herself, and prov'd she was mistaken,
Thinking by passing in the dark, that she could save her bacon;
For British tars don't lose a prize, by fault in looking out,
So we brought her to, with much ado, at eleven o'clock about.

All hands were call'd to quarters, our guns were clear'd away,
And every man within the ship, was anxious for the fray;
Our first lieutenant went on board, her hold to overhaul,
And found them training of their guns, to the boatswain's pipe and call.

To get near the main hatchway, our officer contrives,
But some ruffian-looking rascals surrounded him with knives;
For well they knew we peace must keep, unless that we could tell
That slaves were actually on board, detecting them by smell.

Striving this object to attain, he firm resistance met,
So then return'd on board in haste, fresh orders for to get;
Says he, "It is a spanking ship, I 'm sure that she has slaves,
And bears from sacred house and home, the wretches o'er the waves."

"Oh! very well!" our Captain cries, "for her we will lie by,
And on the morrow's coming dawn, a palaver we will try;
For should we now attempt to make a pell-mell night attack,
I fear our fight would heavy fall upon the harmless black."

So early the next morning, we gently edged away,
Our Captain hail'd the stranger ship, and unto her did say—
"If you don't send your boat on board, and act as I desire,
Although you bear the flag of Spain, into your hull I 'll fire."

The Slaver swore that all our threats should not his courage scare,
And that th' assault of such a sloop was quite beneath his care:
Our Captain calls, "Stand by, my lads! and when I give the word,
We slap off two smart broadsides, and run her right on board."

The signal then was given, a rattler we let fly,
And many a gloomy Spaniard upon her decks did die:
"Now fire again! my British boys, repeat the precious dose,
For round and grape, when plied so well, they cannot long oppose."

Now peals the roar of battle strife, now British hearts expand,
And now the anxious sailor pants to combat hand to hand;
With grapnels and with hawsers, we lash'd her to our beam,
Although the muzzles of our guns did o'er our bulwarks gleam.

"Away, my men!" the Captain cries, "'tis just the time to board,"
Upon her decks we jump'd amain, with tomahawk and sword;
The conflict now was sharp and fierce, for clemency had fled,
And streams of gore mark'd every blow—the dying and the dead.

Our Captain heads the daring band, to make the Velos strike,
But soon received a dangerous thrust, from a well-hove boarding pike.
We thought 'twas all "clue up" with him, although he cheer'd us on,
And we determined, every man, the Slaver should be won.

We beat them on the main deck, till they could no longer stand,
When our leader sings out "Quarter!" some mercy to command;
But now the sherry which we made, with panic fill'd the horde,
For some dived down the hatchways, and some leap'd overboard.

Close to their scudding heels our lads did their attentions pay,
Cutlass in hand, to hold their own—to capture more than slay;
Through slippery gore we fought our way, the quarter-deck to gain,
And in loud cheers her mizen peak soon lost the flag of Spain.

Our prize we found was frigate-built, from Whydah she sail'd out,
With near six hundred slaves on board, and eight score seamen stout;
Equipp'd with stores of every sort, the missile war to wage,
And twenty long guns through her ports seem'd frowning to engage.

Of those that were made prisoners, they all were put abaft,
And we with well-arm'd sentinels paraded fore and aft;
We pick'd up all the slaughter'd men, and hove them in the deep,
Where, full in number fifty, they take their final sleep.

And twenty more disabled Dons, with eyelet holes and scars,
Were treated by our surgeon, the same as our own tars;
For when they struck no time was lost, to the Primrose they were sent,
And arms, and legs, and broken heads, strict ordeal underwent.

Our chief was badly wounded, likewise the master too,
One midshipman, the boatswain, and nine of our ship's crew;
Besides three seamen killed outright, who thus resign'd their breath,
And in the hour of vict'ry gain'd a patriotic death.

So now my story to conclude, although beyond my might—
I write these lines to let you know, how loyal tars can fight;
So toast the health of those brave lads that bore the palm away,
And beat the Spanish ship Velos on the coast of Africa.

A POPULAR VIEW OF FORTIFICATION AND GUNNERY.

NO. VIII.

THE next subject on which we have to touch, is the destruction of revêtements and buildings by the explosive force of gunpowder.

Revêtements are most effectually destroyed by making chambers in rear of the masonry; usually in every counterfort, or in every second counterfort, taking care that the charges shall produce craters that shall cross each other so as to ensure the entire demolition of the masonry. Charges placed behind the revêtements in the intervals between the counterforts, have been known (when the masonry is very good) to blow away the revêtement, as *a a*, in Fig. 57, leaving the counterforts standing, so that the earth between every two is held together by these shattered walls: hence the necessity of lodging the charges in the mass of the counterforts, in order to ensure the complete destruction of the walls.

Fig. 57.

We have already alluded to the method of making breaches by means of destroying the revêtement, in running a gallery from the bottom of the ditch through the revêtement, and branching off right and left to form chambers for the charges in the counterforts.*

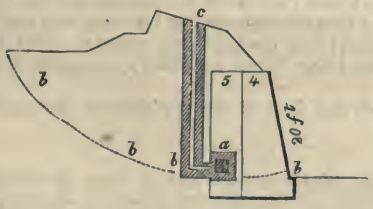
But we now refer to the destruction of the revêtements of a place which is in the possession of the party desirous of destroying them; as in the case of being forced to abandon a post which is to be rendered useless to an enemy: and the mode of proceeding is usually to sink shafts in the mass of earth behind the revêtements, and to form chambers at the back of the masonry.

It has been already shown, that the masters of the art are at variance respecting the exact charge necessary to destroy masonry walls: but the approximation which has been made from experiment, is a sufficient clue to regulate such charges in most cases, and in addition to what has been already said, the following statements are adduced.

At page 393, vol. I. Jones's Sieges, we read,

"In the year 1810, forts Barbara and Felipe, in front of Gibraltar, were ordered to be blown up under the direction of Capt. Harding. To effect this he sank shafts from the top of the parapet, at the interior extremity of the counterforts, to the level of the bottom of the ditch, where he excavated a chamber into the masonry of each counterfort, and loaded each chamber with eight and a half barrels of powder, as in Fig. 58.

Fig. 58.



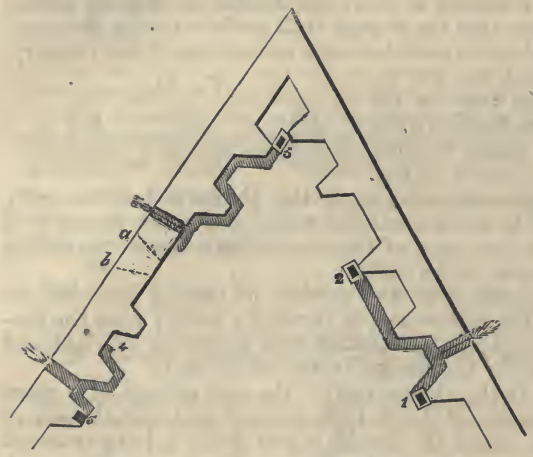
bc, shaft.
a, chamber.
b, *b*, *b*, *b*, action of the powder.

* See the end of No. 6 in our Journal for Dec. 1830.

The shaft was then filled up with clay or sand, and fired by means of a saucisson led through the stopping of the shaft to the top of the parapet. These mines exploded very irregularly, but, from the magnitude of their charges, utterly blew the forts to pieces.*

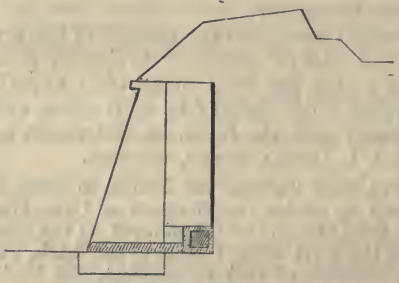
"In 1809, Lieut.-Colonel Johnstone destroyed the revêtement of the bastion of La Valiere of fort Bourbon, at Martinique, as follows, see Figs. 59 and 60.

Fig. 59.



The shaded part shows the galleries.

Fig. 60.



The height of the revêtement at the salient angle of the bastion was thirty-eight feet, and the parapet rose eighteen feet above it, making a total height of fifty-six feet. The thickness of this revêtement, at its base, was ten feet, with counterforts twelve feet apart; the counterforts were six feet thick next the revêtement, five feet at their inner extremity, and six feet in length.

"Colonel Johnstone perforated the face of the revêtement through the

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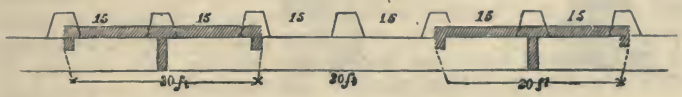
* Calculating each barrel to contain ninety pounds, each of these chambers had a charge of 765lbs; and as counterforts are usually from fifteen to eighteen feet apart, we have here 765lbs of powder at every fifteen or eighteen feet, which was an excess of charge quite unnecessary.

thickness of the wall, and formed five chambers in the clay at the inner extremity of the counterfort at the points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and loaded them as follows:—1 with 180lbs—2 with 270lbs—3 with 360lbs—4 with 90lbs—5 with 180lbs.—This last charge (5) placed *under* the counterfort, as seen at Fig. 62.

"The explosion blew down the entire revêtement for 144 feet in length of the right face, and for 147 feet of the left face, except a portion of twelve or fifteen feet *a b*, which, though much injured, remained standing in the long space between mines three and four. The earth of the rampart behind the wall blown down, generally laid at an angle of 45°."

Had the revêtement thus destroyed been five feet thick at top, it is easily calculated that the 114 feet of the right face, and the 132 feet of the left face, (including the masses of the ten counterforts,) amounted to 103,650 cubic feet of masonry, which had 1080 lbs of powder expended in its demolition. The destruction of the revêtements at Menin, in 1744, by Cormontaigne, as related by Colonel Jones, (see his Sieges, vol. i. page 394,) was as follows.

Fig. 61.



"The height of the revêtement was thirty feet, and the counterforts fifteen feet from centre to centre, and the chambers of the mine were placed thirty feet distance from each other, so as to be in the centre of each counterfort; the charge was 100lbs, French, of powder, and the effect extended from mine to mine.

"On clearing away the rubbish in 1817, the foundations were generally found perfect to serve for new walls, but any portions of the counterforts or scarp wall which remained, were cracked in every direction.

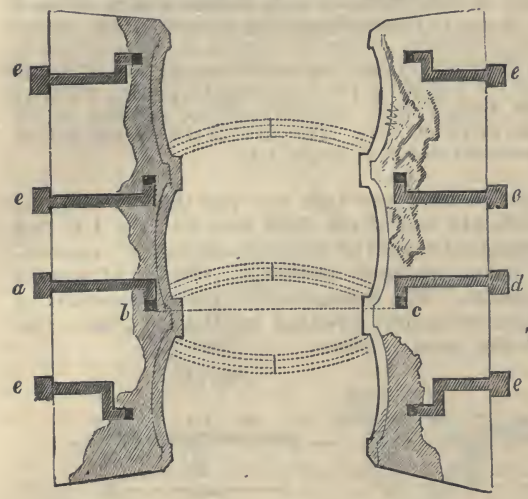
"The galleries (the parts darkly shaded in the figure) were made three feet high and two and a half feet wide."

Calculating the four mines in the figure to have destroyed 120 feet of the revêtement in length, and allowing that these revêtements were five feet thick at top and ten feet at bottom, there must have been a mass of 6750 cubic feet of revêtement masonry destroyed by the action of 400lbs of powder: the line of least resistance to each charge averaging ten feet, besides which, it may be reckoned that nine counterforts were rendered unserviceable, making an additional mass of 8910 cubic feet—in all, 17660 cubic feet of masonry demolished by the action of 400lbs of powder.

At page 299, vol. ii. Jones's Sieges, is the following relation of the destruction of the piers and abutments of the flood-gates, at the entrance of the basin of the dock-yard at Flushing, in December 1809.

Fig. 62.

Fig. 62.
A plan of the Sluice-gates at Flushing.



The dotted arcs and lines indicate the sluice gates.

Fig. 63.
A section of the Sluice-gates at Flushing taken on the line *abcd* of Fig. 62.

"Four shafts (*e*) were sunk at the back of the wall supporting each half-gate, to a depth considered to be seven feet from the bottom of the foundation of the masonry; and, at that level, a gallery was run horizontally beyond the centre of the wall, so as to leave a line of least resistance, of seven feet, in the direction of the hinges and their abutments. At the extremity of the gallery, a return of two feet was made, and a chamber (*bc*) formed; the floor of which was six or seven feet above the bottom of the foundation of the piers.

"Each chamber was loaded with 120lbs of gunpowder, and the gallery was tamped for its whole length with bags filled with sand. This charge of 120lbs was apportioned, as being the smallest calculated as sufficient to effect the object of ruining the gates, from apprehension of doing injury to the houses on the quay, or the quantity of powder should have been one-half greater.

"The explosion was scarcely perceptible at a little distance, but it served completely to shake the wall and to rend it through in various places, as shown on the plan (by the darker shaded lines) though not to overturn it."

The line of least resistance was here seven feet; the total quantity

of masonry injured is not named, but from a rough calculation, it is estimated at about 193,600 cubic feet, which took 960lbs to produce the effect above named.

Detail of the destruction of the ramparts of Vienna in 1801.

The charges of powder used on this occasion, were calculated on the supposition that 20lbs were required to destroy every six cubic feet of masonry. One of the bastions was forty-eight feet in height; shafts were sunk into its parapet to a depth of thirty-five feet, at from fifty-five to sixty feet apart: from the bottom of these shafts, two galleries were run out to form chambers against the back of the revêtement at about thirteen feet above the bottom of the ditch; these chambers were from twenty-eight to twenty-nine feet apart abutted against a thickness of fourteen or fifteen feet of masonry; their charge was 500lbs each: the revêtement was completely overthrown in great masses, and the earth of the rampart formed a slope of easy ascent.

Another bastion had behind the escarp, a gallery of masonry eight feet in height and three feet in breadth, every where nearly on the same level as the bottom of the ditch, and about thirteen feet distant from the exterior face of the revêtement. In this gallery was placed a charge of 14,000lbs of powder, in different heaps from 1000 to 2000lbs. calculated according to the rule given of 20lbs to every six cubic feet of masonry; the ends of the gallery were well tamped, and by the discharge, the revêtement was entirely overthrown without great violence or noise.

Another bastion was demolished in like manner, but the charge was augmented on account of the empty spaces and crevices in the gallery.

The most remarkable bastion had a revêtement of sixty-three feet in height, including the depth of the foundation and the heights of the parapets; the thickness of the wall at the base was nineteen feet and a half, and at the summit nine feet and a half. It had an escarp gallery six feet and a half high and of the same breadth, narrowed in different parts by the counterforts, which were placed at a distance of thirty feet from each other, and in which passages four feet wide were made. These counterforts also had a thickness of about twelve feet at the root, eight at the tail, and were twelve feet long. The vault of the gallery was two feet thick, and its piers three feet. Its bottom was five feet below the level of the ditch in the whole extent of the faces. In each counterfort there was a chimney or airhole opening in the interior slope of the parapet; lastly it communicated with other galleries made under the terre-plein of the bastion. There was a charge of 33,200lbs of powder placed in this gallery, (although the calculation indicated 37,000lbs.) This charge was divided into eleven heaps, viz. one at the salient, one at each shoulder angle, three upon each face, and one in the middle of each flank: these heaps were connected together by great trains, which themselves consumed 2500lbs of powder. All the issues of the gallery were exceedingly well tamped with beams and earth. The explosion of this enormous charge of powder entirely destroyed the revêtements; the mass of the masonry that was raised was thrown forward about fifty feet and broken into small pieces! elsewhere it was equally projected, but in greater fragments. Although

the heap at the salient and at each shoulder angle had been increased, yet there remained little pyramids of masonry that were only shaken and much injured. The total height of the ravelins was thirty-five feet; the revêtement was divided into two parts by a berm five feet wide and twenty feet above the bottom of the ditch; shafts at twenty-four feet apart were sunk on the berm to a depth of eighteen feet, and chambers made to the right and left; each mine had a line of least resistance of twelve feet, and should have been loaded with a charge of 300lbs; but, as the charge had to be divided into two parts, and as the shafts were but imperfectly rammed, the charge was augmented to 350lbs; the demolition was complete.

Part of the counterscarp was destroyed by means of a gallery at its back; but on account of the numerous crevices and openings, as well as from imperfect tamping, the charge was made much more than the calculation indicated. The remainder of the counterscarp was destroyed in the usual manner by mines placed at the back of the revêtement, at the distance of twice the length of the line of least resistance from each other: for every two chambers a gallery was driven in perpendicularly to the revêtement, and branches made to right and left.

To demolish the curtains, shafts were sunk at twenty-four feet apart till within ten feet of the level of the ditch; from the bottom of each shaft, a branch was run out to meet the masonry in which the charge was lodged when it was found that the wall had more than twelve feet of thickness, and if less the charge was lodged in the earth. The charge for each mine varied from 250 to 300lbs. The branches were tamped with earth and turf, and the shafts merely filled in again. The explosion invariably produced complete destruction.

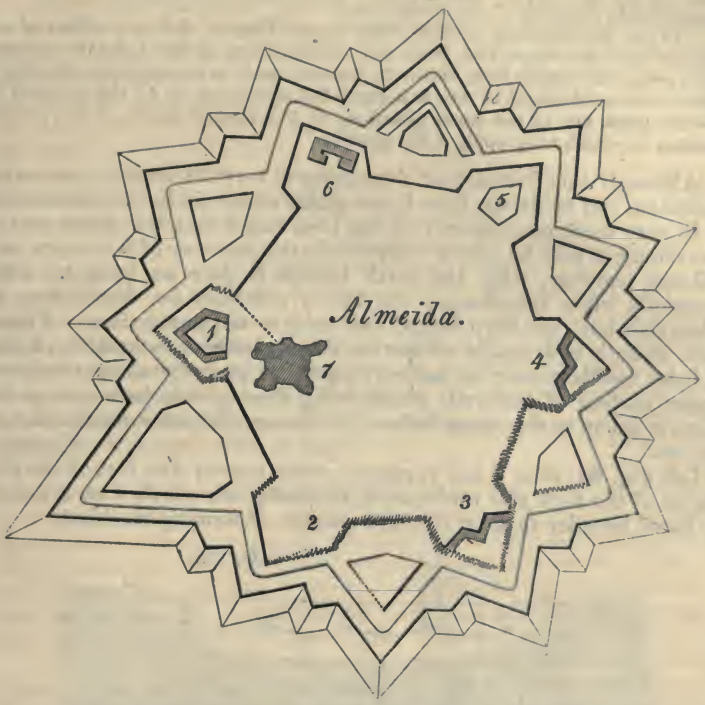
In this great work, where the miners were well paid, it was ascertained that in masonry of brick, they only made progress at the rate of three feet per day; and in masonry of hard stone not more than one foot per day.

As another instance of demolition, the following relation is taken from Vol. i. of Jones's Sieges, page 391, of the injury done to the defences of Almeida, by Gen. Brenier, on the French garrison evacuating this fortress in 1810. Colonel Jones is of opinion that it "was very judiciously planned and very successfully executed."

"The fronts selected for destruction were those attacked by Marshal Massena, being next the Coa on the south-west, and which fronts have always been considered the weakest, in consequence of their scarps being much exposed to the fire of batteries from a height at a moderate distance, and also from their ramparts being too elevated to see, in a sufficient degree, the ground in their front."

Fig. 64.

Fig. 64.



" Along the *chemin des rondes* of these fronts, at intervals judged to be twenty-five feet, shafts were sunk to the depth of fifteen or eighteen feet close at the back of the escarp wall, (which is thirty feet in height,) and chambers formed behind the counterforts on each side of the bottom of the shaft for the reception of cases of gunpowder. These being deposited and well secured from the effects of moisture, the shafts were firmly tamped, and a saucisson led upwards from the gunpowder through the tamping, to the extremity of which a fuse or portfire was attached.

" The escarps of two fronts, with those of a face and two flanks of adjoining fronts, being thus prepared to be blown down by means of 150 fougasses, all the field guns, carriages, shot, implements, and military stores in the place, were ranged along the ditch at their foot. On the night of the 10th of May, at the moment of the evacuation, portfires, intended to burn till the rear-guard was well off, were lighted, and though the mines went off in very irregular succession, still they blew down the entire revêtement, some of it in pieces of enormous magnitude (ten or fifteen feet square of superficies) other parts in smaller compact portions, and some as loose stones and rubbish. The mass thus thrown forward nearly filled the ditch, and buried or destroyed every thing which had been placed on its surface. The revêtement being overturned, the earth of the rampart behind it, loosened by the explosion, formed a very easy slope, and the ramparts of Almeida were for the moment laid completely open. The counterscarp, covered-way and glacis, however, remained uninjured.

" Several shafts, left in an unfinished state by the French, were by order of Sir Brent Spencer, completed and exploded, when he marched with his

corps to the Alemtejo in the following month, and utterly demolished other considerable portions of the revêtement.

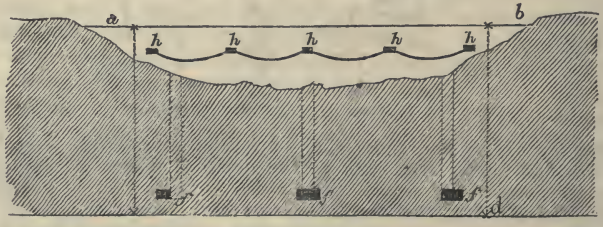
"In the performance of this duty, Lieut. Trench, the only officer of engineers with the corps, was, from the awkwardness of the uninstructed soldiers employed under him, blown to pieces; and, in consequence, no report could ever be obtained of the details of the operation, or of the quantity of powder used, nor of the exact distances of the French shafts, or the precise manner in which they applied the powder."

Although this instance of demolition is very interesting, yet no information can be drawn from it as a guide under similar circumstances.

In very tenacious masonry, it has been found that the lower part of a revêtement may be blown away, while the masonry of the upper part adheres together, with the earth behind it, like an irregular arch, especially when the charges are barely sufficient for demolition; or when they have not been lodged well back in the counterforts. Therefore, when it is desirable to destroy the revêtement completely, a line of holes for blasts may be made by a jumper or borer along the inner upper surface of the wall, which being fired a little before, or at the same moment as the mines below, will ensure the utter destruction of the wall.

Let Fig. 65, from *a* to *d* represent about twenty-five feet of the elevation of the back of a revêtement, supposing the earth from *a* to *b* to be bared in order to show the arrangement of forming the blasts.

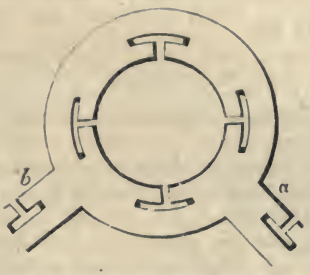
Fig. 65.



Suppose it four feet thick at top and twenty-five high. We lately saw an experiment on a mass of masonry of these dimensions, by which it was completely destroyed: three mines were lodged at *f f f*, of about 33 or 35lbs of powder each, and five holes *h h h* made by a jumper or borer, to do which, the earth was bared for four or five feet from the back of the wall, and the holes made at an angle of depression of 45°, four feet apart, and each loaded with 5lbs of powder. The depth of the holes for these blasts exceeded by a little the thickness of the masonry, so that the line of least resistance was outwards; a powder hose about the thickness of the forefinger communicated from blast to blast, or from *h* to *h*. The blasts were first fired, exploding in quick succession, and destroying the upper part of the wall. The mines were then fired, completely demolishing the wall and driving out some of the brickwork for forty or fifty yards, leaving a breach fit for a subdivision of twenty-five files to mount abreast.

To destroy a tower.—If the tower has a diameter of eighteen feet or upwards, the wall is perforated from the inside, and mines are established as seen in Fig. 66.

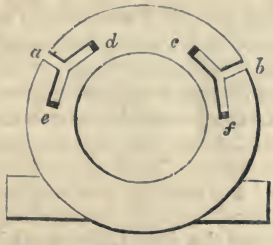
Fig. 66.



Should the tower be connected to walls (*ab*), mines must be established in the walls near the solid points of junction *a* and *b*, where the greatest resistance would be offered to the effects of the explosion.

This differs a little from the mode of the destruction of a tower, related by Vauban. This tower,

Fig. 67.



was thirty-six feet high, the walls ten feet thick, having a clear interior diameter of twenty feet; openings (*ab*) were made in the walls from the outside at one third of the circumference from each other; hence branches were run in half through the wall, with returns right and left, each equal to seven feet; at the extremities *c* and *f* were lodged 190lbs of powder, and at *d* and *e* 180lbs. in all 740lbs. to demolish about 9000 cubic feet of masonry; which was satisfactorily done.

When a tower has only from twelve to sixteen feet in diameter, it will suffice to excavate a pit in the centre of the tower to about the depth of the foundations, and to place a charge there according to its line of least resistance; calculated from the centre of the mine to the exterior foot of the wall. The floor of the tower is covered with two rows of crossed beams, well fixed down by rests, placed against the masonry of the vaults. Thus Vauban destroyed a tower forty-five feet, the walls eight feet thick, having a clear diameter of sixteen feet, that is, about 6,400 cubic feet of masonry, by placing a charge of 250lbs. of powder in a hole made in the ground in the centre of the tower.

When a pit cannot be excavated, from a wet foundation, and when the tower is loop-holed, which prevents the establishment of mines in the thickness of the walls, powder is placed upon the floor of the

tower, and strongly secured above by beams of wood and sand-bags to form a resistance. Thus Vauban successfully destroyed a tower near Amsterdam, which was surrounded by water. See Fig. 68 and 69.

Fig. 68.

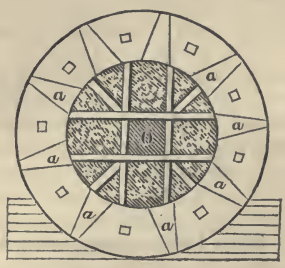
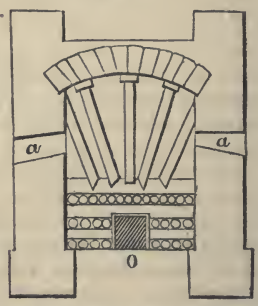


Fig. 69.



The walls were six feet thick, and the interior diameter fifteen feet, and so pierced all round with loop-holes, (*aaa*) for musquetry and air-holes, as to render the construction of mines in the thickness of the walls impracticable; a shaft could not be sunk below the floor on account of the water; but a timber chamber *O* was formed on the floor, twenty-four inches deep, and twenty inches square, to contain 200lbs of powder; it was well secured by logs of wood (Fig. 68 and 69,) placed transversely and by props against the roof and sides.

In a square tower having several floors, mines can be placed in the four angles on the ground floor, tamping the first floor.

*To destroy powder magazines.**—A succession of mines are placed in the piers and springs of the arch of the magazine, so that their effects shall just cross each other.

When time presses, and the demolition must be quickly done, a heap of powder may be placed on the floor of the magazine, all the openings well barricaded and fired by a powder-hose being led without. In order to determine the quantity of powder, it has been recommended to calculate the quantity necessary for ordinary mines to overthrow a revêtement that would have the same thickness as the piers of the magazine, and the same developement of length as the walls. Augment the sum of these charges by one half, and place the whole in a single heap in the middle of the magazine.

As an example of this kind of demolition, the two following cases are given, as having been executed at Tortona in 1801.

One of the magazines was forty-seven feet long, thirty feet wide, and thirty-seven feet high under the key of the arch; the walls were eight feet thick. At a distance of nine feet, it had a wall to enclose it twelve feet high and seven thick. A charge of 1300lbs of powder was placed in the centre of the magazine; all the openings of the building were firmly closed with planks and beams. The explosion razed the walls to the level of the ground, and threw them in great

* We speak here of magazines of a construction and of dimensions similar to those shown in our 5th Number of this Treatise, published in September last in our Journal.

pieces to a considerable distance. A mass of the arch, about fifteen feet in breadth, was raised five or six feet, and fell again into the interior.

The other magazine was fifty-eight feet long and thirty feet broad; it was surrounded by a corridor or wall on three of its faces. It had a story; the ground-floor had very thick piers founded on rock. At each angle was placed a heap of 400lbs of powder on the story. The explosion overthrew the piers and walls, and tore them up in blocks from their foundations.

An easy mode of destroying buildings whose walls are only four or five feet thick, (and consequently too thin to admit of branches being worked into them, seeing that a miner requires two feet to work in,) is to lay the charge in equal heaps along the bottom of the wall, either inside or outside, though outside will generally be the most convenient; and having done so, to throw up a bank of earth to cover the powder, of such a thickness as to double the thickness of the wall, and thereby cause the line of least resistance to be through the wall, which will ensure its demolition on the explosion.

The manner in which gunpowder may be used in the attack and defence of places in mining, is so extensive, that it is impossible to embrace all that may be said on the subject, or the many examples that can be selected from military history of its application. For instance, in the well contested war of houses of Saragossa in 1809, Colonel Napier says, (at page 44 of his Second Volume,) "A mine under the University was loaded with 3000lbs of powder," and a little further on he adds, "16,000 shells thrown during the bombardment, and the explosion of 45,000lbs of powder in the mines, had shaken the city to the foundations."

In conclusion, we find that the action produced by the explosion of gunpowder, has afforded engineers many interesting theories and experiments. Mouzé has asserted, that a surcharged mine or globe of compression, renders the usual extent of tamping unnecessary, as it can be made up by an augmentation of charge. His theory and experiments, however, require farther illustration. It is sufficient here to state the principal results on this subject, which are the experience of General Marescot, viz.:—

Charge.	*Tamping.*
Ordinary, or fixed at one.	Ordinary, or equal one.
Augmented one and a quarter.	Reduced to two-thirds.
Ditto one and a half.	Ditto to one-third.
Double charge.	Suppressed.

The most celebrated authors who have written upon mining, and who have proposed systems of defensive mines, are Gorelon, Gen. Vallière, Belidor, Cormontaingne, Etrenne, Mouzé, Marescot, Rugy, and the Prussian engineer Lefebre.

PRACTICAL REMARKS ON THE EQUIPMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND DUTIES OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

NEITHER man nor horse should be permitted to be enrolled unless effective, and fit for active duty if required.

Clothing and Equipment.

The dress of yeomanry should be plain and neat, such as may be worn with ease and convenience by persons not much accustomed to uniform, and above all, such as may be easily kept clean. The modern light dragoon jacket, with double breast, flaps, and skirts, adopted from the French chasseurs, is by no means convenient, nor will it ever be worn with such uniformity as the hussar jacket, or that of the old light dragoon, because the girdle, which is its accompaniment, is extremely difficult to fit properly, and has proved, on experience, so useless an appendage, that it has been done away with some time, for the heavy cavalry; and the lancers, at their next change of dress, are also about to give it up. To such yeomanry, however, as are already equipped with these girdles, it is recommended to reduce them to a very narrow width, and to have them permanently sewed on round all the back part of the jacket, and made to fasten with buttons in front. Both sword and pouch-belts should be black. The pouch-belts should be examined when first issued, to ascertain that they are sufficiently long for the men to get at their ammunition readily. Great care should also be taken in fitting the sword-slings, so as to ensure the sword hanging easily, and without jerking by the horse's side. The aftermost sling should be of such length as just to check the sword in its swing, but not so short as to throw it back against the horse's stifle. If sabretaches form part of the uniform, they cannot be too small, and ought by no means to hang lower than the knee. A strong plain buckle in front of the waist-belt will enable the man to put on the sword much more uniformly and neatly than a clasp. Swivels for sword-slings should be avoided both for men and officers. They constantly give way, however strongly made, and the scabbard being by that means reversed, the blade instantly falls out, and the most dangerous accidents will happen by the horse striking his legs against the edge or point of the naked sabre.

Whatever pattern may be selected for the head-dress, it should be, at all events, light and low, and fitting well to the head; if a chako, (which is best,) there should be an oil-skin flap fitted to the back part to fall over the collar of the jacket in wet weather, being at other times rolled up to the cap. The top of the chako should be very broad, like that of the Russians.

The cloak should be made to fit very close round the neck, and either with arms or arm-holes, and short flaps to cover them, so as to enable the man to use his weapons without losing the advantage of the cloak either in intensely cold or rainy weather.

Saddlery.

The bridle should be as simple as possible, without any buckle, excepting on the near side.

The saddles should be strong, but at the same time as light as they can well be made; they should be carefully fitted to the horses when first distributed to the corps. The cantles should be raised sufficiently to carry the valise clear of the centre of the horse's loins, and at the same time keeping it firm and steady, so as to prevent its injuring the back. The men should be told, that always after use, the saddle should be laid out in the sun, or before the fire, so as to dry the pannel, and it should be beat and brushed frequently, to prevent its growing hard and full of lumps, by which the horse is hurt, and the pannel rotted and destroyed.

The whole of the saddlery and appointments should be constantly cleaned with soft-soap, and occasionally oiled: the bits, buckles, and stirrups, should always be kept oiled, except when brightened for parade. The men should be much cautioned to keep all saddlery in their houses when not wanted, as the damp of the stable has a much greater effect on leather when not in constant use, than is usually supposed.

Parades, and Inspection of Arms.

Punctuality at parade, strict silence in the ranks, and attention to the word of command, must be the first objects in the formation of a yeomanry corps. Whether assembled for ordinary drills and exercise, or called out in consequence of riots and disturbances, every man should invariably appear in complete marching-order, having a change of clothes in his valise, together with a curry-comb and brush and other articles for cleaning his horse; also a horse-picker, a couple of spare shoes (one hind and one fore), and a few nails. At all parades the arms should be inspected: in examining the swords, attention must be paid to their being firm and secure in the hilts, and properly cleaned. Swords of the old light dragoon pattern should be ground to a lancet point. The carbines and pistols must be minutely inspected to ascertain that the locks are firmly fixed, and the springs quick and strong. The men should as often as possible be exercised in firing both carbines and pistols on horseback. An occasional practice of this kind at a target, will have the best effect towards inducing an emulation among the men, and they will take opportunities at their own homes of accustoming their horses to stand fire properly. The ammunition should be inspected at every parade, and each man required to produce his proper allowance, well and carefully packed in his pouch. The method of packing and securing their ammunition now used by the Foot Guards, is the most effectual, and might be imitated with advantage.

Horsemanship.

Without attempting to give men who have been riding differently all their lives *an uniform military position on horseback,* (an attempt which would only lead to a very injudicious waste of the short period allotted for the training of yeomanry,) it is easy to bring them to a certain degree of uniformity, without at all deranging the habitual firmness of their seats on horseback, by establishing the following rules. In measuring the length of the stirrup, let the bottom part of the iron reach the upper part of the inner ankle-bone, the toe raised, and the heel sunk, but without stiffness, the direction of the foot as nearly straight

as possible with the horse's side, and neither thrown forward against the horse's shoulder, nor drawn back into his flank, but the leg dropped easy from the knee. The man's body upright, and the head up and shoulder back, but without restraint. The bridle-hand over the centre of the pummel, and carried low. To attempt collecting unbroke horses, would only lame and injure them, and except cautioning the men not to drag and pull at their mouths, there is little utility in trying to alter their way of managing the reins; the sword-hand should be over the right holster; the sword when carried to be upright, and the edge turned rather to the left; when sloped, the sword hand to rest on the right thigh, the blade sloped and the back of it touching the hollow of the man's shoulder.

Training and Exercise.

In laying down rules for the training and exercise of yeomanry, it must be borne in mind, that although regiments of yeomanry, when assembled complete, should be competent to perform all the simple and ordinary movements of regular cavalry, so as to act along with them when required, and must therefore be trained on the same principles, yet it is by detachments and single troops or squadrons that they will for the most part be called upon in aid of the civil power. The suppression of riots, the protection of property, and the escorting of prisoners, are the duties they are most usually wanted to perform. They are, therefore, when serious riots do unhappily occur, peculiarly liable to act under those kind of difficulties which are perhaps the severest trials of discipline even of the best regular cavalry. Narrow lanes, hollow roads, and intricate enclosures, are situations where the utmost steadiness and precaution must be observed to prevent confusion, and no little judgment is required under such circumstances. For these reasons, it is strongly recommended, that when small corps or detachments are employed on this sort of service, the original position shall be in single rank, by which much difficulty to the young soldier is removed, and infinitely greater facility of movement and of acting in confined spaces is attained. This formation, for instance, is not only advantageous for movements in narrow lanes and defiles, &c. but when drawn up, as most frequently will be the case, in the vicinity of farm-yards, or manufactories, it enables every man if necessary to use his carbine or pistol, which, when formed two deep, the rear rank cannot do without much risk. Besides which, they are themselves less exposed to stones or other missiles than when in double rank, and their appearance is more formidable from the apparently greater numbers. Against an unorganized and tumultuous mob, a rear rank may be considered not only unnecessary, but it will even prove a disadvantage and positive inconvenience. So far from the habit of forming and exercising in single rank ever rendering yeomanry less competent to move with the cavalry of the line when required, or less handy when formed on other occasions with two ranks, it may be as well to observe, that the King's regiments are particularly instructed to exercise frequently in single rank, as the best possible preparation for field movement on a greater scale. It may be well to observe in this place, that in all movements by threes, great exertion

will be saved the horses, and much difficulty will be avoided both to them and their riders, by wheeling on the flank man of each three, thus avoiding the reining back of one horse in each three, which is so much the most awkward operation for horses that are not originally and gradually trained in riding-schools. Any difficulties of space and minute accuracy will be found quite theoretical and imaginary upon trial of this method of wheeling by threes, which has been practised by the Prussian and other foreign cavalry for many years.

Arrangements on occasions of Riot and Disturbance.

On the first breaking out of riot, every thing depends on the promptitude with which an armed force can be displayed upon the spot. Every hour lost is an accession of confidence and numbers to the rioters, while it adds to the dismay and confusion of the well-disposed, and augments the real danger by the promulgation of absurd and exaggerated reports. The best means of ensuring the rapid assembly then of a yeomanry corps, is a point deserving the utmost attention. Much must depend on the nature of the country and distances at which the individuals reside, but it will always be very easy to establish a system of rapid communication and circulation of orders from some central point in the district, by which a corps of any size may be warned and assembled in an extremely short time, and for the reasons above stated, nothing can be more necessary and important. A feed of corn should always on such occasions be carried in a nose-bag by each man. The most convenient way is to have it suspended behind the man's thigh by a strap from the cantle of the saddle. When placed in billets at times of disturbance, every man should take his arms and the bridle of his horse to his room at night. The saddlery in the stable should be so placed, that the men may be able readily to lay their hands on their horse-appointments in the dark, however suddenly called upon. Each man also should lay his own clothes conveniently by his bed, so as to be enabled to turn out as quickly as possible, and all other articles of necessaries should every night be packed in the valise.

It must be borne in mind that there is no situation in which military alacrity and caution is more necessary than when yeomanry are called upon in a decided manner by the civil power, not even excepting the case of regular troops on service.

If the occasion is serious, a certain number of men should be on picket duty at some central house during both night and day, with a sentry on the look-out. Occasional patrols should likewise be made, and if any sudden emergency may be expected, a part or all of the corps should remain saddled.

An alarm-post must always be fixed before each troop is dismissed into quarters, at which it is to assemble in case of need; with this spot each man must be acquainted, and with the shortest and most direct road to it from his own quarters: he must also know the signal upon which he is to turn-out and proceed to the alarm-post. In order to render these arrangements habitual, alarm-posts ought always to be fixed upon as places of parading. When yeomanry assemble, even on common occasions, they should be in the most open, most central, and most easily approached part of the town in which the troops are sta-

tioned. Where the corps is a large one, each troop and squadron should have its separate post for assembly.

Three stable duties should be ordered daily of one horse each, every man to be present; morning stables soon after daybreak, mid-day stables about noon, and evening about sunset.

Although the weather should not admit of any field exercise, still, unless it is so extremely bad as to render it impossible for the men to assemble without probable injury to themselves, their horses, and appointment, it is highly necessary that a mounted parade should take place daily for the purpose of inspection.

Precautions on the March in Disturbed Districts.

In moving towards places where there are disturbances, there should always be both an advanced and rear-guard, each consisting of two or three intelligent and well-mounted men keeping a good look-out; those in advance examining the turns in the roads, the copses and plantations that are on either side of it, and the farm-yards and other places of that nature where a number of men might lie concealed. Between each of these detached parties and the main-body, there should again be one or two men to keep up the communication, and give the alarm if necessary. The advanced and rear-guard should have their fire-arms in their hands and loaded; without these precautions the best cavalry in the world are in danger of surprise and disgrace from a very few opponents well posted in hedges and such places of concealment.*

It should be a general rule to march with columns of as wide a front as the road will admit without crowding, and to take care that the rear does not press too much upon the front. It must ever be recollected, that acting in streets, roads, &c. the front of a column alone can be engaged; and that instead of what is called a well closed up column being of much use, as far as relates to cavalry, it often leads to confusion, for it must be evident, that in case of the front being driven back, the more dense and compact the column, the more difficult will it be to restore it to any degree of order after confusion has once begun in the front. Whenever, therefore, a considerable column is on the march with any expectation of resistance, an interval should be preserved from the rear of one troop to the head of the next, of not less

* During the Irish rebellion, a very fatal occurrence took place from neglect of these measures. The Newtown Troop of Yeomanry, nearly one hundred strong, were called out to quell an insurrection near Ballynahinch, and marching hastily and without the least apprehension of what awaited them, entered a narrow and hollow road about a mile from that town. About one third of the troop were in this defile, when a discharge of fire-arms from about two hundred of the rebels from behind the hedges on the road-side, laid twenty of their number on the ground, and the rest, seized with a sudden panic, galloped off in every direction. From circumstances which afterwards transpired, it seems that they were even fortunate in not suffering a more complete destruction, for the rebels had intended not to have fired until the whole troop had committed themselves in the lane; but one of them posted near its entrance, happening to descry a person to whom he had a great private enmity in the ranks of the yeomanry, and near the head of the troop, could not resist the opportunity of personal revenge, and fired before the signal, on which the rest all followed his example, supposing that the signal had been given by their leader.

than forty or fifty yards, by which means, in case the leading troop should meet with any disaster, it has those in the rear to fall upon for support, and without any risk of their being thrown into disorder or taken by surprise.

This naturally leads to the injunction universally applicable to cavalry, that in all circumstances of danger there must be a portion of the corps held strictly in reserve. It is a rule never to be neglected with impunity, especially when formed in line, and called on to advance against a body of rioters. Steadiness and order will, in such deplorable cases, produce much more effect and intimidation than any misplaced impetuosity; and it must be, if possible, recollected, never to permit more than one half of the line to advance for the dispersion of the rioters, the other half should remain as a reserve, perfectly motionless and steady, on which those in front may fall back and reform, if any disorder should arise in their ranks.

Employment of the men armed with Carbines.

The men armed with carbines (12 per troop) should be selected for their activity and intelligence, as well as for their being the best shots. These men will be best distributed in the centre of the troop or squadron, and there placed as rights and lefts by threes; by this means, when required to dismount to dislodge men from behind hedges, walls, &c. they will be enabled to do so, whether in line or column, at the moment, under the protection of the flank division, which will remain complete and ready to act in support of those who have dismounted, and to cover their retreat to their horses; whereas if these men, armed with carbines, were placed in the flank division, as is usually the case with skirmishers in regiments of the line, and it should happen to them, after having dismounted for the purposes we have mentioned, to be driven suddenly back on their horses, confusion would inevitably arise whilst they were in the act of mounting.

The quickest and simplest way of dismounting cavalry is for the centre men of threes to move forward a horse's length, the rights of threes immediately moving half a yard to their left hand for better space, both rights and lefts then dismount, and leading forward their horses give the bridles to the centres who remain mounted. When the men are to remount, they take their bridles again from the centre men, who move forward a horse's length to give them room for mounting; when mounted the rights and lefts move up to their respective places between the centre men.

It may be observed that this method of dismounting is equally applicable to double ranks, only that in the first instance, the first rank must move forward bodily about three yards; the centres of each rank then move out of the ranks as above. As all reining back is avoided, and there is plenty of room, this method is much to be preferred to the old custom of dismounting by files; as nothing is more likely to be required, so nothing is more important, than that the system here proposed for making use of the carbine-men should be fully understood and frequently practised. The men should be cautioned to cover themselves behind trees, or houses, and under hedges, and when such lamentable extremities do occur as using their fire-arms, it should be

impressed upon them that firing at random is any thing but merciful, from the too probable chance of such shots striking the involuntary spectators of the misconduct and violence of others.

In conclusion, it must be observed as not the least important part of this subject, that since difficulties arise in some instances from ignorance of the power of the military to act, excepting under the personal direction of a magistrate, in the preservation of the public peace and suppression of riots, it is right that all armed bodies should be aware of the recorded opinion of the law officers of the Crown; that, "Although it is advisable to procure a justice of the peace to attend, and for the military to act under his orders, when such attendance can be obtained;" yet that, "in the event of a breach of the peace by an assembled multitude, any of his Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a peace officer, may arm themselves, and of course may use ordinary means of force to suppress such riot and disturbances, and that what his Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do, for the suppression of public tumult, when an exigency may require that such means be resorted to; and whatever any other class of his Majesty's subjects may allowably do in this particular, the military may unquestionably do also."

IMPROVED ARRANGEMENT IN FITTING UP THE INTERIOR OF SHIPS OF WAR.

BY MR. OLIVER LANG.

Assured that whatever adds to the efficiency of our Navy, will be read with interest by our readers, we have the satisfaction of giving a sketch of a new interior arrangement now coming forward, relative to the placing the officers' cabins, powder magazine, sail-rooms, store-rooms, provisions, &c. on board our ships of war, which not only adds to their stability, but cannot fail of eminently contributing to the health and comfort of the ship's companies, by the superior ventilation, room, and means of cleanliness it affords, besides safe and easy access to every part of the ship and her stores. These material improvements projected by Mr. Oliver Lang, master ship-builder at Woolwich Dock-yard, seem to meet with general and deserved approbation, and are there seen in a state of considerable forwardness on board the Thunderer and Barham.

On the quarter-deck of the Thunderer (84 guns) will be the cabins of the Captain, the Commander, First and Second Lieutenants, and Master; by these means, there will be no cabins on any part of the main-deck, but merely the thwartship bulkhead of the ward-room; this deck will thus be more clear for action. No cabins on the lower deck, but merely the gun-room rope netting for a bulkhead, which can be soon cleared away for action. No store-rooms on the fore-part of the orlop, the carpenter's, boatswain's, and gunner's store-rooms being wholly below it. The coal-hole is forward under the centre part of the boatswain's and carpenter's store-rooms, and between the hanging store-rooms; the coals are thus very readily conveyed to the galley. On the orlop, over the store-rooms, are gratings for ventilation, and likewise above on the lower gun-deck between the bits. The store-rooms are also ventilated below by scuttles in the thwartship bulk-head at the ship's sides. The grand powder magazine is placed very low in the hold, between the fore and main-hatches out of the reach of shot; it is bomb-proof on the crown, being covered first by the sail-room and then the cable tiers on the orlop. This magazine is made perfectly water tight, and is an independent

or detached chest surrounded by the water tanks, which reduces the danger by fire to a mere possibility. The main-sail room, which covers the whole crown of the magazine is very capacious and convenient; it is fitted so as to allow the sails of the fore-mast to be hauled up the fore-hatchway, and those of the main-mast up the main-hatchway, thus preventing mistakes or confusion. Round the ship's sides on the orlop, are roomy wings for the carpenters to stop shot-holes in time of action. Instead of the old shot lockers, which were very wet, the shot are distributed about the ship in various parts, in order to be at hand and prevent corrosion. In case of the ship catching fire, the magazine is quickly drowned by means of a water cock in the light-room, and the water when no longer required is as easily let off into the hold. The afterpart of the orlop (or cockpit) is much increased by laying the flat of the deck quite aft, and additional strength is given to the ship abaft, by adding three beams, and securing the whole like the bow, thus making both ends of the ship equally strong. Quite aft, in the wing, is the armoury for the cutlasses and muskets, under the immediate eye of the officers; they are accessible through the after scuttle in the gun-room. Immediately before the armoury is the midshipmen's berth, and the cabins of the remaining officers who are not lodged on the upper deck. These cabins, with the captain's and the ward-room store-rooms, are considerably larger than heretofore in ships of this class, and go forward on each side, leaving a fine roomy cockpit between them, which is rendered not only comfortable but elegant, by the purser's steward-room being situated before all the cabins on the larboard side, which enables the ship's company to be served their provisions from the main hatchway without interfering with the officers. The bread-room is wholly under the orlop, and very spacious, containing eight months' bread in bags. There is a small magazine in the centre of it, to be used either for a present use supply of powder or other purposes where security is required, such as in the conveyance of treasure, &c. or it may be filled with bread. Over its crown is a sail-room for the sails of the mizen-mast, which thus provides for the separate stowage of the sails of each mast. There is a large spirit-room before the bread-room, and then commences the after-hold. From the orlop there is a ladder way for the officers to go up into the ward-room without interfering with the people, so that the former have at all times the command of the aft-part of the ship to themselves. There is a lamp so placed at one side of the ladder at the after-part of the orlop, as at once to light the store-rooms and cockpit to prevent the necessity of carrying candles about; similar lamps are elsewhere fixed, and an illuminator is to be placed in the ship's side to every cabin for the benefit of light and air, on Mr. Lang's principle, as he fitted with great success to the Tyne, Eden, Blossom, and Lightning steamer, in places where scuttles were not safe; this will give great convenience to the officers below, and make them in every respect as comfortable as if they were on board a frigate. The ship will thus of course be more airy, clean, and wholesome, have plenty of room for wounded men, prisoners, or troops, in the large vacant space in the fore-part of the orlop, without at all interfering with the ship's company on the lower deck. By this arrangement, a ponderous mass of stores will be carried seven feet lower in the ship, which will have the advantage of increasing her stability with less ballast, consequently enable her to carry her ports higher out of the water, lessen the resistance, and cause her to sail faster. Every part of the ship is readily got at to be cleaned, and the fittings being much more simple, are infinitely less expensive, and cannot fail to add to the durability of the ship, as well as the health and comfort of those on board. All the store-rooms are capacious, and will allow of the stores being distributed for their better preservation, and more easily got at when wanted, not being crammed together as in the present confined store-rooms. In short, the room gained and expense saved by this excellent arrangement is more than could have been imagined, and is another stepstone towards the perfection of our Wooden Walls.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BERRY, BART. K.C.B.

THE name of the heroic Nelson has been celebrated throughout the world, and his brave companions in arms have been associated with their illustrious leader in the voice of public gratitude. The recent death of the distinguished officer, who was most closely connected with him in these great achievements, demands a short tribute, which we gladly offer in the following memoir of his eminent services.

Edward Berry was born in London in the year 1768, and educated at the school of Chiswick; but at the age of ten, being captivated by a tale of the sea, he embarked as midshipman of the Burford, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Rainier, and served nearly six years in the squadron of Sir Edward Hughes in the East Indies, where he shared in most of the engagements with the French Admiral Suffrein. At the close of the war, he returned to England with strong certificates from his brave commander; and made a second voyage to those seas in the Lascelles Indiaman, rather than remain idle on shore. On his second return to England, he found his excellent mother a widow with eight children, and righteously determined thenceforward to live on his midshipman's pay—a vow which he scrupulously performed until the age of twenty-four, when he inherited a small property from an uncle. From 1786 to 1789, he served in the Magnificent, (74,) and for four years after in the Duke, of 98 guns, in the Channel and West Indies, under the command of Admirals Roddam, Onslow, Hood, and Murray. In the year 1794, he returned to England at the moment the expedition was preparing for the reduction of the French islands in the West Indies, under the command of Sir J. Jervis; and having been received into the Boyne, which bore the flag of Sir John Jervis, he so ingratiated himself with the Admiral by his good conduct in the services which were performed, that he shortly received a commission as lieutenant of the Nautilus, Capt. Bayntun, in which ship he further increased his reputation.

Once more returned, he used all his interest to get appointed Lieutenant of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, then commanded by Capt. Nelson, and succeeding in this favourite object, it became, as he anticipated, the opening of a noble career of honourable service, which obtained him the friendship and confidence of that great man, whose chivalrous spirit actuated every soul under his orders. Lieut. Berry was foremost in whatever arduous enterprise was to be performed. At Vado Bay, at St. Pierre d'Arena, and afterwards in the Captain at Porto Ferrajo, to which ship Nelson had then removed his pendant; the gallant conduct of his first lieutenant was so conspicuous, that Lord Spencer, on receiving Nelson's dispatches, immediately promoted Berry to the rank of Commander. The commission did not reach him till after the victory off Cape St. Vincent on the 14th of February 1797, where Nelson, with Berry at his side, boarded the San Josef and San Nicolas, an exploit which excited the admiration of the whole fleet. Nelson's narrative of the affair spoke in such terms of Berry, that he was at once advanced by the Admiralty to the rank of Post Captain, and appointed to the Bonne Citoyenne, in which he not long after returned to England. The disastrous attack of Teneriffe compelled his illustrious chief to follow him home in a few months; when recovered

of his wound, he took Berry to attend the King's Levee. His Majesty heartily condoled with Sir Horatio, saying, "How much I regret the loss of your right arm." Nelson felt this gracious kindness, and pointing to his companion, replied, "but not my right *hand*, Sire;" thus generously appropriating to Berry the honour he had received from his sovereign.

Thus rewarded for his gallant services, the happiness of Capt. Berry was soon after completed by his marriage with the excellent daughter of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Forster of Norwich, a union which proved the foundation of his truest happiness for the rest of his life. In a few days subsequent to this propitious event, he received the command of the Vanguard, of 74 guns, and hoisting the flag of Sir Horatio Nelson, they proceeded to the Mediterranean to rejoin Lord St. Vincent, who was instructed by Earl Spencer to detach a squadron under Nelson to watch the movements of the armament preparing at Toulon, then destined for the conquest of Egypt. These wise instructions finally enabled him to achieve the splendid victory of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798, which in its political consequences was eclipsed only by that of Trafalgar in 1805. Here again we must refer our readers for Lord Nelson's testimony to the conduct of his gallant Captain in the action, to the dispatches with which he sailed immediately for England in the Leander, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Thompson. Unluckily they fell in shortly after with the Genereux, of 74 guns, one of the ships just escaped from the battle, and were compelled to surrender to her great superiority of force, after a desperate but fruitless resistance. We cannot refuse our readers the perusal of the following letter from Nelson on this event.

"Naples, 10th Dec. 1790.

"My dear Berry,—I thank you most sincerely for your several kind letters. Your *friend* the Captain of the Genereux, is by this time a prisoner with the Turks, and I dare say they will 'off with his head.' What a scoundrel he must have been! I am so much rejoiced at your safety after all your perils, that I do not consider at the moment your great sufferings. I trust the King will confer on you the same honours as if you had not been taken in the Leander, though indeed your exertions have entitled you to *more* honour. Her defence was glorious, and does Thompson and you the highest honour. I rejoice that we are now brother Freemen of London, as we have before been in serving our country. I shall never forget your support, to my mind, on the 1st of August. We are all united in our squadron —not a growl amongst us. Believe me with the greatest attachment,

"Your affectionate friend,

"Nelson."

On reaching England, Berry received the honour of knighthood, and a gold medal from his gracious Sovereign; having already received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. He now suffered a long and severe illness resulting from a contusion in the side, which he had received in the late action, doubtless aggravated by the fatigue and anxiety he had subsequently undergone. But in October 1799, he was enabled to rejoin Lord Nelson at Minorca, and took command of the Foudroyant, which now bore his flag. In the month of February following, he had the satisfaction of assisting at the capture of his old antagonist, the Genereux; and when the officers and crew, (by whom, while their prisoners, he had been plundered of all his property,)

applied to him to be allowed to retain their clothes, he good humouredly reminded them of their base conduct to himself, saying, "Ay, and you may keep *my own* also," which some of them were still actually wearing.

A month after this, the Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope frigate, intercepted the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, in attempting to escape from Malta; nor did the French Admiral Decrés surrender till after a long and obstinate conflict, when his ship was totally dismasted. We insert Lord Nelson's private letter on the subject, which is too honourable to both parties to be omitted.

"My dear Berry,—I am sensible of your kindness in wishing for my presence at the finish of the Egyptian fleet, but I have no cause for sorrow. The thing could not be better done, and I would not, for all the world, rob you of one particle of your well-earned laurels. Thank kindly all my brave friends on board the Foudroyant, and whatever fate awaits me, my attachment will never cease but with my life. Ever,

"My dear Berry,

"Your sincere affectionate friend,

"Nelson and Bronte of the Nile."

His Lordship having unfortunately been persuaded to go home overland, Sir Edward Berry soon after exchanged into the Princess Charlotte Frigate, and returned to England.

On the 5th April 1801, he received the command of the Ruby of 64 guns, with orders to join Lord Nelson off Copenhagen, but the desperate action of the 2nd of that month had extinguished all hope of any farther important service in the north seas. The treaty of peace in the following year, which restored so many officers to their home, enabled Sir Edward Berry to retire to the happiness of domestic life; he fixed his residence at Catton, near Norwich, where he passed probably the happiest, if not the most useful portion of his life.

In 1805 he was recalled into service, being appointed to the command of the Agamemnon, and rejoined his noble chief on the 12th October, off Cadiz. When the ship was reported by the signal officer of the Victory, Nelson was at table, and observed to his guests with unusual glee, "Here is Berry—and now we shall have a battle."

The eventful morning of Trafalgar, the 21st October, arrived. The Agamemnon (perhaps from old regard) was appointed to take her station near the Victory, and in the course of the battle was engaged in conjunction with the Neptune and Conqueror in a warm cannonade with the Santissima Trinidad, which is said to have struck, though the approach of some other ships of the enemy saved her from capture. Sir Edward's private letter, written under the immediate pressure of the moment, has the following passage:—

"We have gained a great victory. I flattered myself Agamemnon was seen by our noble chief; but sad to relate, I have been on board to see him and saw [only] his corpse! My loss is that of the best friend I ever had. My momentary joy is turned into mourning!"

The Agamemnon afterwards formed one of the squadron under Sir J. Duckworth in pursuit of the French ships to the West Indies, and Sir E. Berry shared in the victory of the 6th Feb. 1806, off St. Domingo. In his letter to Lady Berry, on that occasion, he said,—

"You know my disposition is to say little about battles. The public accounts are generally the best. But it was a severe action, and I have again been wonderfully preserved."

On the 12th December of that year he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet, and at the same time received two gold medals for Trafalgar and St. Domingo. In 1811, he was offered the command of the Sceptre, which he could not accept; but in the following year he hoisted his pendant on board the Barfleur of 98 guns, to join the fleet of Sir Edward Pellew, who now held the chief command in the Mediterranean. The blockade of the French fleet of very superior force was the principal object of their attention, but the enemy, instructed by experience, never quitted their port, except to exercise in the offing, and only once or twice a partial engagement took place between the nearest of the hostile ships. The peace of 1814 put a period to this long protracted warfare, and the fleet returned to England.

Sir Edward Berry was soon after appointed to two of the Royal Yachts in succession, Colonel of Marines, Knight Commander of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral. In 1822 began that lingering decline of his health, which through several tedious years of sickness, proved the resignation and even the cheerfulness with which he submitted himself to God's will. He had steadily regarded his religious duties, and attended upon the holiest ordinances of the church. These were his resource in his last hour, and he died in peace on the 13th Feb. 1831, to the deep regret of his friends, and the unspeakable grief of his beloved and faithful wife. Every military and naval officer of rank at Bath and its neighbourhood followed his remains to the grave, as a spontaneous mark of respect to a man so worthy, and an officer so distinguished. H.

The pall was supported by the following six Admirals:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry W. Bayntun, K.C.B.	Admiral Sir William Hargood, K.C.B.
Rear-Adm. Jos. Bullen.	Vice-Adm. R. Dacres.
Rear-Adm. Charles Cunningham.	Rear-Adm. Robert L. Fitzgerald.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

Edw. J. Carpenter, Esq.	Titus Berry, Esq.
Jas. Halford, jun. Esq.	R. T. Forster, Esq.
Master Green.	B. F. Outram, M.D.
John Smith Soden, Esq.	Dr. Barlow.

OFFICERS WALKING IN THE PROCESSION.

Sir Orford Gordon, Bart. Sir Wm. Williams, K.C.B.; Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.; Sir W. Kier Grant, K.C.B.; Sir Wm. H. Robinson, K.C.B.; General Moore; Colonels Andrews, Burslem, Coghlen, Jervois, and M'Kenzie; Captains Browne, M. Buckle, Carden, Carroll, Clay, Conolly, Garrets, Gordon, Jervois, Jones, Lye, Mainwairing, H. Mainwairing, Gawen, Roberts, Sanders, Sykes, Tobin, Vasobra, and Vincent, all of the Royal Navy; Majors Coffin and Stewart; Lieuts. Clarke, Clery, H. Fisher, Knolles, Pitt, H. E. Shadwell, and Wylde; besides many others whose respect for the late gallant Admiral induced them to volunteer their attendance on the solemn occasion. The funeral service was performed by the Venerable the Archdeacon Moysey, D.D.

LIGHT CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.

It will be admitted, I believe, that when an army takes the field, the operations of the hussar, the light-dragoon, the rifleman, and the light-infantry-man at the out-posts, are pregnant with excitement; that they afford constant employment for both mind and body; that they present an almost endless field for enterprise, and are, necessarily, of higher interest than the *slow* and *more measured movements* of infantry of the line, and of heavy cavalry. It has, therefore, often been a matter of surprise to me, that this very important part of the service has been so little thought of or written on.

If, in suggesting certain alterations in the arms, appointments, and drill of some of our light-cavalry, I bring down on my head the wrath and displeasure of our four gallant regiments of lancers, I must endeavour to bear it manfully, conscious that my motive for the proposed alterations is a good one, and not founded either on a wild theory, or on notions picked up on the home drill of a barrack-square, but on some little experience gained in the seven campaigns in the Peninsula; during the whole of which I had the honour to serve in a corps invariably at the out-post, and where I had constant opportunities of observing the description of cavalry best calculated for out-post duty, in *any* and *every* kind of country.

It is intended, I presume, when our army is again called into the field, to employ the lancer regiments at the out-posts; but I maintain, that of all weapons, the *lance* is the very worst calculated for that duty.

For example.—A body of lancers, being directed to form the advance-guard of a division, and to go in pursuit of a retreating army, finds itself, as is often the case, too far distant from the infantry to receive any immediate support from it. Having scoured an OPEN COUNTRY for a few miles, this advanced guard of lancers approaches one *chequered* with *hill, dale,* and *enclosures*, of which the *Chasseurs à Cheval* composing the enemy's rear-guard, take immediate advantage, and by dismounting a part of their force and acting as LIGHT-INFANTRY, they set the lancers at defiance—they keep them at bay—and render the *lance,* at *that moment,* a more useless weapon than a pocket-pistol. The infantry at length arrive, and dislodge the dismounted Chasseurs from behind the rocks and enclosures, and the lancers are thus enabled again to proceed. But, if *our* advance-guard, instead of being formed by *lancers,* had been composed of *Chasseurs à Cheval,* which are highly efficient either as light-cavalry or as light-infantry, how would the case then have stood? Instead of any time gained by the enemy, until the arrival of *our* infantry obliged him to prosecute his retrograde movement, we should instantly have opposed the rear-guard with its own weapons; we should have dismounted a portion of *our* Chasseurs, and let them loose at *his;* we should have forced them to abandon the enclosures, and thereby increased the confusion of the retreating army, and allowed it no breathing-time. If ten minutes only be gained by an enemy in retreat, owing to the bold countenance assumed by its rear-guard, will any one who has CAMPAIGNED IN REALITY, deny, that those ten minutes, or even half the

number may, in many instances, be of vital importance, and save from destruction a column floundering through a defile?

I shall, perhaps, be told that hussars or light dragoons will be employed at the out-posts, and *not* lancers. In answer to which I say, that if it is not intended to use lancers as light cavalry, but to keep them in reserve to charge in *compact bodies*, they would be infinitely more formidable mounted on horses similar to those of our heavy dragoons, and their *charge* more irresistible than it can possibly be on the light horses now used by them. I can fancy, Mr. Editor, the horror depicted on the countenances of such gallant lancers as may chance to peruse this suggestion of mine, and the proposition for converting them into heavy dragoons. But I must endeavour to be reconciled to their indignation and anger; and I will assure them, that I sincerely wish they may be found as formidable and efficient, when they take the field as lancers, as their predecessors proved to be when light dragoons. The men and horses of our lancer regiments are admirably adapted to form corps of *chasseurs*, to which particular description of troops you will perceive, Mr. Editor, I have a strong bias, and which I am well convinced, all things considered, are the very best and most efficient of all light cavalry. They were so armed and organized in Bonaparte's time (and are still so for any thing I know to the contrary) that they never could be put out of their place, and their services could be applied in either hill or dale, plain or mountain, either as light cavalry or light infantry, as occasion required. They were not only capable of acting against cavalry, either mounted or dismounted, as I have endeavoured to describe, but in numerous instances, I have *witnessed with my own eyes* their engaging *our* infantry on *foot*, when their *own* has been outmarched by its cavalry, or, at all events, not on the spot. Surely, no unprejudiced person will deny that troops of this description are of infinite importance; or, that in having neglected to organize a certain number of our cavalry regiments in that manner, the British army must be considered, in some measure, incomplete. I am no advocate for introducing Frenchified names and appellations, nor have I a wish to see in the pages of the Army List, *this* or *that* regiment of *chasseurs à cheval*. Call them what you please; call them light dragoons (which in truth the French *chasseurs à cheval* were, for there were no troops in the French army termed *light dragoons*). In one word, Mr. Editor, I would arm and organize all our light cavalry, the hussars excepted, precisely in the same manner as the French *chasseurs;* and I would substitute for the *lance* the light *fusée*, which is not so cumbersome, and I venture to affirm, a much more destructive weapon, and may be applied in numerous instances where the lance is utterly useless. The *fusée*, for which I am so strong an advocate, should be *light*, and similar to that used by the French *chasseurs* in the last war, which was capable of throwing a ball nearly as far, if not quite, as the infantry musket, and without being so heavy or quite so long. With this weapon the *chasseurs* skirmished either on *foot* or on horseback. The *rifle*, although a deadly and destructive weapon in the hands of an infantry soldier properly instructed in its use, I consider quite unfit for the *chasseur* when he skirmishes on *horseback*.

The short *carbine* of both our light and heavy dragoons should be laid aside, and the *fusée* used in its place. They would then be always

a match, when at a distance from the support of their infantry, for the dismounted *chasseurs* of their enemy, and be able to cope with them on equal terms. How often did our cavalry, during the war in the Peninsula, suffer from the fire of dismounted *chasseurs*, and DISMOUNTED DRAGOONS ALSO! (the French DRAGOON likewise was armed with a long *fusée* or musket, which he often used when *dismounted* in enclosed countries.)

I would propose that all our light cavalry and even the heavy dragoons should be instructed to skirmish on foot as light infantry; nor would their being so taught be at all derogatory to them, or render them one single *iota* less formidable as light dragoons. To prove that the most experienced of Bonaparte's generals in Spain entertained a high opinion of the efficiency of *chasseurs à cheval*, suffice it to say, that *whenever* and *wherever* we were engaged, either in open or enclosed countries, the *chasseurs* were the gentry with whom we found ourselves more frequently in contact than any other description of cavalry. At the out-posts we found them most active, enterprizing, and intelligent light troops; and when larger and more compact bodies of the two armies approached each other, the *chasseurs*, like other cavalry, were formed in *column*, *line*, or in skirmishing order, as occasion required.

I have endeavoured to show that troops of this description can be applied with effect in any and every possible situation, and that in advanced and rear-guards they are invaluable. I am unable positively to say, how matters are arranged when a portion of a body of *chasseurs* dismount; but I am inclined to believe, that whilst every second man of a troop or squadron acts on foot, his horse is left in charge of his front or rear rank man, as the case may be; and the horses are usually kept pretty well distant from the infantry fire. I think I have proved that *chasseurs* are not only well calculated for out-post duty, but that they are moreover as formidable when acting in compact bodies, as any other description of light cavalry; and I think I have also shown that in certain cases the *lancers* forming an advance or rear-guard are next to useless (unless, indeed, any one is bold enough to assert that their *pistol* is a match for the *fusée* of the *chasseur* in an intersected country). Let us now take the lancer far away from hedge, ditch, stone wall, enclosures, &c. and plant him fairly in an open plain. Is he, let me ask, more to be dreaded by either cavalry or infantry, than any other description of horsemen? I certainly do conceive that he is not. If, in reply to my belief on this score, the Polish lancers at *Albuera* are quoted to prove how terrible and destructive a weapon is the lance; I will affirm, that had a regiment of dragoons, hussars, or *chasseurs à cheval* been employed on that occasion instead of lancers, to attack a body of INFANTRY IN LINE, already shattered by a murderous fire of artillery and musketry, the result to the British infantry must inevitably have been the same; nor, had the lancers any thing to boast of on that bloody day, unless, indeed, they prided themselves on the inhuman and butcherlike manner in which they put to death our unfortunate wounded with their lances, and thereby rendered their very name detestable ever after. In our retrograde movement from Quatre Bras to the position at Waterloo on the 17th June 1815, how easily and completely did our Life Guards drive away and intimidate the French lancers near Genappe! Indeed our retreat was but little interrupted

by them on *that* day, after the lesson which our heavy cavalry taught them. Was a single square of British infantry broken by lancers, either at Quatre Bras or Waterloo? In good truth, not a square was broken by the cavalry of any description. With a view of proving the necessity of lancers being formed in the British army, I have heard men boldly pronounce, that *infantry in square* must inevitably be *broken* and *destroyed* if attacked by lancers. If I have always differed on the subject with such theoretical tacticians, Mr. Editor, it has been on strong grounds, and from some experience in such matters. A well formed square of infantry, confident in its own strength and security, may set at defiance *lancers*, or any other sort or kind of cavalry; and the idea, which I have heard sported, of the lance being so much longer than the musket and bayonet of the infantry soldier, that the men are liable to be *piked to death in square*, bears the stamp of folly and ignorance on the face of it. Certain *ounces* of *lead*, issuing from the infantry square, must be swallowed and digested before the lancer can possibly arrive within *piking distance;* after which, a front rank kneeling must be encountered, ready to administer a second edition of the same pill.

My arguments in favour of the *chasseur*, and in disapprobation of the lancer, (or rather of his arms) will probably draw on me the odium of many; and it will be said, that it is a piece of presumption in a solitary being, to set his face against a species of cavalry approved of by cavalry generals, &c. &c. But, with all due deference to generals of cavalry, inspecting generals, &c. &c. I conceive, that although thirty years' experience in the service, many of which have been actively spent at the out-posts, may not have elevated me to that rank which they enjoy, my experience may, by possibility, have enabled me to form an opinion on such matters not altogether erroneous or visionary. Can a general officer of brigade, of division, or of a corps of an army, gain so much insight during a campaign, or become so familiar with the *minutiæ* of out-post duty, as the subaltern, the captain, or the field officer of light cavalry or light infantry, who is eternally planted in the teeth of his enemy, who spends his whole time in the fire and smoke of continual skirmish, in covering and protecting the movements of the army either in advance or retreat, and in all the trick and chicanery of desultory warfare?

This particular branch of the service appears to me the most interesting, but the least studied in the British army, both in regiments of light cavalry and light infantry; and I trust it will not be found *too late* to give it more consideration when the army takes the field. If, Mr. Editor, inspecting generals of infantry would INSIST on more time and attention being bestowed, by the light troops, to the study of that particular part of the play which they will inevitably find themselves obliged to take when again employed against their enemy, instead of repeating the old hacknied system of tramping up and down barrack squares in columns and lines, in the same manner as *infantry of the line*, much real good might be thereby done. If, Mr. Editor, you think the effusions of my pen worthy a place in the pages of the *United Service Journal*, you are at liberty to make use of them.

VANGUARD.

London, 15th March 1831.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BRERETON.

Lieut.-Colonel William Brereton entered the service in 1769 as Ensign in the 17th regiment of Foot.

In 1775, he joined the British American army, and was in every action with it during the years 1776, 77, and 78. The English having taken Philadelphia in September 1777, on the following day, two American frigates, and sixteen gun-boats, came up the Delaware, to drive them from the town. One of the frigates (28 guns) got on shore and was attacked by the Grenadier company of the 17th, commanded by the subject of this Memoir, and two field-pieces of the battalion. In consequence of this well-arranged plan she struck, and Capt. Brereton, immediately going on board with the artillery, turned the guns against the enemy; then commenced a general fire from the field-pieces and Grenadiers, which, with the assistance that the captured frigate afforded, soon obliged the whole force of the enemy to retreat down the river in confusion. Lord Cornwallis, who was then commanding in Philadelphia, immediately sent his thanks to Capt. Brereton, commending him for his valour. On the 11th day of October, (following month,) Capt. Brereton was again engaged, and succeeded in an exploit which was a matter of much moment at that time, at Province Island near Philadelphia, in having retaken a battery which was erected against Mud Island, which before had been given up as lost by a senior officer. Thus was achieved a most important step, for it is impossible to calculate how much mischief might have been done, had the enemy made themselves complete masters of the island. In consequence of this exploit, Capt. Brereton again received the thanks of Lord Cornwallis upon the field, and was left in command of the island by his Lordship. The previous commanding officer was tried by a Court-Martial, and dismissed His Majesty's service.

A severe wound he received during the march from Philadelphia to New York, in the year 1778, obliged him to return to England; and having failed in an application to rejoin the army in America, he was ordered to do duty as Captain of Marines on board the Alfred, in the fleet under the command of Sir C. Hardy—here he continued eleven months.

In the spring of 1780, he returned to New York, and was the following year promoted to a majority by purchase in the 64th regiment, and immediately joined the southern army in South Carolina. Though the youngest field officer in the army, he was appointed to the command of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, by Lieut.-General Leslie, and was constantly employed in the field, which he re-entered as a scene of past triumph with unabated ardour.

On the 3rd of January, 1782, Major Brereton was attacked by the whole body of Militia of North Carolina, under the command of Gen. Guest, who was defeated with very considerable loss, and very little on the part of the British. On Major Brereton's return to New York, he received Gen. Leslie's thanks

In the month of August (same year), Major Brereton again took a most prominent part in another action. He was sent to procure provisions on the borders of Georgia and South Carolina, for the troops going to the West Indies, and whilst there he was attacked on the 27th by a very considerable body of the enemy, which had been sent purposely by Gen. Greene, under the command of Gen. Guest. Major Brereton, with 1200 infantry, defeated them at Combahee Bluff, where they had collected to oppose his landing. Colonel Lawrence, with two or three more officers, and about forty men, were killed. The English had only one man killed, and eight wounded; and Major Brereton collected a quantity of rice. This action lasted twenty-seven minutes. The British troops engaged, were the 17th, 64th, and 84th regiments, besides Provincials. It cannot but be regarded a very triumphant victory, the enemy having 3000 regulars (infantry), a large body of Militia, and 150 Cavalry: yet notwithstanding their very great superiority of numbers, they lost four pieces of artillery and one five-inch howitzer. This was the last action which took place in the first American war, and Major Brereton for the fifth time received the thanks of the Generals under whom he had served.

In the December following, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Port Royal, Jamaica.

In 1789, he became by purchase, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 58th regiment, and continued in the army until 1792. Some time after, he joined the Wiltshire Supplementary Militia at Plymouth, under the command of the Duke of Somerset; and in 1803, when the Militia were called out, Colonel Brereton was appointed Major, by the late Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Pembroke. In this corps he remained but one year, having received an appointment through His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as Inspecting Field-Officer of Infantry in Wiltshire. This he retained until they were dissolved.

Few of his compeers in the American War now remain. Gen. Sir John Doyle, and Gen. Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. are the only two we know of. But even they, as also the Duke of Wellington,* can remember his strict discipline—his perfect readiness to expose himself to personal danger,—his amiability and benevolence to all around him.

Lieut.-Colonel Brereton died on the 3rd day of November, 1830, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He felt the effects of the wound he received in America to the day of his death.

The father of the late Lieut.-Colonel Brereton was an officer in the 48th regiment, and was killed in America, while serving with Gen. Bradock, in 1756.

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* His Grace was Page to the Duke of Cumberland, who had the command of the 53th regiment, when at Bristol. Brereton was then Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment.

OBSERVATIONS ON STEAM-VESSELS.

At the present crisis of affairs, when from the threatening appearance of almost every power on the Continent of Europe, a war may be considered inevitable, and into which we may expect that, under some pretext or other England will be drawn; a few observations on steam-vessels, which will, whenever a war may occur, be brought most extensively into use, may, perhaps, be acceptable to the generality of your readers.

Previous to the termination of the last war, steam navigation, which was then in its infancy, had not been brought into action; during the peace, however, it has made rapid strides towards that perfection we may hope to see it attain, and sufficient has been done already to change the whole system of naval tactics. It is obvious that a single steam-vessel may set a whole fleet at defiance, as, by running in the *wind's eye*, she can put it out of the power of the swiftest *sailing* ship to overtake her; and a vessel propelled by steam, and armed with a *few* guns of great length and of large calibre, may with ease place herself out of the range of those of her antagonist, and there deliberately and in safety sink or disable her.

The first steam-boat we hear of was in 1736, when a patent was granted to a Mr. Jonathan Hulls, for the application of steam as a motive power to boats. The idea was at that time abandoned without any farther attempt being made to carry it into execution; indeed, so little was steam deemed applicable to the purposes of navigation, that seventeen years after that attempt, the celebrated Bernoulli, in his Prize Essay on the manner of employing the action of the wind on large vessels, read before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, speaking of the steam-engine, said he did not consider its force could be applied to navigation even with the greatest improvement it was capable of receiving. Several abortive attempts were made both in England and France subsequent to that period; but to Mr. Fulton, an American engineer of the United States, was due the credit of overcoming the opposing difficulties, and of launching the first *efficient* steam-boat at New York in 1807, since which time such encouragement has been given to scientific men, that America may indisputably be said to possess the largest and finest fleet of steam-vessels in the world. So thoroughly was the French Government convinced of the importance of this science to themselves, and the superiority of the Americans in it, that they sent M. Marestier, an able engineer, to collect information on the subject; and in consequence of his Report,* published at Paris in 1824, the French Ministers of Marine have appropriated large sums of money to building steam-boats, which will be used to the greatest advantage against (to say the least) the mercantile navy of any hostile power. A great portion of this report is taken up with useful tables of the comparative dimensions of the American steam-vessels, and deductions

* A good analysis of this work may be seen in the Papers on Naval Architecture, vol. i. conducted by Messrs. Morgan and Creuze.

from the best qualities of those which have been built, of the proportions proper to be given to future constructions. All that has yet been done for the improvement of the steam-engine, only tends to show how little is known of the subject, and how much remains to be discovered: it is surely then a duty incumbent on such a country as England, which has so much at stake, to encourage by all the means in its power the ardent pursuit of this important subject. In a paper published by Monsieur Arago, in a French periodical of the last year, on the accidents which have occurred to steam-boilers, among many interesting experiments, one is mentioned which incontestably proves steam to be generated more quickly at a comparatively low than at an excessively high temperature: another, that steam may be heated to a very high degree without a corresponding increase of elasticity, but that when in that state, if hot water be allowed to have access to it, a sudden and violent formation of highly elastic vapour takes place, to the great danger of explosion. These two facts show how necessary it is, both for economy of fuel and for the safety of all concerned, that experiments should be made to determine within what limits the heat of the furnaces and the strength of the boilers might be confined with the greatest advantage. There are many things combine to deter persons from engaging in those investigations, among which may be mentioned the expense attending them, important to individuals but trifling to the public; and secondly, the heavy tax imposed upon ingenuity by the present patent laws, which afford every facility to those disposed to avail themselves of the discoveries of others, to do so with impunity; the wonder is, that *any* are found fool-hardy enough to expend upwards of 300*l.* to obtain a patent, which may be immediately vitiated by a grammatical error in its specification, or evaded by the introduction of an innovation, no matter how trifling or how far it may be from an improvement.

I cannot go to the extent of some persons in believing, that our present men-of-war will only be of use to carry coals for the supply of steamers, or, at most, as transports to convey troops under the protection of steam-vessels; so far from it, I am convinced our frigates and even ships of the line might have engines put into them with great advantage; their very weight, when once motion was communicated to them, would by its *inertia*, be of advantage by enabling them to maintain their velocity at the expense of very little power: their engines, of which a large ship might have four, would be placed so low as to be quite secure from shot, and their paddle-boxes might with ease be made shot proof. Let our Naval Administration but give the subject as early a consideration as it merits, (and if they fail to do so voluntarily, it will, I fear, be ere long forced upon them by dearly purchased experience); let them enable us to meet an enemy on equal terms, and they will find that the British flag, whether hoisted at the mast-head of the finest first-rate of His Majesty's Navy, or to the funnel of a steamer, will fly as triumphantly as it did in the proudest days of England's glory.

PHILO-NAUTICUS.

NORTON'S RIFLE SHELL.

Inventors, like prophets, are rarely valued in their own country. In the year 1824, Capt. Norton, of the 34th regiment, invented a small shell of the diameter of the usual musket ball, and so constructed as to explode by percussion on being fired from a rifle against any firm board of from two to three inches thick, at the distance of three hundred yards. This missile he proposed should be employed for the purpose of blowing up ammunition waggons, tumbrels, or generally for effecting any explosion, of which its powers admitted; and having satisfied himself by repeated experiment of the truth of his theory, he submitted the shell in the year 1826 to the inspection of the chief officers at Woolwich, before whom its efficiency was made fully evident. These officers, however, stated that they did not think it could be advantageously introduced into the British service, and Captain Norton was accordingly informed to that effect.

In the year 1825, M. Delvigne, a lieutenant of Infantry in the French service, and who, like Capt. Norton, had been unsuccessful in his endeavours to make the French Board of artillery sensible of the advantages of a rifle which he proposed for adoption in the French army, heard, by accident, that successful experiments had been made with a rifle shell; and about a year afterwards was fortunate to get a sight of one. Immediately adopting the idea, he had similar balls constructed, and again bringing his rifle forward with this accession of power, at length succeeded in getting a fair trial from the artillery in April 1829. The result equalled the most sanguine expectations, and M. Delvigne was ordered to prepare four thousand shells for the African army then about to sail; these shells were used at Algiers with the greatest effect, and this formidable addition to the destructive engine of modern war, will now most probably form a fixed portion of the ammunition of the French army. That M. Delvigne's is identical with Capt. Norton's shell there can be little doubt; indeed, the former honestly lays no claim to the invention, as appears from his statement published in the *Spectateur Militaire* for December last, and which thus details the circumstances that led to his bringing it forward, and the success with which his labours were ultimately crowned.

"I learned in 1825, that experiments had been made in Switzerland with balls fired from a rifle, which exploded the moment that they struck their object. I endeavoured to gain every possible information concerning them, but could ascertain nothing; the secret appeared to have been preserved.

"About a year afterwards I had an opportunity of seeing one of these balls, in the hands of a French general of artillery; it had been sent to a great personage by a foreign prince, accompanied by a statement setting forth the great advantages which the employment of this projectile appeared to offer.

"Without knowing the interior construction of this ball, the front of which was furnished with a detonating cap, I presumed that it could only be used in a rifled fire-arm which loaded at the britch, and did not give it much consideration; but when I had discovered the new mode of forcing the balls in the rifle,* the idea of these hollow projectiles returned, and I thought of making some, and forcing them at the bottom of the barrel, in the same manner as the spherical balls. This I soon accomplished, and after numerous experiments, ascertained that the employment of these shells afforded an infallible mode of blowing up a tumbrel at a great distance.

"Being at St. Omer, I confided these results to Count Curial, who attached great importance to them, and enjoined me not to make the thing public; one of

* M. Delvigne suggests that the rifle should be loaded with a ball somewhat *less* than the diameter of the barrel, which it is to be afterwards made to fit by sharp blows with a ramrod hollowed, so as to embrace the top of the ball. This plan, he states, has been repeatedly tried by him and found to answer.

the Marshals of France, and two distinguished general officers, to whom I afterwards communicated the same, gave me similar advice, which I scrupulously followed.

"Seeing that my rifle had just been, for the second time, rejected, but that, however, it was indispensable for the employment of this new projectile, I submitted it to the person who had to pronounce upon the adoption of the fire-arm.

"The possibility of its producing the effects of which I announced it to be capable, was first denied; after seeing the proofs, they pretended that its application would be very difficult in practice; in fine—that they had shells already. Having then replied that they could not hide a howitzer and its train behind a bush, or the passage of a convoy of artillery, so easily as a few experienced riflemen; that besides, with a hundred howitzers, one tumbrel would not often be blown up, whereas a single shell well aimed would infallibly produce that effect, it was agreed that it might be useful, and that it should be examined.

"Who will believe it? The rifle was notwithstanding rejected!

"This happened in the month of July 1829, eighteen months after the commencement of the business.

"Again repulsed, I became again patient, depending upon the success of the experiments which were to be ordered on the shells; but I waited in vain for eight months.

"I again took counsel, and having already forced the artillery to an examination against their will, hoped to accomplish the same once more. To attain this end, I made several experiments at Montmartre with the shells, at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, then Duke of Chartres, and several general officers were present, and blew up at different times, fourteen boxes and barrels containing materials to represent tumbrels.

"The powerful lever of public opinion had its effect, and superior orders again forced the artillery to an examination.

"The expedition to Algiers being upon the point of sailing, I requested that a new detailed examination of the different propositions which I had addressed to the Minister-of-war relative to the rifle, and particularly to the employment of the shells, should be made, and proposed to construct a certain number for the service of a hundred and fifty wall pieces *(fusils de rampart,)* destined for the African expedition.

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"At last a trial of the shells was ordered, and a Board of Artillery commissioned to report the results.

"The experiments commenced at Vincennes on the 20th of April. The doubts which I might have had, as to the success of the shells when applied to the wall-pieces, were quickly dissipated; for out of seventy shells fired at the distances of four hundred and two hundred metres,* sixty seven exploded either in the boxes containing the combustibles or in the ground, and the precision was even superior to that of the common balls. To complete the experiments, a loaded tumbrel was fired at the following day, and the explosion took place. In short, the success of the shells was complete, and the report was faithful.

"At my request, supported by those of several general officers, I received an order on the 3rd of May, to repair immediately to Toulon, and construct four thousand shells for wall-pieces. I arrived at my destination on the 11th.

"The construction of the shells having been terminated, new trials took place. The general commanding the artillery himself fired, and at the first shot, blew up a box containing combustibles. The following day, experiments were made with my rifle in presence of the General-in-Chief, and of the Staff of the army. I fired three shells, and each time, blew up a barrel filled with combustibles. I was from that time attached to the battery of artillery, charged with the service of the *fusils de rampart*, commanded by Capt. Collinet, in order to direct the employment of my shells; at the same time fifteen rifles which I had brought, were distributed in different regiments of the army.

"After all the obstacles which I have had to surmount, the honour of being commissioned to direct the employment of a new projectile before the enemy, and *one which, by force of circumstances, will finally have some influence on the operation of war*, has fulfilled all my wishes."

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* A metre is equal to thirty-seven inches and a half.

Capt. Norton, anxious to know whether the use of these shells at Algiers had answered the expectations which every experiment had justified; also curious to hear who was considered by the French to be the inventor, addressed a letter to Marshal Bourmont, who is now in this country, and was thus politely answered by his son, Count C. de Bourmont, the Marshal being about to leave town when the letter reached him.

"MONSIEUR,—Le Maréchal partant pour le Campagne aujourd'hui me charge de vous témoigner ses regrets de ne pouvoir vous répondre lui-même, et me prie de vous dire qu'il ne comprend pas parfaitement l'objet de la lettre que vous lui avez adressée. Je ne saurais vous donner des détails circonstancés sur l'invention des balles creuses, tout ce que je puis dire c'est que dans l'année 1827 M. Delvigne, officier dans un regt. d'Infanterie de la Garde, adressa sur cette invention un mémoire au Ministre de la guerre, que dans l'année 1828 et 1829 plusieurs expériences furent faites et produisirent des résultats satisfaisants. Enfin dans la campagne d'Afrique en 1830 *on n'eut qu'à se féliciter de l'usage que l'on fit de cette invention nouvelle*, dont l'armée Française attribue le merite à M. Delvigne.

"Veuillez agréer, &c.

"CHARLES DE BOURMONT.

"London, Mars 16, 1831."

So much for the encouragement given to science in this country. It is now evident that instead of being the first in the field with this formidable projectile, as might have been the case, had Capt. Norton's invention been adopted in 1826, we must, in order to be on equal terms with foreign powers, both devise some means of protecting our artillery train from the effects of the rifle-shell, and adopt the invention second-hand from the French.

PETRONEL.

*** We refer our readers to our Number for August 1830, in which will be found a detailed account of Capt. Norton's rifle shell, and the origin of its invention.—ED.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

MAJOR KEPPEL'S JOURNEY ACROSS THE BALKAN.

"*IN the summer of* 1829, *public attention was directed to the war which was then pending between Russia and Turkey;*" and yet, in those (can we say these?) peaceful times of the West, but three of the "venturous youth of England," shaking off the indolence of home, set out for the theatre of coming events.

We name with honour Lord Bingham, Major Keppel, and Capt. Alexander, in hopes that their example will not, for the future, be lost on our military friends. The two last gentlemen have given us accounts of what they observed; and we now draw the attention of our readers to the work of Major Keppel, and congratulate them on his having "*determined to visit*" Turkey, "*and bring home a faithful record of all he saw, heard, and felt.*" They will find in the produce of this visit much just feeling and sound thinking, *qui se cache* (as Montesquieu would say) under much lively writing, and which, never obtruding, insensibly steals on the reader as he advances with the traveller, and he finds himself occasionally, without being aware of it, cogitating with his author very gravely over the most serious military and political considerations: subjects of such importance that, even were we not professionally inclined, would draw our undivided attention. We, therefore, profess, without being irreverent, that our text is taken from the first page of Keppel's Epistles to the Britains, beginning at the second verse, where you will find these words:—

"The ill success which had attended the Russian arms in the preceding campaign, had produced an impression unfavourable to their military character, while it had proportionally raised in estimation the troops to whom they were opposed."

"This opinion of Turkish superiority was strengthened by the improvements which, it was alleged, had been introduced into the Mahomedan army. They were formed on an European model, and were able to compete with an European force. The Turkish sovereign, the destroyer of the Janissaries, had overcome the prejudices of his birth and education, and was one of the most enlightened monarchs in Europe. By the wisdom of his measures, a radical reform had been established, not only in the army, but in every department of church and state."

Statements of such consideration and interest as to be well worthy a journey to Constantinople to contradict or confirm. The source from whence these changes were said to have originated deserves the first attention, and our historic recollections places Mahmoud in an invidious position, as we cannot divest our minds of the great Northern reformer, or cease to hope, in our philanthropy, that because Peter was sensible and judicious, the present successor of Othman must have the like qualities. But our disappointment is great; as it is not a parallel but a contrast we are obliged to pourtray, and fear that the changes introduced in Turkey are not the offspring of reason and conviction, but only to be considered, even when taken in the most favourable view, as the early and crude impression of Selim's education, and that the seed thus sown has fallen among tares, been choked, and is incapable of producing good fruit.

It is most true that the nether limbs of the Sultan are cased in leather breeches and Wellington boots, and that in the outward man he has set all prejudice at defiance; but his mind has remained the mind of an Eastern despot, and in him, we regret to acknowledge it, the sovereign's person has become a just type of his dominions, the inherent principles existing, though clothed in a new and foreign garb.

Reform is always dangerous, not less from the origin of laws and great principles and causes being forgotten in its attainment, but still more from the collateral circumstances and expedients which have grown up with, and been forced upon the ancient system, being equally lost sight of, and which often add more ruin and confusion than what arises from the alteration of the original institutions on which they are based.

The dangers may however be diminished where free discussion and enquiry exist; but when the task is undertaken by a despot, whose sanity is equally doubted by the Giour as the true Believer, we can scarcely picture to ourselves how shaken must be the whole fabric of society and government. —Each of the late changes in Turkey, where all is founded on revealed law through the Prophet, has involved some sacred Dogma, and been carried through by force and fear of death, without reference to public opinion or the control of those suited to give advice.

Although the Mahomedans of Turkey have for centuries been rather countermarching, than advancing, in the march of intellect, their sovereign, without looking before he leaped, has attempted with a hop-step-and-a-jump (carrying his people on his back) to overtake the civilization of Europe.

The plant of regeneration has thus been forced in its growth by a 100,000 hot-house power, and in their Eastern language of allegory flowered, (like a blood-red piony!) and seeded long before the "lithe" stem was capable of supporting its overgrown precoce head. The effect of a forced introduction of European habits, wholly at variance with their laws and institutions and religion, may be easily conceived, and its consequences be well exemplified in the parable of Holy Writ, "of putting new wine into old bottles."

Every page of Major Keppel's work proves these remarks to be true; and instead of the future index to their histories pointing out this period as an era from whence they may date improvement and regeneration, we fear it will prove the blackest page in their annals.

Having thus hopelessly disposed of this portion of our inquiry, let us now ascertain if this once mighty empire has within itself elements of repulsion; and if the army, by the improvements introduced, is equal to coping, "if they have but leisure," with a Christian force.

" The advocates for this opinion contend," says Major Keppel, " that the late campaign is an unfair criterion of the future capabilities of the Turkish army; that the Sultan was forced into hostilities at a moment when, having destroyed one army, he had been unable to form another; and that time to carry into effect his plan for modelling his troops on the European system of discipline, is the only requisite for future success."

A very slight reference to former history, and a consideration of the relative state of Europe and Turkey, will solve this question.—p. 364.

" The original military establishment of the Turks resembled our feudal tenures, but with this difference, that in Europe the barons were the vassals of the Sovereign, and paid him the same allegiance that they themselves exacted from their own immediate retainers;" a fault acknowledged and remedied by William the Conqueror in England, in the abuse of subinfeodation; " whereas in Turkey, all grants of land being held immediately from the Sultan, returned to him on the death of the incumbent;" nothing but the throne, and that not invariably, being hereditary; the cause, of the great distinction and different aspects presented by the political state of Europe and Asia; " consequently, the feudal obligation that reciprocally bound the baron and the vassal, was in Turkey unknown, and between the Pacha and the petty feudal landlord, there was no tie of benevolence on the one hand, nor of gratitude on the other."

The usual difficulty arising from troops raised on these tenures, has been universally felt, and as our author remarks,

" The defect of these imperfect and precarious levies was perceived by Amurath the First, who resolved to remedy the evil by establishing a permanent body, which should have regular pay from the imperial treasury, and which, from the nature of the institution itself, should be unable to possess feudal dominion."

For this purpose he selected the most robust of his own slaves, and ordered that the fifth of the prisoners of war, and the tenth of the children of the Christian and tributary villages, should be incorporated into the new corps, and called them " new Troops," or Janissaries.

But we must relieve Amurath of the honour of this invention, as the system was as old as the most ancient races of Persia, and had descended through each race, occupying Western Asia, to the Seljuk Tartar. In a despotism there is no shade between the sovereign and the slave; and the Eastern monarchs have ever by early education raised for themselves a class of servants, whose talents and after-acquirements should fill up this void, and be employed for their sole use and benefit, and who, when duly qualified, rose to fill the offices of state. These were often chosen from among strangers, in order to break all ties but those to their master; and the Oriental despot, who led the Jews into captivity, seized their youth among whom was the Prophet Daniel for this purpose.

The Khalifs at Bagdad purchased vast numbers of Tartar slaves, and the Mamelukes of all Eastern States were also instructed for a like end. Bibars Bundockdar Sovereign of Egypt at the end of the thirteenth century had already seized and educated the Christian youth of Armenia; and it was in the middle of the following century, that Amurath increased and regulated this system on a more vast and comprehensive plan.

The most promising of this horrid tribute, after undergoing the rite which united them indelibly with the religion of their masters, were highly educated, and placed about the person of the monarch, and rose to be the first men of the age; the second class were formed into a body of cavalry not less remarkable in their best period than the Janissaries, and the majority were embodied into the latter corps of infantry, so long the dread of Europe when its armies consisted only of horse.

But we must not rob the intelligent mind of the founder of the empire of the honour of having first shaken off the national prejudices to cavalry, as there is no doubt Othman and his immediate successor had a respectable

force of the sister arm, and which was perfected by Amurath into the first good infantry, in which was found permanent discipline since the fall of the Romans. The severity of discipline was so great, that it was almost hopeless to keep the cord ever on the stretch, and the purity of the system lasted but half a century; as their best time ceases on the defeat at Angora, where, like the Spanish infantry at Rocroix, they were cut to pieces by Tamerlane. Though re-established, their *moral* suffered much in the struggle for empire after Bajazet's capture, and although for the next three centuries they were the best troops in Europe, they occasionally evinced in the fifteenth, more open in the sixteenth, and constantly in the seventeenth and eighteenth a gradual degeneration, until those who were first depicted as models of piety, modesty, humility, and obedience, standing with their arms crossed on their breasts, the eyes reclining on the ground, or the head bent on one side to show their readiness to receive decapitation, had become the Pretorians of Byzantium, and deposed and strangled their own officers and their sovereign; being urged to the latter, in order to receive a fresh bribe from him who ascended the throne, as soon as their former "*blood money*" was expended.

But during the four centuries of the Janissaries' decline, the armies of Europe have kept pace with all other improvement of the West, and though outstripped in the seventeenth, were not only left behind, but have themselves become so decomposed, in the eighteenth, as to be unequal to face a modern christian army.

The most prejudiced of the Turkish leaders at last were convinced of their military inferiority, but the hands of government were become too weak to act upon it, and the Janissaries called in, at the first appearance of innovation, a powerful Ally.

The Turkish monarch had created a Sorbonne in the *Ulema*, when they found themselves unfit to do the duty of Imaum or Pontiff; and when thrown into the scale with the Janissaries; these two, of the three Turkish "Estates" as will be seen by the following extract, were too powerful for the monarch, arrested all improvements, and reduced the capital to confusion and deluged it with bloodshed.

"The Janissaries, as well as the Ulemas, owed their existence and privileges to the sovereign. They had gained, by their important services, the esteem of the people; they likewise conceived a profound contempt for the degenerate monarchs who preferred the pleasures of the harem to the glory of the camp.

"The Janissaries were flattered at the advances made to them by the Ulemas, and were delighted to have a sanction for their seditious acts by the venerable dictum of the law. Both parties became strengthened by the union; both proved detrimental to the power of the sovereign and to the happiness of the people.

"The resistance of the priests and soldiers against the legitimate head of the church and the army, being the result of revolt and usurpation, instead of mitigating the despotism of the sovereign, and being of benefit to the liberty and to the general prosperity of the people, is almost the sole cause of the weakness of the empire, and the barbarism of the Turks. For these two bodies, who should have been the instruments of the monarch, in becoming his rivals, left the government without power, and the country without protection.

"The Ulemas have always done every thing in their power to oppose the introduction of knowledge and the study of science, which must inevitably bring into contempt the Koran, its numerous and obscure commentaries, the immense collection of contradictory edicts of the Muftis, and the whole system of their theological knowledge.

"The Janissaries, who had abandoned their ancient habits of discipline, pretended that the same invincible sabre which had conquered so many kingdoms was sufficient for their defence, and rejected with horror the severe discipline of the Franks and their new system of tactics.

"Thus, the Janissaries and Ulemas, in preventing Turkey from putting herself on a level with other European powers, and adopting their useful discoveries, augmented her weakness, her misery, and dependence, in the same proportion as the

neighbouring states raised themselves by their riches, their knowledge, and their rapid progress in every branch of industry.

"The baleful effects of the co-operation of these two bodies may be traced in almost every page of the Turkish history, since the first ten sovereigns of the empire."

But however opposed, the government during the last century attempted to reform the troops; and in the war from 1734 to 40, and again in 1788, perhaps as much owing to the inefficiency of the Austrians, they had become a formidable enemy. Of the late events in the failure of Selim's intended "Radical Reform" and the success of the present Sultan, we are all well acquainted.

We have yet to consider if the Emperor and army collectively have power and worth to uphold the Osmanli as a substantive state.

The early power of the empire depended on the contrast it offered to Europe; despotism and severity could bring forth all the resources of a vast and warlike empire; while Europe, under its feudal relations was disjointed, and the monarch, the weakest chief in his own dominions. The Mahomedan army was the only force in Europe so well organized, as even now, in remembrance, to vie with the best soldiers of the present day; while the Christian feudatories and mercenaries were alike unfit to be trusted.

But the contrast in the thirteenth and nineteenth centuries has to be reversed. The Sultan stands aloof from his people, who consider him as an infidel and innovator; the distant provinces are in the hands of independent chiefs, the monarch having little command beyond the Balkan or the Bosphorus; while the new troops, in having failed among a people who look to results for proofs of the Deity's approval, will bring the novel organization into discredit, and alike make the civilian and soldier distrustful of success.

But they even require the means for the construction of an army, as they have no class from whence they can find officers; and unless the whole form of society is changed, or Mahmoud again educates the Mamelukes, he can never expect to have them.

But the states under the religion of Mahmoud, to use their own language, have not only passed their meridian, but are on the decline; and from the inherent blemish of their code, the laws being considered as approved by the Deity and consequently immutable; all improvement is hopeless, and they cannot, without sapping their prejudices to their foundation, overtake that of Christendom. They are everywhere pressed by the civilization and superiority of Europe, whether in India, Persia, or Turkey, and the conquests and usurpations of the proud religion of the sword are fast shrinking before the knowledge and power, which have grown up under a faith, the tenets of which are patience and humility.

We fear their military mania, however implacable, will tend to no results; but we would nevertheless recommend officers following in Major Keppel's steps to have "Torrens" at their "finger-ends," as they may chance to undergo a cross-examination on military tactics, and their difficulties be increased by its being carried on through an interpreter.

We remember the military talents of a chief in India being reported by his followers as transcendent, but which were proved, by way of illustration, to rest on his being a good shot with an eighteen-pounder; and in like manner, amongst the Turkish officers, a knowledge of the "Manual and Platoon," is considered as a high degree of military acquirement. After Major Keppel had shown himself, as he good humouredly says, only fit for the awkward squad, one of the Meer-Ali (a rank equivalent to a general officer) proceeded to evince his *qualifications*, and says our author, went through the firelock exercise with a precision and smartness, that would have reflected no discredit upon a British fugleman.

It is to such points as these that the attention of the Turkish officers is almost entirely directed; they seem to consider the whole *European system of warfare to consist in the duty of a drill serjeant.* With the utmost humility

and innocence, may we not inquire of the Major, if, without going out of the three kingdoms, he cannot find one or two, or perhaps more, officers, and who rank high in common estimation, whose ideas may not yet have expanded beyond those of their Turkish brethren, unless, indeed, (and it would be unjust not to give them the full benefit of so material an advantage) they be extended to the shape of a button, or the length of a loop.

The account of the passes of the Balkan will be read with interest, and adds another proof to the opinion of two of the greatest captains of the age, of mountains being the worst of defences. Paths are to be found everywhere, and where a goat can pass so can a man.

The Alps, the Pyrenees, and Nepaul mountains have all been traversed; and let us caution our readers, (many of whom may have the *baton* of a Marshal in his *yeberne*,) against defending the gorges of mountains, but rather occupy them with light corps, and keep to himself the advantage of communication along his own side the barrier, and let his enemy feel, in *debouching*, that he is passing a defile.

Major Keppel spares not the opponents of the Turks, and we scarce know if their government does not more merit the application of savage, than their southern enemy. The worst enemy of the Russian soldier is his master,—in the total neglect of attention to his wants, and necessaries—and the greatest loss in the last campaigns is more to be attributed to the gross neglect of the Emperor, than from the sword of the infidel. The boast of Bonaparte on crossing the Vistula, that he could afford to loose 25,000 a week for two months, is acted upon by the Russians, and would appear an axiom of their military policy, as their officers answered, on regret at the extent of their loss being expressed, that it was of no consequence as—"Russia does not want soldiers." On this system they were devoid of tents and medical men, and the Russian general officers were obliged to consult the Italian physician attached to one of the Turkish Pachas. But no precaution seems taken to prevent sickness, and the dirt of the camp, one of its principal *generators*, was so great, that we cannot be surprised at the hospitals being ever full.

We think we have said enough to prove our opinion of this interesting work, and in having recognised the spirited and talented writer of a former Overland Journey, hope to have so justly encouraged him, that he will ever have a foot in the stirrup for any similar opportunity of adding to our stock of knowledge and amusement.

CAPT. BEECHEY'S NARRATIVE.*

The series of voyages of discovery which have been of late years executed by our officers, and the success which has attended them, may be considered to form one of the brightest ornaments of our naval chaplet. We have perused Capt. Beechey's account with unmingled satisfaction, and we can safely say, that the interest of the subject is only equalled by the simplicity and modesty of the writing. Capt. Beechey is already known to the literary world as an author; his Narrative of a Journey to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, has established his fame as an intelligent writer.

After a succession of brilliant, but only partially successful attempts to accomplish a Northern passage round the continent of America, the existence of a channel being, both from philosophical inference and actual observation, nearly certain, the British Government, in the year 1824, determined, in

* Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions. Performed by His Majesty's ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F. W. Beechey, R.N. in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28. In two parts, 4to.

further prosecution of this enlightened object to equip two more expeditions. Accordingly, Capt. Parry, with the Hecla and Fury, was ordered to attempt to force a passage through Prince Regent's Inlet. At the same time, to Capt. Franklin was entrusted the task of descending the M'Kensie River to the shores of the Polar Seas. These parties were to effect a junction, if possible, but under all circumstances, singly or together, they were to proceed to Behring's Straits. Here a ship would be required to meet them, going round by Cape Horn; but as Behring's Straits are only navigable during a very few months in the year on account of the ice, the Board of Admiralty very judiciously ordered that the rest of the year should be employed by this vessel in the pursuit of scientific researches, in verifying and uniting the positions determined by former navigators, and in visiting the islands of the Great Pacific Archipelago, but particularly Pitcairne's and Loo Choo.

To Capt. Beechey this duty was entrusted, and he was consequently appointed to the Blossom sloop-of-war, with a compliment of 110 persons on board.

On the 19th of May 1825, this ship sailed from England, and after touching at the usual places, and encountering some bad weather off Cape Horn, she arrived on the 27th of October at Valparaiso. Capt. Beechey in his narrative has adopted a new plan, and has separated the mere hydrographical detail from the other matter, placing it at the end of his volume in a distinct form as nautical remarks; this is an excellent arrangement, but, perhaps, carried too far, as, till page 194, where he says that "the trade was fair always between S.E. by E. and N.E. by E.," we have no mention of the direction of the winds, the effect of which upon the success of a voyage, must be obvious to every reader. On the 29th he left the coast of Chili, and soon reached Easter Island. Here he first landed in Polynesia: the reception was not calculated to give him a favourable impression of its inhabitants: he was attacked in a barbarous and treacherous manner by the natives. He says—

"It was found impossible to land where it was at first intended: the boats, therefore, rowed a little to the northward, followed by the multitude, and there effected a disembarkation, aided by some of the natives, who helped the party over the rocks with one hand, while they picked their pockets with the other. It was no easy matter to penetrate the dense multitude, and much less practicable to pursue a thief through the labyrinth of figures that thronged around. The articles stolen were consequently as irretrievably lost here, as they were before in the hands of the divers. It is extremely difficult on such occasions to decide which is the best line of conduct to adopt: whether to follow Capt. Cook's rigid maxim of never permitting a theft when clearly ascertained to go unpunished; or to act as Perouse did with the inhabitants of Easter Island, and suffer every thing to be stolen without resistance or remonstrance. Perhaps the happy medium of shutting the eyes to those it is not necessary to observe, and punishing severely such as it is imperative to notice, will prove the wisest policy. Among the foremost of the crowd were two men, crowned with pelican's feathers, who, if they were not chiefs, assumed a degree of authority, and with the two demons above mentioned, attempted to clear the way by striking at the feet of the mob; careful, however, so to direct their blows, that they should not take effect. Without their assistance it would have been almost impossible to land: the mob cared very little for threats: a musket presented at them had no effect beyond the moment it was levelled, and was less efficacious than some water thrown upon the bystanders by those persons who wished to forward the views of our party. The gentleman who disembarked first, and from that circumstance probably was considered a person of distinction, was escorted to the top of the bank, and seated upon a large block of lava, which was the prescribed limit to the party's advance. An endeavour was then made to form a ring about him; but it was very difficult, on account of the islanders crowding to the place, all in expectation of receiving something. The applicants were impatient, noisy, and urgent: they presented their bags, which they had carefully emptied for the purpose, and signified their desire that they should be filled: they practised every artifice, and stole what they could, in the most careless and open

manner: some went even farther, and accompanied their demands by threats. About this time one of the natives, probably a chief, with a cloak and head-dress of feathers, was observed from the ship hastening from the huts to the landing-place, attended by several persons with short clubs. This hostile appearance, followed by the blowing of the conch-shell, a sound which Cook observes he never knew to portend good, kept our glasses for a while riveted to the spot. To this chief, it is supposed, for it was impossible to distinguish amongst the crowd, Mr. Peard made a handsome present, with which he was very well pleased, and no apprehension of hostilities was entertained. It happened, however, that the presents were expended, and this officer was returning to the boat for a fresh supply, when the natives, probably mistaking his intentions, became exceedingly clamorous; and the confusion was further increased by a marine endeavouring to regain his cap, which had been snatched from his head. The natives took advantage of the confusion, and redoubled their endeavours to pilfer, which our party were at last obliged to repel by threats, and sometimes by force. At length they became so audacious, that there was no longer any doubt of their intentions, or that a system of open plunder had commenced; which, with the appearance of clubs and sticks, and the departure of the women, induced Mr. Peard, very judiciously, to order his party into the boats. This seemed to be the signal for an assault. The chief who had received the present, threw a large stone, which struck Mr. Peard forcibly upon the back, and was immediately followed by a shower of missiles which darkened the air. The affair now became serious. The crews were compelled to fire in self-defence. The Chief of the Islanders was shot, and the party gained the boats at the expense of some dangerous contusions.

Proceeding on her voyage, on the 4th of December, the Blossom made Pitcairne's Island, and Capt. Beechey has given us a detailed and most interesting account of its history and present situation. Our readers are aware that this small island, three miles in diameter, was the last refuge of the mutineers of His Majesty's Ship Bounty, and is now inhabited by their descendants. The narrative of this transaction was taken from the mouth of Adams, the sole survivor of these misguided men by the officers of the Blossom, and bears in its relation all the characteristics of truth. Indeed, the morality and simplicity of the islanders are sufficient guarantee for the implicit trust to be reposed in the veracity of their patriarch. The narrative of the Bounty is a subject of deep concern to the Navy, both as it relates to its history and its discipline; its history, because it may be considered rather a stain upon our records, and its discipline, as it tends to prove how fatal a system is that, which teaches us to govern those beneath us by the rigid rules of discipline alone, unalleviated by kindness and good humour. We have it from good authority, that in the Bounty's log-book it is stated, that whilst the ship was endeavouring to weather Cape Horn, the mates and midshipmen were employed in "picking oakum." Now we are far from wishing the hands of young men never to touch the tar-bucket, but such employments are beneath the situation of an officer, and calculated alike to disgust by their meanness and inutility. The mind of Christian, it appears, naturally over-sensitive, was wrought to frenzy by this sort of treatment, and he rushed into the deepest crime to emancipate himself and followers.

This account differs from all former ones in one important fact, which is that Christian was incited by another whose name is not mentioned. As this is quite new, we insert it. After making a raft with the intention of leaving the ship on it—

"A young officer, who afterwards perished in the Pandora, to whom Christian communicated his intention, recommended him, rather than risk his life on so hazardous an expedition, to endeavour to take possession of the ship, which he thought would not be very difficult, as many of the ship's company were not well disposed towards the commander, and would all be very glad to return to Otaheite, and reside among their friends in that island. This daring proposition is even more extraordinary than the premeditated scheme of his companion, and, if true, certainly relieves Christian from part of the odium which has hitherto attached to him as the sole instigator of the mutiny."

He thus describes the descendants of the mutineers.

" Their simple food and early habits of exercise give them a muscular power and activity not often surpassed. It is recorded among the facts of strength which these people occasionally evince, that two of the strongest on the island, George Young and Edward Quintal, have each carried, at one time, without inconvenience, a kedge anchor, two sledge hammers, and an armourer's anvil, amounting to upwards of six hundred weight; and that Quintal, at another time, carried a boat twenty-eight feet in length. Their activity on land has been already mentioned. I shall merely give another instance which has been supplied by Lieut. Belcher, who was admitted to be the most active among the officers on board, and who did not consider himself behindhand in such exploits. He offered to accompany one of the natives down a difficult descent, in spite of the warnings of his friend that he was unequal to the task. They, however, commenced the perilous descent, but Mr. Belcher was obliged to confess his inability to proceed, while his companion, perfectly assured of his own footing, offered him his hand, and undertook to conduct him to the bottom, if he would depend upon him for safety. In the water they are almost as much at home as on land, and can remain nearly a whole day in the sea. They frequently swam round their little island, the circuit of which is at the least seven miles. When the sea beat heavily on the island, they have plunged into the breakers, and swam to sea beyond them; this they sometimes did pushing a barrel of water before them, when it could be got off in no other way, and in this manner we procured several tons of water without a single cask being stove."

From Pitcairne's island the Blossom proceeded to Otaheite and the Sandwich islands, and arrived at Petrapaulski on the 28th June 1826, after having traversed 700 miles in so thick a fog " that we could scarce see fifty yards before us." Sailing thence on the 20th of July, they passed Behring's Straits, and on the 22nd anchored in Kotzebue Sound. From thence Capt. Beechey, according to his instructions, sailed northward; but not being allowed to risk being caught by the ice and obliged to winter, Capt. Beechey returned to Kotzebue Sound, after seeing the ice to the northward of Icy Cape, and sending his barge along the coast. In describing the expedition of his boat, which proceeded in high hopes of encountering Franklin, he says

" The farthest tongue of land which they reached is conspicuous as being the most northerly point yet discovered on the continent of America; and I named it Point Barrow, to mark the progress of northern discovery on each side the American Continent, which has been so perseveringly advocated by that distinguished member of our naval administration. It lies 126 miles to the north east of Icy Cape, and is only 146 miles from the extreme of Capt. Franklin's discoveries in his progress westward from the Mackenzie River. The bay, which appeared to be formed to the eastward of this point, I named Elson's Bay, in compliment to the officer in command of the barge; and the extreme point of our discoveries after Capt. Franklin, the commander of the land expedition."

It is much to be regretted that Capt. Beechey was not permitted to attempt a north-east passage round the continent of America; but we trust that our government will not now give up the prosecution of the great object of northern discovery. Capt. Kotzebue, in 1816, visited Behring's Strait, and he affirms, " that in standing across the Strait from the continent of Asia to that of America, it was like passing from winter to summer." This happened about the middle of August, at which time "*a fair and open*" passage appeared to lie on the American side as far to the southward as the eye could reach, whereas on the Asiatic side the ice was fixed to the shore, and its outer edge extended in the direction of north-east, which was precisely that of the current; a severe accident which befel him deterred this officer from proceeding.

" As regards the question, whether it be advisable to attempt the passage from the Atlantic or the Pacific, the advantage of being able to pursue the main land with certainty from Icy Cape, is unquestionably great; and the recollection that in that route every foot gained to the eastward is an advance toward the point whence supplies and succour may be obtained, is a cheering prospect to those who

are engaged in such an expedition. But while I so far advocate an attempt from this quarter, it must not be overlooked that the length of the voyage round Cape Horn, and the vicissitudes of climate to be endured, present material objections to prosecuting the enterprise by that course. It does not appear that any preference can be given to the western route from prevailing winds or currents, as both are so variable and uncertain, that no dependence can be placed upon them. In 1826, easterly winds prevailed almost throughout the summer, both on the northern coast of America, and in the open sea to the westward of Icy Cape; while in 1827, in the latter situation at least, the reverse took place. And as the coincidence of winds experienced by Capt. Franklin and ourselves in 1826 is very remarkable, there is every probability that the same winds prevailed to the eastward of Point Barrow. In the sea to the westward of Icy Cape, the current setting through Behring Strait, is turned off by Point Hope, and does not appear to have any perceptible influence on the water to the north eastward of Icy Cape; for the current there, though it ran strong at times, seemed to be influenced entirely by the prevailing wind. The body of water which finds its way into the Polar Sea must undoubtedly have an outlet, and one of these appears to be the Strait of Hector and Fury; but as this current is not felt between the ice and the Continent of America, the only part of the sea that is navigable, it must rather impede than favour the enterprise, by blocking the ice against the strait, and the western coast of Melville Peninsula. Upon the whole, however, I am disposed to favour the western route, and am of opinion, that could steam-vessels, properly fitted, and adapted to the service, arrive in good condition in Kotzebue Sound, by the beginning of one summer, they would with care and patience succeed in reaching the western shore of Melville Peninsula in the next."

The stores of driftwood seem peculiarly suited to supply a Steam-boat with fuel.

There is another view of this subject which is, we think, important; a number of officers have been, from time to time, employed almost exclusively on the northern discoveries, and it would surely be a subject of regret that the benefit to be derived from their particular knowledge and resources, should be entirely lost to the world. The desideratum of discovering a north-west passage still exists, and its complete accomplishment can never be entrusted to more able hands; we hope that the Government will not, just as we are on the point of grasping the object of our wishes, give up the prosecution of this interesting subject.

A long and curious account is given of the manners and habits of the western Esquimaux, which is beyond our limits to insert; but it may prove satisfactory to our readers to ascertain, from the testimony of an eye-witness, that these people have not "tails like dogs," as recorded by Muller, who wrote in high Dutch.

Leaving these frozen regions, unsuccessful as far as meeting the expedition from the eastward went, Capt. Beechey now directed his course to San Francisco, in California, to refit and procure supplies; finding the latter scarce, he proceeded to Macao, and crossed the Pacific, calling on his way at the Sandwich Islands. Quitting Macao, the Blossom visited Loo Choo, where a long account is given of the inhabitants: we refer our readers to this, as it is full of interest, and differs from preceding accounts; he describes them as a sordid and contemptible people.

In the beginning of July 1827, Capt. Beechey, for the second time, visited Petrapaulski, and on the 5th of August again anchored at Chamisso Island, in Kotzebue Sound. Capt. Franklin was not here, that officer having returned to England in the spring; and after again reconnoitring the ice and completing his geographical researches, Capt. Beechey, in obedience to his instructions, on the 29th of August passed Behring's Straits on his return to England, where he arrived in the month of October 1828.

We cannot conclude our sketch, without again repeating how much pleasure we have derived from its perusal, and strongly recommending it to the attention of our readers.

HUGHES'S TRAVELS IN GREECE AND ALBANIA.—The amended and enlarged Edition of Mr. Hughes's Classical Work is a valuable acquisition both to literature and topography. It is one of the most varied, instructive, and entertaining productions of its class, forming a delightful medium between the pedantry of the mere scholar and the lighter sketches of superficial tourists.

The original journey of Mr. Hughes was commenced in the year 1812. In the present improved Edition, a complete narrative is given of the career and final fate of Ali Pasha, the enterprising despot of Joannina; and an Appendix, containing an Itinerary of practical use to Travellers, is added. Greece, Albania, Sicily, Italy, and France, were visited, and are more or less elaborately and agreeably described, the personal narrative being always pleasing. The descriptions of antiquities and natural scenery, which are graphic and classical, are farther illustrated by excellent views; and we know not a book of Travels which may be more pleasantly or profitably perused.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF PRYCE LOCKHART GORDON.—The Author of these very amusing Volumes of autobiography, commenced his career as a jolly Marine, and subsequently betook himself for a time to the Fencible service. Endowed with a restless and inquisitive temperament, Mr. Gordon appears to have passed through an ample share of the shades and vicissitudes of society at home and abroad, and to have observed shrewdly in his progress.

Born in the same year with his late Majesty, the Author has lived through the busiest and brightest æra of modern times. He travelled in Italy with Lord Montgomery; visited all parts of the United Kingdom; and, with occasional faults of exaggeration and lapses after the fashion of old Homer, has written himself down a very sprightly and entertaining companion.

THE LIBRARY OF STANDARD NOVELS has commenced with THE PILOT—one of the most admirable Novels, though of American origin, in the English language.

The Sixteenth Volume of the CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA comprises the Third of the History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, to the merits of which we have already borne testimony.

A Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831 constitutes the Third Volume of the CABINET LIBRARY, and is to be extended to another Volume. It is in general clearly and impartially written, with occasional glimpses of the democratic bias of the hour.

The First Section of a Spenserian Poem, with the ominous title of MISCHIEF, has much amused us. Its object is not yet very distinct, but the style is spirited and graphic.

FOUR VIEWS of his present Majesty's VISITS TO PORTSMOUTH in 1827, including sketches of the Russian Squadron, have just been published by Mr. Henry Moses. They are executed with great neatness and accuracy, and are the precursors of a monthly series, to be completed in four Numbers of four Prints each.

We have seen a specimen of LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING by Mr. R. Martin, which gives us a high opinion of the progress made in that useful art.

The Second Number of THE SUNDAY LIBRARY confirms our impression of the utility of such a work.

The CABINET ATLAS approaches its completion with undiminished success.

VIEWS OF THE NEILGHERRIES, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatoor, in Southern India, are creditable to their Author, Captain M'Curdy, 27th M. N. I. who both drew them from Nature, and on stone.

A Review of the Third Volume of Col Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula, shall be given in our next.

Nos. VII. VIII. and IX. of the NATIONAL LIBRARY, just ready for publication, comprise BOURIENNE'S LIFE OF BUONAPARTE, with Notes and Illustrations, by Joseph Buonaparte, and from the dictation of Napoleon at St. Helena. The work will contain no less than seventeen highly finished Embellishments, including Portraits of the Emperor, of the Empress Josephine, and Marie Louise.

The Second Number of the STANDARD NOVELS, just ready for publication, contains GODWIN'S celebrated Story of CALEB WILLIAMS, complete in a single volume.

Sketches in Spain and Morocco, with an Account of a Residence in Barbary, and of an Overland Journey from Gibraltar to England, by Sir Arthur Brooke, will appear almost immediately.

An English Tale, entitled THE SMUGGLER, by the powerful writer of the "The O'Hara Tales," is nearly ready for publication.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Ægina Marbles.

Mr. Editor,—As you have in a late Number assented to the general desire that subjects of a literary and critical nature might be admitted into the pages of your Journal, you, perhaps, may find a place for the following disquisition on the celebrated Ægina Marbles, which have, no doubt, been seen and admired by many of your readers since their discovery.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

Athenæum, March 9th, 1831. Ethiopicus.

The statues commonly called the Ægina Marbles, were found some years ago in the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the Island of Ægina, and immediately attracted great attention from the peculiarity of their sculpture and style. They were first taken to Malta, where they were very near being purchased for the British Museum, but owing to some delay or mistake we lost them, and they were purshased by the present King of Bavaria, who sent them to Rome to be restored by the celebrated Thorwalsen, and they are now at Munich.

The moment I saw them, I was struck with the very strong resemblance which most of the countenances bear to the deities of the Hindoos, as represented in the East in their paintings and statues. The whole expression and likeness are so strong, as not to leave a doubt on my mind of the artist having been in the habit of seeing and studying paintings or figures similar to those we still see in the East. I speak of the forehead, outline of the nose, and the general character of the whole head, except the lips, which are evidently Egyptian, or rather Ethiopian; and from the blending of the two characters, the Hindoo and Ethiopian, in the Ægina Marbles, I am disposed to infer that the artist must have lived and worked at a time when a common religion, or a frequent intercourse, prevailed between the Hindoos of the East and the inhabitants of Egypt and Ethiopia.

Indeed, that this cognation between their religions did once exist, was decidedly proved by the fact that when our army from India landed at Suez and marched across the desert, the Bramins and other Hindoo castes fell down before the old Egyptian idols, and worshipping them, exclaimed that they were their own gods. This fact alone would prove the identity of Hindooism and the ancient religion of Egypt. But to return to the Ægina Marbles,—how shall we fix the epoch when an artist could have seen either Hindoos, or pictures of Hindoo gods, from which to infuse into his statues the very countenances and outline we still see in every Hindoo temple all over the East? and when the same artist must have seen and studied not only these but the Ethiopians at the same time, so as to transfer to his marble the true Hindoo face down to the mouth, and there introduce, as he has done, the Ethiopian lip, not an indication of which is to be found in any temple in the East? A combination of these two characters is not to be found in any other thing, ancient or modern, with which we are acquainted. All the ancient idols and statues brought by the Romans from Egypt, are purely Ethiopian in character, nor in all the imitations fabricated by Hadrian, is there the least approximation to Hindoo outline, or any departure from the true Ethiopian cast of countenance and character.

Can these statues have been made so long ago as when the arts flourished amongst the Ethiopians? that is, in those remote ages when the first idols were made, and whose characteristic lips became general in

the sculpture of the country? or are they copies of these later copies? Either of these suppositions might give a high antiquity to these statues, but would not account for the Hindoo character so evident in their heads: one is almost forced to the conclusion, that the artist, (who was probably a Greek studying, as so many of his countrymen did, in Egypt,) must have seen people or statues there which had disappeared before the time of Hadrian, for, if any thing of the Hindoo physiognomy had remained in his time, he would, in all probability, have introduced it into some of his very numerous imitations of Egyptian sculpture.

Much difference of opinion has existed amongst antiquaries on the comparative priority of right to civilization and a knowledge of the arts and sciences, between Asia on the one hand, and Upper Egypt and Ethiopia on the other. If we were to concede this priority of right to the last named countries, we may suppose that in very remote ages the people of the East had resorted to Africa for instruction of every kind, and this would account for a Hindoo cast of countenance in the Ægina statues, supposing them to be, as they doubtless are, of very high antiquity; for although we do see something of the "*mens divinior*," which afterwards inspired and immortalised Greek sculptors, the Egyptian stiffness predominates in the figures, one of which is clothed in a jerkin, probably intended to be of leather, which fits as close as his skin to his body, but little or no appearance of muscular undulation is to be found.

On the claim of Egypt and Ethiopia to be the original cradles of civilised man, much might be said. All the most ancient records of any authority attribute to Egypt and Ethiopia, an antiquity far beyond any that can be claimed by Asia from records of equal authority. But, Nature speaks aloud too on this point. The progressive narrowing of the valley of Egypt by the encroachment of the sands of the Desert from the west, may be taken as a natural chronometer, which implies ages on ages beyond the reach of history for the effects produced; and these effects, with the conclusions to be drawn from them, did not escape the penetrating genius of Napoleon, as may be seen in Bourienne's Memoirs. The great Pyramid has stood full 4000 years, yet how small a progress has the sand made in all that time in burying it: though, in its progress to that Pyramid, this sand has buried whole cities with their lofty towers, in the deserts to the westward of the Nile, which were once, if any reliance can be placed on traditional history, the seats of arts and civilization. Ancient, indeed, must these cities have been which have been thus embalmed in sand, and of which Denon and others speak as having beyond all doubt existed. Now, we have nothing in Asia which speaks so plain, or, if I may so call it, so chronological a language as this chronicle of sands, with its buried cities, does. If to this fact we add the consideration of the very long list of ages, on record, which preceded the draining of the Delta—if we look back on the glories of Meroe, of Thebes, of Memphis, and other adjacent cities, before the existence of any of which the Ethiopians, according to the united voice of all antiquity, were astronomers, philosophers, and a great and enlightened people, we are thrown back into an era, of which still remain extant evident traces and convincing testimonies, much more remote than any that Asia can claim, if she will abandon assertion and rest her claim on similar grounds of proof to those of Ethiopia. It is true the Asiatics have taken a retrospect into the ages of astronomy, which, *if proved* to be well-founded, would carry their knowledge of science into a very remote period indeed, but, after all, not into a more remote period—perhaps not so remote a one, as that claimed by the Egyptians, whose records speak of astronomical calculations made by their ancestors, which, if admitted, would throw us back 17,000 years, and would imply, since the first records of astronomy in Ethiopia, a precession of the Equinoxes equal to seven signs of the Zodiac!

This, however, is not the place to introduce a discussion of this important question as a mere collateral subject; but, as it is one of much curiosity and interest, I propose resuming it on some future occasion, and I shall conclude by venturing to give my opinion that the Ægina Marbles are beyond all comparison the oldest specimens of Grecian sculpture now extant.

E.

Reporting "Progress" in the Repairs of H. M.'s Ships.

Mr. Editor,—The birth of a new Board of Admiralty, and the reductions in the Navy Board, induce me, through the medium of your Journal, to offer a few remarks, which, in these times of economy, may have the effect of exposing one of the many ill practices in the system of the old Navy Board;—I allude to the "progressing" and application of the mechanics as practised in our dock-yards.

It is certainly necessary that reports should be made for the information of the Admiralty, of the probable time ships undergoing repair will be out of progress, *i. e.* finished. Of course the officers of the dock-yard, who are an integral part of the Navy Board, never appear to be out in their calculation on this point; but it is an every-day occurrence, that mechanics of all descriptions are employed a considerable time on ships after they have been reported out of progress; these so employed must consequently appear on progress elsewhere, as most convenient to the person conducting the department, thereby giving rise to a fictitious report, and misleading the Admiralty. Indeed, I have known men of all descriptions, particularly shipwrights, employed on board a ship for ten days after she has been so reported.

At first sight the extent of the evil arising from such a practice may not appear to be very great; but it should be remembered that when the Navy Estimates are made out, the expense of each dock-yard is separately produced, distinguishing between the expense likely to be incurred in its ordinary duties, and that of repairs to be afforded to the ships of the nation; any thing in the former, therefore, which might not be wished to meet the eye of the House of Commons, is wrapped up in the latter popular one of repairs, &c. by which the actual expense of each dock-yard, in its application and detail, is never before the public, nor is it known to themselves. In foreign yards this system is carried to a great extent, by which the expense of these establishments is made to appear very much below what it actually is. I could adduce many instances of this fact.

To remedy this evil, I would recommend, particularly on foreign stations, that whenever artificers are employed on board, or about ships in commission, the numbers so employed should be entered in the ship's log-book, and on the completion of such repairs, a certificate, specifying the nature and extent of the employment of such artificers, should reciprocate between the officers of the ship and dock-yard, to be considered a necessary document to their accounts. Indeed, if it were possible, each captain should be furnished with a detailed account of the expense incurred in making good the defects of the ship he commands, which might have the effect of exciting a greater interest in the economy of his ship. As it now is, the extravagant officer and the economist, the lubber and the seaman, at the expiration of his three years' service, shares alike the commendations and good opinion of his country and the Admiralty. At all events I think the naval officers now at the helm, can readily apply a remedy for this abuse in all its stages, both abroad and at home.

Your humble servant,

A Friend to the United Service Journal.

Old Subalterns.

Mr. Editor,—In allusion to the expectation entertained by the army, that promotion to a certain extent may take place on the approaching happy event of the coronation of our beloved Sovereign, and adverted to, in the excellent letter of the "Grey Headed Subaltern," in your January Number, allow me to make a few observations on the case of some "Old Subalterns" not noticed by your correspondent.

There are Subalterns now serving, and who have been constantly serving in their regiments for periods of seventeen, eighteen, and some upwards of nineteen years, many of whom fought and bled in the campaigns and battles of the three or four concluding years of the war in Spain and France, in America, and in other parts of the world; but who must for ever despair of being included in any brevet or unattached promotion, which depends upon the date of the Lieutenancy.

Of those whose Ensigncies were dated in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, and had the misfortune to remain a number of years before vacancies occurred for their promotion to Lieutenancies, some served as Ensigns nearly eleven years, others nearly twelve years, and even then had to purchase their Lieutenancies.* Their names in the Army List are passed over as those of young officers, because they are young Lieutenants. And, in addition to this mortification, although for so long a period rendering precisely the same service as that of the Lieutenants, they have been, for the greater part of their time, receiving only the pay of Ensigns, and many of them are not eligible for the extra shilling per diem, accorded to Lieutenants of seven years' standing.

No period of service as Ensign or second Lieutenant, however unprecedentedly lengthened, or however arduous, entitles them either to receive any increase of pay, or to take rank with Lieutenants.

Would there not, then, be manifest injustice in making the date of the Lieutenancy the invariable rule of bestowing Brevet or unattached promotion on Subalterns?

I hope that you will have the kindness to give these remarks an early insertion in your valuable Journal; trusting that they may thus find their way to the proper quarter, where I am convinced that they will, if just, meet with due consideration.

I remain, Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
London, 12th Feb. 1831. A. B. C. D.

On Duelling—in reply to J. M.

Mr. Editor,—A man who has held a commission for twenty-two years, who has been a regular attendant at his regimental mess, may be permitted to express his unfeigned regret, that the sentiments on duelling contained in the paper signed "J. M." should have been made public through the medium of your Journal for February 1831, inasmuch as the elevated tone which they occasionally breathe, may tend to dazzle and bewilder the youthful minds of many of your readers; and considering, as I have always done, that such a publication as "The United Service Journal" may be an instrument of much good or of much harm to the youth of the professions which it especially concerns, I trust that you will receive many communications from abler pens than mine, to qualify and utterly to defeat the false positions occupied by "J. M."; who coolly, deliberately, and in the most calculating manner describes the process by which we (particularly in the Navy and Army,) are to go forth to deprive each other of life, and yet avers that a "*second* in a duel is *answerable to God and his country* for any loss of

* There is one whose Ensigncy was dated in 1811, about eight in 1812, and about thirty in 1813, who have ever since been uniformly doing duty with their corps.

life, that by temperate, judicious, and conciliatory conduct might have been averted."

Written with a sun-beam are the words of God—"Thou shalt do no murder." Is there not then some marvellous confusion of ideas, in thus acknowledging our responsibility to God, and yet countenancing the practice of duelling? It is evident that nothing connected with *our laws of honour*, can stand the scrutinizing search of the laws of God.

Is it not then to be lamented that one, who so accurately judges of "polite society," and who so feelingly regrets its "slight and artificial trammels," should yet be so bound by these very trammels, as to uphold a practice which he most correctly avows to be "derived from the barbarism of our Gothic ancestors." May I ask "J. M." if he does not feel, in treating on this subject, that "the fear of man bringeth a snare?" and I would also ask a man of high moral refinement, (as "J. M." evidently is,) which requires the highest exercise of moral courage—to fight a duel—or to decline to do so? I know his answer, for I have quietly heard it an hundred times from the lips of gallant men, high in deeds of "flood and field." Are such men then to be guarded only by the "slight and artificial trammels" of "polite society," the evil passions of which are merely varnished over? Did our Parliament legislate as terrors to evil doers, and the guardians of the good, we should soon see duelling abolished in the Navy and Army, by the wholesome regulation of expelling all principals and all seconds from our ranks.

"J. M." powerfully describes the painful position in which honourable and gallant men are placed, by being subject to the insults of "varnished" bullies; but I am surprised that one so capable as he is of proposing a remedy, has only arrived at the conclusion of the necessity of continuing to practise the barbarous customs of our Gothic ancestors. Surely codes could be formed to consign these "varnished" bullies and brawlers to their proper place in society. And in the Navy and Army, whose order and discipline rests in the hands of our superior officers, a power unknown in civil society, we possess every means of honourably shielding our peaceable, and, of course, our most useful, members from such worthless characters: if this be denied, what has become of that weight of character, which long service, superior rank and years have ever held in every ship and every regiment in our service. Could not committees of such respected individuals be formed in every ship, regiment or garrison, before whom all quarrels and misunderstandings might be brought, and whose opinions (guarded by a code of laws, and subject to the approbation of higher authority,) might regulate the nature of apology proper to be made by an offending party; or express their conviction that the individual disturbing the society, was unfit to remain a member of it, &c.

Were we truly in earnest in our desire to emancipate ourselves from the chains of this "barbarous custom," we should not be long in contriving an efficient remedy, and carrying it into effect; but we have not the desire to shake off the iron fetters handed down to us by barbarians. Were we in earnest, no doubt can be entertained, that the experience, knowledge, and talent we possess, would be brought into play to create a remedy worthy of our religion, and if so, consequently most suited to protect the good, to awe the bad, and to adorn every department of civilized life.

Instead of being guided by this barbarous custom, let us candidly ask our consciences whether we can, as honestly and as clearly, go forth before God to fight a duel, as we can march forth to battle and to service in the cause of national defence? We have been lately fighting the battles of England on the mighty ocean, on Spanish and on Flemish ground; battles against that scourge of human peace, that trampler on every social order, Napoleon; they must have been fought somewhere, and a gracious Providence fixed the field far away from "our own peaceful vines and fig-trees." In this war, every sailor and soldier might fearlessly lift up his heart in action to his God to bless and prosper his cause.

Can such feelings animate the bosom in a private quarrel? must they not be as opposite as light is to darkness? It is folly, therefore, to class the gallantry and devotion of the one with the other; and in doing so, we throw an honour about the dark duellist which never can belong to him; his deeds are evil, revenge or cowardice is the principle which animates his breast; he fears the face of man more than the face of God.

A. B.

Junior United Service Club. London.
February 23rd, 1831.

Practice of Horsemanship by Infantry Officers.

Mr. Editor,—Fully aware of the lively interest taken by you in the well-being of our Naval and Military force, permit me to arrest your attention, and that of your readers, for a short period, to a few observations I wish to make regarding the serious disadvantages our officers of infantry frequently labour under from a total want of knowledge of equitation. In the fourteenth paragraph of the seventy-fourth section of Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army, it is directed "that all mounted officers, whether staff or regimental, ought to have a good seat and a good hand on horseback;" now I must ask how these two qualifications are to be attained? Young officers desirous of keeping horses are generally prevented from doing so by the want of a groom, as no batman is allowed to any but field and staff officers; this, in my opinion, is alone sufficient to prevent them from enjoying that most manly and useful recreation. With a view to removing this, I would venture to suggest an arrangement calculated to do so without injuring the efficiency of corps in any material degree, which is by allowing one soldier to act as groom to every two officers with horses; this, I feel convinced, would induce many more to keep them, and ultimately prove extremely beneficial to the service. Want of stable-room is another obstacle that generally presents itself, with regard to which I cannot presume to make any observation, as a remedy for it would be attended with considerable additional expense to the public; this, however, is quite a secondary consideration when compared with the inconvenience of having a favourite horse neglected. Many times have I myself felt the most serious inconvenience from not being able to sit, or manage my horse in a graceful and military manner, which has been the means of making parades and field-days irksome and unpleasant, that would otherwise have been both amusing and instructive. What can be more distressing than to see the hardy veteran who has braved foreign climes, and marched through gory fields in the service of his country, and on returning home promoted to the rank of field officer, sitting, or rather clinging to, his charger in the most ungraceful manner, a ridicule to many under him, who perhaps, from early advantages, had been placed in situations where riding was always a pastime, and who were in consequence good horsemen.

These observations I trust may not be overlooked, as proceeding from one who, had the above-mentioned advantages been held out to young officers on his first entering the service, might have stood much higher in his profession than he does at present, as he, on several occasions during the late Peninsular war, was under the necessity of declining staff situations that would, in all probability, have ensured him both distinction and promotion.

Should the above be deemed by you worthy of notice, by inserting it in your valuable publication, you will much oblige

Your obedient servant,
A Retired Field Officer of Infantry.

Classes of Shipping.

"Since things alter for the worse spontaneously, if they be not altered for the better designedly, what end will you have of evil?"—LORD BACON.

MR. EDITOR,—At a period when reform seems the order of the day, and when "clear for action" seems the universal signal, allow me, Mr. Editor, to call the attention of your numerous readers to a subject which has been frequently most ably treated in your pages—the state of building in the Royal Navy with respect to the *classes* built, leaving individual ships out of the question at present. Permit me once again to ask the questions so often asked by your correspondents, and never satisfactorily answered. What is the object of building classes of ships which have no correspondent classes in foreign navies? Must not the result be obvious to every naval man? Why are ships to be sent to sea which can neither "fight nor run away?" which, if they conquer, have the name of conquering an inferior force; if conquered, the credit of being beaten by an inferior force? Will not our 10-gun brigs, 18-gun brigs and sloops, 28-gun frigates, and 42 and 44-gun frigates be in the above predicament in the event of a war? The Russian brigs carry 20 guns or carronades, far superior in weight of metal to ours, and are near 400 tons burden (as for instance the Ulysses and Telemachus in the British channel two or three years ago); the American corvettes carry 22 or 24 long 24-pounders; the French, Russian, and American frigates generally upwards of 50 guns, to say nothing of their vast superiority in size and consequently too often in sailing. Will nothing convince us? Have we any armed steamers to meet the French vessels of that class? Have we *any thing* to catch the American schooners with? Yet both these classes would, in case of a war, be our most formidable enemies as privateers. Do not let us imagine that the next war, whenever it comes, will be the same "plain sailing" as the last. "Getting close enough and firing fast enough," will not be sufficient. Probably there will be no general actions in the open sea; tide rivers, harbours, batteries, and lee-shores, will be the places where the contest will be decided. Steam will go far to make up for deficient seamanship on the part of our opponents in many cases; too often it is to be feared the heaviest metal and best gunnery will carry the day, and not as formerly the most dashing bravery and the best practical seamanship. Should we not then "keep a sharper look-out?"

"The powers that be" seem to be aware of the necessity of an improved classification in the line of battle ships, those which are now built being of the finest classes; but as to smaller vessels the exact contrary is the case. Yet smaller vessels will in future be more valuable than ever. The only way our enemies can make any impression is by crippling our trade; the only way we can hope to protect it is by a superiority or at least equality in the classes of frigates, brigs, and sloops: mere numbers will not do; witness the injury done by the half-a-dozen American frigates last war. Why do we, in these days, hear of new sloops "with stern ports so narrow that the guns can only be trained right aft ("see your correspondent in the Number for Feb.")? The admirable pamphlet attributed to Sir C. Penrose (but which I happen to *know* not to be his) has done much good on this as well as many other subjects; but might not the officers of the Royal Navy *petition* in such a case as this? The feeling seems strong and general on the subject, and with our present King and First Lord of the Admiralty they need not be deterred from venturing on any thing resembling a complaint, by the fear of being "marked men," as they used to be; and a petition for a "reform of the Navy Board," would not sound strange in these times. Much might be done by the system of "razéeing." These particular remedies, however, would soon be found if the *existence* of the disease were allowed and its *cause* discovered. Trusting that many "abler hands" may steer the same or a better course than mine on this *vital* subject, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H.

Dress of the Cavalry.

Mr. Editor,—There is but one opinion among the officers of our *Light Cavalry* with regard to the alteration from *Blue* to Red, that it will entirely spoil their appearance; added to which, blue on regular service lasts longer, and is not so liable to *stains* as a more brilliant colour.

I trust his Majesty will yet revoke his order, as far as mere dress is concerned; he could not do any thing more gratifying to the feelings of the *Cavalerie Legère*. I remain your obedient servant,

E. R.

While on this subject I may be allowed to say, that the abandonment of the cuirass front to the jacket, is not altogether an improvement.

Medical Department.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to call your attention, and through you that of others, to a practice which has for some years prevailed in the Medical Department of the army, and which is loudly complained of by many of the older officers of that branch of the service. I allude to the practice of retaining or of placing upon half-pay competent and willing officers, whilst others of the same rank, younger in the service, and less experienced, are retained or are even placed upon full pay.

This practice is complained of and objected to on three grounds, viz.:—

1st. As being unjust to the older officer, whose seniority upon this point, as on all others where there is a choice, entitles him to a preference.

2nd. As being injurious to the army, inasmuch as it is thereby deprived of the services of its more experienced officers, and

3rd. As being at variance with the spirit of His Majesty's regulations, and with all military custom on points at all analogous.

If these statements be true, and no competent person will probably venture to deny them, it surely is time to have the subject investigated by proper authority, and to have some rules laid down by which individuals and the service may be protected from the abuses which must, and which do prevail under the present system.

I might here proceed and illustrate what I have said by particular examples, but having no wish to give unnecessary pain, and no personal objects to gratify, I abstain from this for the present; but names and dates shall be mentioned if necessary, and that in a manner to carry conviction to the mind, and show that justice has not always been administered with a steady and impartial hand.

London, March 4th, 1831. Ex. Gr.

Claims of Medical Officers by the King's Warrant of 1804—14.

Mr. Editor,—To a considerable number of your readers, the insertion in your Journal of the late Warrants of June 1830, regulating the future pay and allowances in the Army, gave considerable satisfaction. To the Medical officers of a certain standing, who completed their respective periods under the former Regulations and Royal Warrant, of whom there are many, the re-publication of the inclosed Schedule may prove an important document; it was originally printed in May 1805,—it was subsequently revised and altered in September 1814; but it is now become so scarce, as to be unknown to many. Some medical officers lately declared they never had seen it, and regretted they had not, as it would have assisted them in their correspondence with Government, in the settlement of their claims, in which there formerly rarely was, and in fact there never ought to be, much correspondence. Those Gentlemen lately attempted to obtain this Schedule, but in vain, from two public offices. The inclosed faithful copy of it is, therefore, sent to you for publication, in consequence of its scarceness, and because there are many of the class mentioned who are desirous of possessing it.

Army Medical Board Office, April 15th, 1805.

SCHEDULE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Granted to the Medical Officers of the Regular Army, by His Majesty's Warrant of 22nd May 1804.*

	Lodging Money, when not provided with Apartments at the expense of Government, Per Week.				Full Pay Per Diem.			Half Pay Per Diem.			
	£	s.	d		£	s.	d	£	s.	d	
	1	1	0	Inspectors of Hospitals	2	0	0	1	0	0	
	1	1	0	Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals .	1	5	0	0	12	0	
				After Twenty Years' service on full pay	1	10	0	0	15	0	
	1	1	0	Physicians to the Forces . . .	1	0	0	0	10	0	
	1	1	0	Purveyors to the Forces . .	1	0	0	0	10	0	
				Surgeons to the Forces . . .	0	15	0	0	6	0	* 7s.
	0	15	0	After Twenty Years' service on full pay	1	0	0	0	6	0	
								If obliged to retire by ill health . .	0	10	0	* 11s.
				After Thirty Years' ditto . .		.		May claim	0	15	0	
	0	15	0	Apothecary to the Forces . .	0	10	0	0	5	0	
	0	15	0	Deputy Purveyor . . .	0	10	0	0	5	0	
	0	10	6	Hospital Mate, Foreign service .	0	7	6	0	2	0	
	0	10	6	Ditto Home service .	0	6	6	0	2	0	
				Ditto Temporary or Local rank	0	5	6				
Regimental Accommodation.				Regimental Surgeons of Cavalry and Infantry	0	12	6	0	6	0	* 7s.
				After Seven Years' service as Surgeon, or Ten Years in the whole .	0	15	0				
				After Twenty Years' service . .	1	0	0	May claim	0	6	0	
								If obliged to retire by ill health . .	0	10	0	* 11s.
				After Thirty Years' service .		.		May claim	0	15	0	
				Assistant-Surgeons . . .	0	7	6	0	3	0	
				Pensions to the Widows of Medical Officers dying in the service, as directed by the War Office Regulations for the Army; and Provision from the Compassionate Fund for the Children, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. N.B. Widows of Medical Officers who may have been permitted to retire, after Twenty Years' service, on full pay, shall not be precluded from the Pension on account of the retirement of their husbands.							

* This Schedule was revised in September 1814, and the Allowances were increased in several respects besides those marked thus *.

In transmitting to you this document, it may be well to notice that the recent warrants of *June* 1830, are all *pro*-spective, have *no retro*-spective effect, as is distinctly stated in the preamble and in other paragraphs—and that those officers who completed their services under the former Warrants, are fully entitled to all the advantages of those former warrants, under which they entered and served.

The terms of the Schedule of *May* 1805, are so plain, as scarcely by any forced construction to admit of two interpretations; and, until of late years, there scarcely ever was any doubt, or difficulty, or reluctance or equivocation attempted, upon a point so distinctly established. To illustrate this position, take the most simple case in the Schedule, viz.—the regimental Surgeon. The original Schedule of 1805, states after *twenty* years' service he may CLAIM six shillings per day, and under ill-health *ten* shillings; these allowances were afterwards increased *to seven* and *to eleven shillings*. The regimental Surgeon of *twenty* years' standing under this Warrant, has consequently *a claim* as positive, *a right* as decided, to his allowances, as he has to his dividends, or to his stock, at the Bank—indeed, in a *moral and legal point of view, a stronger right,* and every member of the department, in justice to himself and to his associates, is bound to maintain his right to the utmost; for nothing ought to *be more sacred,* than the claim for the reward established for long and arduous services—though bankruptcy might prevent its settlement, yet not even bankruptcy should justify its being disputed. So under the new Warrant, of *June* 1830, page 17, paragraph 37, every medical officer entering under those warrants, will have *an unqualified right after twenty-five years* to the half-pay stated in those warrants, no matter what warrants may be issued subsequently to those under which he entered. Such is the substance of a high legal opinion; and illiberality towards deserving members of the department is the very worst policy that can be adopted. They are *Civilians of a learned profession,* attached to the military, under certain fixed stipulations, and never ought to be otherwise considered either by Government, or by their respective commanders, in the exercise of their delegated authority.

MEDICUS SENEX.

The French Cavalry.

MR. EDITOR,—A most able and interesting paper in your Journal for this month, entitled "The British Cavalry on the Peninsula, by an Officer of Dragoons," contains the following paragraph. "*The French cavalry is doubtless a most gallant corps, yet their services in the Peninsula are certainly less than might have been expected from the heroes of Austerlitz,*" *&c.*

I cannot help thinking that in this passage the gallant officer has not done justice to the valour and ability displayed by the French cavalry in Spain. Under Latour Maubourg, Lassalle, Montbrun, Franceschi, the French cavalry fully sustained their previously high reputation, and became so celebrated for their prowess, that their approach not only struck terror to the hearts of the Spanish soldiers, but in many instances was the signal for the flight of the whole line. One need only appeal to Rio del Seco, Medellin, Ocana, &c. &c. for the truth of this assertion. In these battles the French cavalry played a most prominent part, and their efforts were attended with the most brilliant and decided success. True it is, they have been accused of using the sword with an unsparing hand in these conflicts, but this circumstance, though to be lamented, detracts nothing from their skill and courage.

The Duke of Wellington has been frequently heard to say, that the *morale* of the French cavalry (particularly the heavy cavalry) was of the highest description; and we have only to trace their exploits from the commencement of the late tremendous wars to their final efforts at Waterloo, to be fully convinced of the truth of the remark.

These observations have originated in an anxiety to render justice to a brave enemy, a feeling of which I am sure the gallant author of the paper will approve. I am happy to believe with him, that the quality of the Bri-

tish cavalry is superior to that of the French, but surely we do not estimate the former at their proper worth, unless we give the latter the full credit due to them for their ability, bravery, and discipline. In the hope that the Officer of Dragoons will continue his amusing and instructive labours,

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

March 11th, 1831. AN OLD STAFF OFFICER.

Dry Rot.

MR. EDITOR.—Your Journal of the present month, in a paper on "Dry Rot," contains some interesting and practical observations. At the same time permit me, through your medium, to notice some few errors and impracticabilities of which the writer does not seem aware, and also to explain the causes of the other phenomena there referred to as at present they are understood by chemists.

If a bar of iron be immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper, (blue vitriol,) it will speedily become coated with this metal, on account of the superior degree of elective affinity exerted between sulphuric acid and iron over sulphuric acid and copper. The following change is, therefore, induced, metallic copper precipitates from the sulphuric acid, which dissolves the iron in its place, and what was first a solution of sulphate of copper is now a solution of sulphate of iron. Some of the streams which issue from copper mines, (and of which there are several in the Isle of Anglesey,) are so largely impregnated with sulphate of copper as to render the extraction of the copper a profitable source of industry; for this purpose the water is first collected in tanks; (into which iron, generally in the form of old culinary utensils, is thrown;) in the process of time, the iron is dissolved and the metallic copper precipitates; the solution of iron is then evaporated for the purpose of procuring crystallized sulphate of iron, (green vitriol,) which is so largely used in the arts.

In a subsequent paragraph the writer states, that the water at Parry's mine is impregnated with copper and *sulphuric* and *vitriolic* acid. He does not appear to be aware that the two latter names are used to describe the same substance.

When wood has, for any length of time, been immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper or sulphate of iron, or, in fact, in any saline solution, it becomes considerably modified in its properties. I have never had the opportunity, chemically, to examine the nature of this modification, nor do I know of any such having been placed upon record. This change may be ascribed to the deposit of the crystals of the salt in the pores of the wood, or is, perhaps, the result of a change similar to that which takes place in the process of tanning; in this latter case we must suppose that a decomposition of the salt is produced by some of the proximate elements of the wood. I do not apprehend that these modifications, as far as are at present known, would be found sufficient to impart to the wood any decided practical superiority.

Peat is a variety of charcoal, and, as such, possesses the peculiar antiseptic properties which distinguish this latter substance. The cases to which the writer refers do not differ in any respect from what the other forms of charcoal or carbon would produce.

The present tanners' process cannot be tried upon wood, and the reason is evident to those who are acquainted with the principles. The tanners' art consists in producing an insoluble precipitate in the pores of the animal substance, by the combination of the *tannin* of the bark with the gelatin of the skin, each of which are soluble substances. The writer's suggestions are, however, practical, because, by a well directed series of experiments, it may be possible to ascertain whether any substance is capable of such an union with the soluble parts of the wood, as to produce that modification in its characters which would enable it to resist the incursive effects of this insidious agent. This, however, must consist rather in combining with than extracting the sap and soluble matters.

Although our knowledge respecting the nature, and particularly of the cure of the dry rot is now extremely limited, these are not, I consider, beyond the reach of chemical investigation. The subject has not yet attracted that attention from the scientific public which its importance merits, nor is it probable that it will, until made the subject of particular parliamentary investigation or of reward. With your permission I will, at some future period, embody the most important information which has yet been obtained upon the subject, connected with some practical remarks which may aid in prosecuting any subsequent inquiry.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chapter Coffee House, March 12th, 1831. ABRAHAM BOOTH.

Deccan Prize Money.

MR. EDITOR,—On *the 20th October* last, an Order was issued for the payment of the Deccan Prize Money, (according to the declaration of Mr. Arbuthnot in the House of Commons). No *payment* has yet been made, and no information can be obtained at the Prize-Office when it *may be expected*. By representing the apparent cruelty of so long withholding a boon, justly due to the gallant Army and their representatives, you may, perhaps, call forth from those who have the power of giving it, some explanation as to the cause of the delay, and by so doing you will confer a great favour to all therein interested.* I am, Sir, your's obediently,

A SUBALTERN.

True Courage.

MR. EDITOR,—Courage and fortitude may be displayed in various types, and the following is an act of true magnanimity which deserves both notice and reward.

Whilst His Majesty's ship Sibylle, Commodore F. A. Collier, was employed on the western coast of Africa, in 1829, in suppressing the Slave Trade, a most virulent fever broke out on board, which in a very short period carried off no less than one hundred and five of her officers and men. Her main-deck, fore-and-aft, was filled with sick in their hammocks on both sides. The malady was designated *putrid yellow fever;* it was accompanied by that dreadful crisis, the *black vomit*, a symptom so fatal that, where it occurred, death followed within twenty-four hours, for there were only one or two instances of recovery after it.

It will not excite much surprise that a visitation like this should create a general panic; and the consequent inference that such a fever must be contagious. The Surgeon of the ship, Dr. M'Kinnall, whose vigilance, attention, and superior talent were conspicuously displayed during these trying scenes—used every means in his power to do away with so depressing an impression. But finding all his attempts at persuasion unavailing, he resolved to convince the crew, and restore their confidence, by a forcible appeal to their understandings. One of the poor fellows, by whose hammock he was then standing, was then in the act of vomiting, and almost at his last gasp, when the Doctor caught a wine-glass full of the disgusting discharge, and drank it off in their presence! Nay, more—in order that they might rest satisfied that no medical means were used to counteract any resulting effects, he went upon deck, and remained publicly for two hours.

One of the officers of the Sibylle, in a letter to his friends, describing the sickness, says—"I have now read the Burial Service so often that I know it by heart." I remain, Sir, &c.

X. Y. Z.

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* Since the receipt of this Letter the above Question was mooted in the House of Commons, when it was stated in reply that some legal difficulties occasioned the delay complained of.—Ed.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—The project of a New Constitution for Great Britain, instead of a conservative Repair of our ancient and Cyclopæan Bulwarks, was unexpectedly brought forward in the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, by Lord John Russell, under the auspices of his Majesty's Government.

It appears that both we ourselves and the other nations of the civilized world have been cherishing an irrational and bigoted prejudice in fancying that there really existed any superiority in institutions attended with *practical* results, unparalleled as regards internal prosperity and external greatness, but not flowing from a *theory* as enlightened as modern philosophy considers decent in so young and improving a people as the British. It is, therefore, recommended that we ourselves should dissipate the *prestige* of that excellence, which has hitherto invested us with an empire fully equal to the sway of our arms—that of Opinion. The great practical MODEL of Polity—the corollary of a thousand years' experience — is to be bared and taken to pieces with childish impatience—that its parts may be botched up with a clumsy interpolation of new materials, in a form lacquered to the eye, but alike incongruous and insecure. The "world's great mistress" abdicates her sceptre, and prostrates herself before her humble and envious imitators, whose blighted crudities she adopts for the ripeness of reason.

The details of the New Plan, extending beyond a renovation, to an actual dissolution of the existing frame of Society, intricate yet familiar as they are, it is unnecessary to repeat in our pages. The question has been vehemently debated during nine sittings of the House, amidst a system of intimidation and undue influence within and without, on the part of the advocates of the measure, recalling the bland accents of Marat and the tolerant genius of Jacobinism. The second reading of the Bill for England was carried on Wednesday morning the 23rd ult. (sitting of the 22nd) by a majority of ONE—the numbers being—for the second reading, 302—against it, 301—majority 1.

Should this abrupt and unmeasured Revolution be ultimately enforced, we trust, with wishes as fervent as may spring from a patriotism not the less sincere that it disdains to use the cant of hypocrisy, or to bend to the menace of the bully,—we trust that the experiment may conduce to the PUBLIC GOOD; to promote which, the last, as the first, drop of our blood should be freely shed.

Our *belief*, however, is wholly at variance with our *wishes*. We think, feel, and speak, as men who admit no dictation from *any* quarter in matters of opinion or principle, and subservient only to moral influence—as citizens devoted to the institutions which shelter and exalt us, and attached to our fellow-subjects, with whose welfare our own is linked—as members of a profession,

the peculiar destiny of whose votaries is to see and to suffer much, whose habit is to hold both mind and body perpetually on the alert—yet under the salutary control of fixed principles—to observe, reflect, and compare—and to store up lessons, derived, not from nursery theories, the *dicta* of dotards, or institutes of sedition,—but from the stern and practical school of EXPERIENCE.

The Past History of our Country is a retrospect of splendour and prosperity unrivalled in Modern Annals;—the present is a crisis under which, as in an earthquake, the kingdom rocks to its foundation—the future

> "Though we cannot see,
> We guess and fear."

Have we at length touched the noon of our greatness?—Have we reached that epoch from which the Gibbon of a coming day may date the DECLINE AND FALL of the British Monarchy?

Ireland at this moment appears less agitated than England. The turbulent classes of her people, in the dearth of other sustenance, feed on the hope of completing their "emancipation" at the expected dissolution of the empire.

In FRANCE agitation continues the order of the day. The Great Nation continues to retrograde as rapidly as its natives can compass, or its enemies desire. A *new* ministry has been formed, having M. Casimir Perrier at its head, with Marshal Soult Viceroy over him. They have commenced operations with some show of vigour—and, as a consequence, an insurrection was threatened in Paris, which was only kept down by the presence of a large military force. The Government of France is, in fact, inevitably military. The mischievous coxcombs of the class of "students" having carried their troublesome impertinence beyond bounds, were at length suppressed, as a nuisance, by the *sans culottes* themselves. The war preparations continue, while the Gallic Braggart lowers his tone and pacific words are spoken, except as regards Belgium, which France publicly adopts "to have and to hold," *vi et armis*.

The state of BELGIUM, did it not present a serious lesson of self-destruction, would afford matter of supreme indulgence to lovers of the burlesque. A gentleman named *Surlet de Chokier*, of whom we only read that he lived in an attic, and likes good cheer, has been voted into the chair as lord of "High Jinks" in Belgium, by the title of REGENT, on behalf of nobody. France, however, has solved the incognito.

The first act of this truculent statesman was to anathematize the "Five Powers," pitting his Lilliput against the "world in arms," relying, of course, upon his bottle-holder, Marshal Soult. Meantime all is disappointment, starvation, and disorder amongst the deluded people. Ask the nobles what they meant by such folly, they look horror-struck, and reply, they had no notion *things could have gone so far*. The clergy, the merchants, the mass of the people, all agree upon this point—they, forsooth, had no idea of *going so far!* Short-sighted fools—their restless passions and credulity are justly requited by self-wrought ruin!

The Russians, having crossed the Bug, advanced upon WARSAW by the right bank of the Vistula. Some skirmishing and affairs of posts ensued, in which the Poles showed great spirit, but were ultimately driven into Praga, the fortified suburb of Warsaw, from which it is separated by the Vistula, and finally across that river, after two actions of importance in the vicinity of Warsaw at the close of February.

In these combats, and throughout, the Polish army is stated to have conducted itself in a manner worthy of its ancient reputation; having nobly sustained the brunt of the conflict, (which, "being in't," it behoved them to do,) while the civil population were eager to succumb. Prince Radzivill, finding himself incapable of efficient command, with great magnanimity resigned his office as commander-in-chief to a junior officer, Skzrzynecki, whose superior

qualifications had been made manifest during the recent operations.

The unexpected obstinacy of this resistance, the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, and other local disadvantages, appear to have caused a temporary suspension of offensive operations on the part of the Russians, who, however, are quietly maturing the modified plans which the sagacity of Count Diebitsch has adapted to the obstacles which impeded the execution of his original project, of carrying Warsaw by a *coup de main*.

In Italy, the Austrians, after some deliberation, have interposed in self-defence. The Duke of Modena has re-entered his capital *amidst acclamations*—and the Insurrection of the Romagna appears to have been dissipated by the first cannon-shot of the Austrians. We know the Italians too well to have expected any other result from their warlike pother.

Simon Bolivar, Liberator of Columbia, died at Santa Martha, on the 17th Dec. in his forty-eighth year. This extraordinary man, it would now appear, was a disinterested Patriot; and had consequently been basely requited by the country he had emancipated. Since his death, which occurred under affecting circumstances, his merits, as usual, have been discovered by the rabble he served; and honours are paid to his memory which were ungratefully denied to his living person.

The Lord Chancellor a Law-Breaker!—The riotous sally of Lord Brougham in forcing his way through the Horse Guards, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, in violation of the King's commands, like a great schoolboy breaking bounds, affords a painful proof of infirmity or intemperance on the part of that imperious functionary. We can understand that a weak mind might be rendered giddy by so unexpected an elevation as that of his Lordship; a predicament which, by his own report, we are not justified in ascribing to this brow-beating lawyer. That the High Priest of Law, the Conservator of decorum, and the Coryphæus of Philosophy, should at once have infringed the statutes of all three, is, we confess, astounding; nor can we contemplate without alarm the risk incurred by the venerable aggressor of being lodged in the Guard House, or marched *in pontificalibus* to Bow-Street between a file of tall troopers. In good sooth, my Lord autocrat of the Woolsack, the "Schoolmaster," yea the Schoolmaster's "red right hand" might, upon this occasion, have interposed its wholesome discipline with profit to your Lordship's manners, if not person.

We are bound, of course, to believe the explanation elicited from the Lord *High* Chancellor (a "second Bacon" come to judgment!) by Lord Londonderry in the House of Lords; but we are equally bound to say, that had the learned Lord privately repeated the same to ourselves, we should have been inclined to regard it as a flippant specimen of his Lordship's turn for sneering. In plain parlance, our Lord Pedagogue has "the gift of the gab"—still he should beware

Ανδων μη τις μωλον καλίσσι αιτόν.

Royal Astronomical Society.—Francis Baily, Esq. in the Chair. Two communications were read;—one from Mr. Runker on occultations, the other by Dr. Robinson on irradiation. Several gentlemen were elected into the Society; after which the meeting resolved itself into a general one, on the subject of the Society's charter.

ARRIVALS, SAILINGS, AND INCIDENTS IN THE FLEET.

Portsmouth.—Feb. 20th. Arrived the Childers, 18, Commander Deans, from the eastward.

Sailed the Undaunted, Capt. Harvey, for the Mauritius.

Feb. 21st. Arrived the Snipe cutter, Lieut. Purcell, from a cruise.

Sailed the Gannet, 18, Commander Sweney, for Bermuda and Halifax.

Feb. 22nd. Arrived the Lightning steam-vessel.

Feb. 25th. Arrived the Speedy cutter.

Sailed the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, to the eastward. The Lightning steamer for Plymouth.

Feb. 27th. Arrived the Echo and Lightning steam-vessels.

Feb. 28th. Sailed the Snipe cutter

for Newhaven, and Echo steam-vessel for Plymouth.

March 1st. Arrived the Pallas, 42, Capt. C. M. Dixon, from Malta, which she left on the 2nd Feb. with 194 men, 10 women, and 31 children, of the 90th Regiment, who were wrecked in the Countess of Harcourt transport, at the Island of Pesano. The Vigilant ketch from Plymouth, and Onyx, 10, from Newhaven.

March 3rd. Arrived His Majesty's steam-vessel Meteor, Lieut. W. H. Symons, from the Mediterranean, last from Plymouth. She brought home Major-Gen. Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay and suite, who reached England from India by way of the Red Sea and Egypt, in two calendar months and nineteen days, including a five days' stay at Cossair, in the Red Sea, six at Cairo, and four at Alexandria.

March 4th. Arrived the Gloucester, 74, Capt. Coffin, from Gibraltar; the Ariadne, 28, Capt. Phillips, from Milford.

Sailed the Onyx, 10, Lieut. Dawson, with dispatches to Admiral Baker, the Commander-in-Chief on the South American Station.

March 6th. Arrived the Druid, 46, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, C.B. from Rio Janeiro, which she left on the 16th of Jan. bringing home Capt. Burgess, and the officers and ship's company of the late frigate Thetis.

March 7th. Arrived the Highflyer and Snipe cutters from the eastward.

Sailed the Gloucester, 74, Capt. Coffin, to the eastward; the North Star, 28, Capt. Lord William Paget, for Bermuda; and the Childers, 18, Commander Deans, for Lisbon.

March 8th. Arrived the Despatch, 18, Commander Bowyer, from Cork.

March 9th. Arrived the Samarang, 28, Capt. Martin, from the Eastward; and the Nautilus, 10, Commander Lord George Paulet, from Cork.

Sailed the Ganges, 84, Capt. Burdett, for Plymouth, and the Highflyer and Snipe cutters.

March 11th. Arrived the Netley cutter from Plymouth.

March 12th. Arrived the Speedy cutter from the Eastward.

March 17th. Arrived the Lightning steamer from Deptford, and sailed for Woolwich on the 19th.

March 20th. His Majesty's Ship Sapphire, Capt. Hon. W. Wellesley, went out of harbour to sail for Bermuda, with Commissioner Usher and family.

Plymouth.—Feb. 21st. The Kent, 76, Capt. S. Pym, went out of harbour.

Feb. 22nd. Arrived the Orestes, 18, from Cork.

March 2nd. Sailed the Meteor steamer, for Portsmouth.

March 3rd. Sailed the Echo steamer for Falmouth.

March 7th. H. M. S. Gannet, 18, Commander M. Sweney, put back to this port to make good some defects in her copper.

March 8th. Arrived the Vigilant ketch from Portsmouth.

March 11th. Arrived H. M. S. Druid, 46, Capt. G W. Hamilton, from Portsmouth.

March 12th. Arrived H. M. S. Ganges, 84, Capt. George Burdett, from Portsmouth, with the Depôt of the 35th regiment of Foot, and a detachment of the 23d Fusileers, which have landed, and are stationed in this garrison.

March 18th. Sailed H. M. S. Kent, 78, Capt. Samuel Pym, and Ganges, 84, Capt. George Burdett, for the Mediterranean; H. M. S. Savage, 10, Commander Lord Russell, for Portsmouth; the Arab, Amity, and Orestes transports, with the 87th regiment, Royal Irish Fusileers, for the Mauritius.

March 24th. Sailed H. M. S. Gannett, 18, Commander Sweney, for Bermuda. The Exmouth, convict-ship, sailed for New South Wales.

March 25th. The Royalist, Tender to the Caledonia, arrived from Portsmouth with the Marines lately belonging to the Thetis.

Falmouth.—March 18th. Sailed His Majesty's Ship North Star, Capt. Lord William Paget, for Bermuda.

March 19th. Arrived His Majesty's steamer Carron, and His Majesty's ketch Vigilant, from Plymouth, with part of the 73rd Regiment.

March 20th. Sailed H. M. steamer Carron, and H. M. ketch Vigilant, for Plymouth.

Foreign.—Letters from Bermuda, announce the safe arrival there of

H. M. S. Racehorse, 18, in twenty-eight days from Plymouth, being nearly the whole of the time under water.

The Talbot sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Mauritius, 12th Dec. The Satellite sailed from Madras on a cruise, the 10th of October.

The Alligator, 28, Capt. Yorke, sailed on the 8th of January for Candia and Smyrna; the Rainbow, 28, Capt. Sir John Franklin, sailed on the 24th of Jan. from Malta to join the Admiral; the Raleigh, 18, Commander Hawkins, sailed on the 2nd of Feb. from Malta for Tripoli and Tunis; and the Wasp, 18, Commander B. Popham, on the same day for Genoa.

The Jaseur was spoken with on the 4th of Dec. off the east end of Madagascar; the Rinaldo arrived at Halifax from Falmouth on the 5th of Feb. and sailed the 6th for Bermuda; the Kangaroo arrived at Barbadoes from Antigua on the 30th of Dec.; the Firefly arrived at Barbadoes from Jamaica on the 12th of Jan.; the Galatea arrived at Barbadoes from Plymouth the 6th of Jan. and sailed for St. Vincent the 9th of Jan.; the Winchester and Hyacinth arrived at Antigua, from Bermuda, Jan. 10.

When the Druid left Rio, the Algerine, 10, Commander Martin, was in a small harbour under Cape Frio, watching the wreck of the Thetis, to prevent depredations on her stores and cargo. The Lightning was also to proceed on the same service, as soon as a tank, which had been converted into a diving bell, could be got ready; the Clio, 18, sailed for the Pacific on the 1st of Jan.; the Volage, 28, was at Buenos Ayres. The English squadron in the Pacific consisted of the Seringapatam, at Valparaiso; the Tribune at San Blas. The Eden was coming from the Northward with treasure, with which she would leave Valparaiso for England about the 1st of January; and the Alert sloop-of-war was at the intermediate ports.

The Manly arrived at Nassau from Jamaica 26th of Jan. and remained with the Blossom, Nimble, Monkey, and Schrub. The Alligator and Camelion were at Smyrna on the 18th; the Columbine, from St. Thomas, arrived at Barbadoes on the 18th; Kangaroo on the 20th; Winchester, Champion, and Hyacinth, from Martinique, on the 21st of January.

The Challenger arrived at Bombay from Surat, &c. 21st October. The Favourite arrived at Sierra Leone from the Mediterranean, 16th Dec.; and Etna from Portsmouth, 17th Dec. The Comet arrived at Sydney from Penang and Swan River, 13th Oct.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF CORPS SINCE OUR LAST.—*4th Dragoon Guards from Edinburgh to Glasgow; *5th Dragoon Guards from Brighton to Bath; 2nd Dragoons from Warley to Brighton; 3rd Dragoons from York to Leeds; *10th Hussars from Leeds to Wigan; 14th Light Dragoons from Coventry to Birmingham; 15th Hussars from Birmingham to Nottingham; 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards from the Tower to Westminster; 2nd ditto from Windsor to the King's Mews; 3rd ditto from Westminster to Knightsbridge; 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards from Portman Barracks to Windsor; 2nd Battalion ditto from Westminster to Portman-street Barracks; 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot Guards from Knightsbridge to the Tower; †14th Foot at Bengal; 35th Foot Depôt from Gosport to Plymouth; 73rd Foot Depôt from Topsham to Truro; 80th Foot from Cephalonia to Portsmouth; 85th Foot Depôt from Exeter to Devonport.

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* Under orders for Ireland.

† Ordered home on arrival of 26th Foot from Madras.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

House of Commons, Feb. 25.

Navy Estimates.—Sir J. Graham said, that the form in which these Estimates were to be submitted to the House had been materially changed; but he could state, with perfect sincerity, that he, for one, would never have sanctioned such an alteration, had he not found it to be absolutely necessary. The late Treasurer of the Navy had brought in a bill last session for the future regulation of his department, providing that the Navy payments should thenceforward be distinct, and come each under its own specific head. When he came into office himself, he soon perceived that the provisions of such an act were highly salutary and expedient, as the system of applying the surplus generally to the expenses of the Navy, under all the disadvantages of mixing two separate accounts, must be attended with much expense and inconvenience to the country. He did not mean to say that the practice of which he complained was not one of long standing, which had been sanctioned by ancient usage, but it was nevertheless obvious that it should be rectified without a moment's loss of time. Very soon after the Revolution, Lord Somers had brought in the well-known Appropriation Act, which enabled the Commons not only to decide upon the quantum of the supply, but also recognised their power of distributing each item of expense under its own proper head, in order that they might know exactly how the monies which they voted were to be applied. Hatsell, however, in 1795, had suggested that the payments to the Navy ought to be made an exception to this general rule, on account of the precarious nature of the foreign naval service, which made it difficult to calculate the precise amount to be appropriated to each department. He therefore considered that a gross sum should be voted for three different heads of the Navy service; but Hatsell's objection was in 1798, disregarded by Earl Spencer, the then First Lord of the Admiralty, since which no variation had taken place in the practice as established. His predecessors generally had disregarded the provisions of the Appropriation Act, so far as the naval department was concerned; but the time was arrived when they should regard the provisions of the Appropriation Act with respect to the Navy, as well as to all other departments of the public service. Although he was not disposed to bring a substantive charge against any one in particular, he would state that the abuses which the habitual departure from the principle had originated, were deserving of the most serious attention of that House. In support of this assertion, it would be only necessary to specify a very few items of the public expenditure which had already in consequence taken place, without having ever been brought under the notice of the Commons, although the surplus of the money voted had been ostensibly intended for other purposes. The Victualling Board of Portsmouth was one of those great works which had been undertaken without the knowledge of the House, yet it had cost 155,554*l.*; nor had the proceeding been even once alluded to within those walls, until the honourable Member for Portsmouth, some three years ago, inquired how the charges were to be defrayed, when he was told that the money accruing from the sale of some public buildings in the town, was intended to be appropriated to that purpose. There were other works begun and finished in the same unconstitutional manner: he alluded to the works at the Isle of Ascension. It was true the cost of these works was not very great, being under 10,000*l.*; but the principle was equally objectionable. The Estimate for works carried on at Woolwich was 184,465*l.* the works being a wall and basin, and yet the sum actually expended was 325,908*l.*, and the difference was made good without a vote or the sanction of Parliament, by a mode to which he should direct the attention of the Committee. The next work carried on in this way was one at Leith, on which the Navy Board expended 7908*l.* not one shilling of which was voted by Parliament. This occurred in 1829; and it might be in the recollection of honourable members that he had himself, at the instance of the inhabitants of Leith, urged the consideration of the works on the attention of Government. He had done so, but he never for a moment contemplated the expenditure of a single penny not specifically voted by that House for that distinct purpose. The next item was that of a ship building at Bombay, to which 26,240*l.* was appropriated last year without a vote of that House—the sum being taken from the estimate for the dockyards at that place. The vessel, a 74, would require 50,000*l.* to complete her. He had now to call the attention of the Committee to the practice of employing

more men in the Naval service than the votes of Parliament sanctioned. Since 1820, 1500—in one year 3100 men—were employed in the Naval department, more than the Estimates sanctioned. In other words, since 1820, 1,243,100*l.* had been paid for wages more than the vote of that House sanctioned. To make good this extraordinary additional expenditure of the wages of 1500 workmen, his predecessors in office had reduced the Estimates for timber and the materials for building ships, and for keeping our arsenals in such a state as that war should not take us at a disadvantageous surprise; that is, the Estimates voted for these specific purposes were not entirely expended under these heads, and the difference between the sum actually expended, and that voted, was appropriated to other items, (that for the wages of the 1500 additional workmen, for example,) the actual expenditure under which exceeded the sums specified in the voted Estimate. In four years the votes for timber and building amounted to . . £3,705,000
While the actual expenditure was but . . 2,675,000
Leaving a surplus of estimate over expenditure of £1,030,000
Then in the article of provisions, the voted estimate, as compared with the actual expenditure, stood thus:—
Estimate for four years . £2,700,000
Expenditure for four years 1,895,000
Leaving a surplus of estimate over expenditure of £905,000
The annual surplus in these cases was appropriated to other items, the expenditure of which exceeded the voted estimate, and thus the general outlay under the head "Naval Department," was made to square one way or another as it came before Parliament. Now was this the mode in which the public money should be appropriated; or rather, was that the mode of appropriation which Parliament should sanction? Under the Act of Parliament he felt himself bound to sever the expenditure of the two branches, now included under one head of Navy Estimates, into the expenditure under the Navy Board and under the Victualling Board, and his noble friend the Treasurer of the Navy had determined upon a still farther division in his department. This severing of the items under the two great heads of the Victualling and Navy Departments, would be one great step towards the simplification which his proposed balance-sheet contemplated. He also meant to classify, under distinct headings, the expenditure of the several sub-branches of each department, such as the Army, the Marines, transports, and the provisions and means of conveyance of convicts. He should feel himself obliged to submit a large estimate for timber and other materials for ships, docks, &c. in consequence of the misappropriation in the four years of the sums voted for this, just now, very important branch of our service. He should have felt great satisfaction if he could have proposed a reduction, but these were not the times when short-sighted economy should be encouraged in our arsenals, and our other means of providing for the maintenance of the honour and safety of the country. He should, therefore, have to ask for a larger grant (810,000*l.*) under the head of timber and materials for the ships, docks, &c. than the vote of last year; and he should, besides, have to submit a specific estimate (60,000*l.*) for steam-engine machinery for steam-boats of war. Then, with respect to the number of men to be employed, there would be an apparent increase of 3000; but the increase would be only apparent; for though the last Estimate proposed that the force to be employed till the 1st of January last should be 20,000 seamen and 9000 marines, the actual number employed was 21,500 of the former and 9500 of the latter. Now, when he asked plainly for 32,000 seamen and 10,000 marines, he should be only keeping in actual existence the force nominally contemplated in the former Estimate; the contingencies of distance of voyages, say to Bombay, of ships, &c. making this force of 32,000 seamen and 10,000 marines, only equal to the nominal force of the apparently much less Estimate. The total Estimate of last year was 5,594,955*l.*; that for this year would be 5,875,386*l.*, being 280,430*l.* more than last year. In every case he came forward and asked for the actual amount the Estimate required. In this spirit he asked for 25,000*l.* for the line-of-battle ship now building at Bombay—for which 26,000*l.* was last year appropriated without a vote of credit. He had stated that the grand Estimate of this year for the Naval service over that of last year would be 280,430*l.* He had now to show how the savings which he proposed to effect in his department would reduce that sum to 114,456*l.* But before he proceeded to state his savings, he begged leave to remind the Committee, that a certain dis-

cretionary confidence must be left in him as to a full statement of the grounds on which he felt it to be his duty to make the increase he had just specified to the year's Estimate. The circumstances of the country at this moment would, he was convinced, suggest a reason for a qualified reserve as to certain points connected with this increase. He was free to avow that he could not recommend any reduction of the Naval force of the country, such as under other circumstances, external and internal, he should have felt himself bound to effect. In the civil department, however, he had effected reductions to a considerable extent. Of the ten Commissioners of the Victualling and Navy Boards, he proposed to abolish two commissionerships of the Naval Board, at a salary of from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.* a year; two of the Victualling Board, salary 1000*l.* a year; a draughtsman of the Navy, at 350*l.*; and two clerkships at from 300*l.* to 500*l.* a year. Then, under the present arrangement, the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy was saved to the public, and arrangements were in progress for abolishing the duties of the Paymaster of Marines, and transferring the duties to the Victualling and Navy Boards. In the different dock-yards also he was able to effect considerable reductions. He reduced the number of civil officers in those yards by 56; and by this reduction, and after making due allowance in superannuations, would effect a clear saving to the public of 16,674*l.*

The present charge was .	£22,305
The superannuation allowance	5,631
Leaving a clear saving to the public of . . .	£16,674

He also meant to effect a saving of eight other offices, the salaries of which amounted to 3050*l.* but for which there should be no superannuation allowance. The mode in which he proposed to effect this saving, was to allow those who had a claim, a weekly or rather daily allowance, on the expiration of which should terminate also the claim to a superannuation allowance. In all, he effected a reduction in the civil department of his office to the extent of 27,238*l.* He felt it would be impossible to refuse a superannuation allowance to an officer who had entered his office on an understanding that, under circumstances, he should be entitled to it. His rule was to allow just claims and length of service when the office was necessary; and in cases in which the offices were superfluous, his rule was to abolish the office, but to allow a fair superannuation allowance. He concluded with moving, that 1,081,600*l.* be allowed His Majesty for the wages of 32,000 men, including 10,000 marines, for the service of the current year, at 2*l.* 12s. per man.

Sir G. Clerk said the Right Hon. Baronet would soon find that his vaunted constitutional plan of classifying the several items of the Naval expenditure under heads in which the actual expenditure should accurately correspond with the Estimates, as in other branches of the public service, would, owing to the peculiar nature of our Naval force, to the numerous contingencies and intricacies involved in it, which it was impossible to foresee or provide against, be wholly impracticable. Such was the opinion of Hatsell and even of Mr. Fox. But the matter was not merely one of opinion. The plan had been tried in America, and failed; and in the very last year, the Auditor-General of Navy accounts in the United States stated, in his report to the Congress, that such was the nature of the service of the Navy, that it was actually impossible to have the accounts as unconfused and satisfactory in detail as the other branches of the service. The Right Hon. Baronet was in error also in supposing that his plan was in obedience to the Act of 1798, which regulated the Government dealings with the Bank of England, so far as making them the agents of paying the expense of public offices was concerned. Up to that year, from the period of the Revolution, the expense of the Navy department was defrayed by a charge of 4*l.* per man; this charge including the wages of seamen, the cost of ships, and other items of expenditure; but that mode having led to an accumulation of Naval debt, Mr. Pitt, in 1798, proposed the plan which, under certain modifications, was in force till 1825. A change was certainly made then, but not such a one as the Right Hon. Baronet seemed to imagine, for in that very year the Estimates were voted as usual, excepting that what was under one head or gross sum, was divided into twenty or thirty separate items. The fact was, this was the only modification of which the mode was susceptible; and when the Right Hon. Baronet spoke of his great remedial balance-sheet, with its "wide margin," let him tell him that the admission of the wide margin arrangement was a tacit acknowledgment that his plan was impracticable in the sense which they were bound to believe he propounded it. When in office, he had made every arrangement to

insure such a balance-sheet, but could not succeed to his wishes. And, indeed, all the credit which the Right Hon. Baronet took to himself for it, was due to Mr. Thomson, the Accountant-General of the Navy, who again was indebted to the books of the Victualling Board. An experimental essay towards such a classification of the items of the Navy expenditure, as the Right Hon. Baronet seemed to vaunt himself upon, had been made in 1826, and was only abandoned on account of the report of the proposed Committee of inquiry into the best mode of managing the public accounts. With respect to the charges for misappropriation of the sums voted to the general uses of all the Estimates, the Right Hon. Baronet had not stated the entire circumstances to the House. In the Portsmouth case he had neglected, for example, to state that the two Victualling establishments which had existed in that place and at Wovil, had been consolidated into one at the latter place; and that the sum received for the sale of the former had been, during Lord Goderich's government, appropriated to the uses of the Navy—a circular having been issued, that the Naval Estimates of the coming year should not exceed those of the preceding. With regard to the works at Leith, which were sanctioned by Act of Parliament, he wished that the Government would suspend them till farther examination were made into their expediency and propriety. He had before taken occasion to object to their continuance, though he had stood up almost singly to make that objection. "But," said the Right Hon. gentleman, "you have expended 7000*l.* upon these works without coming to Parliament to ask for its sanction." If the Right Hon. Baronet would consult the papers in his office, he would find that the persons who were in possession of certain wharfs at Leith, had consented to give them up to the docks at that place. The Admiralty, therefore, no longer required the navigation yards at Leith, and had determined to sell them, but the premises were not yet sold, owing to the depreciation of property at Leith. The 7000*l.* ought, therefore to be considered merely as an advance to Government until the sale of the premises. The Right Hon. Baronet had said that there had been expended on the works at Woolwich 320,000*l.* and only 134,000*l.* had been voted. The excess was not so large, and it arose from causes which afforded a sufficient justification for it. It was only last summer that part of the wall at Woolwich had given way, and it was deemed necessary to proceed with the greatest rapidity in getting it built up above high water-mark, inasmuch as it cost 50*l.* a week in pumping the water out, whilst the work was erecting below the level of the river. Now, if the Admiralty could provide for that expense out of the aggregate accounts of the Estimates voted for the Naval service of the year, they were justified in so doing. The observations on the charge of 26,000*l.* for building a ship-of-the-line at Bombay, admitted of an easy answer. In 1829, 40,000 was charged in the Estimate for the building of this line-of-battle ship; but in that year only 16,000*l.* of the grant was expended, leaving 24,000*l.* in hand for completing the building, so that if he argued the point on the ground of the strict application of the sums voted in the Estimates to the purposes stated in the Estimate. he should be able to make out a case to satisfy the Right Hon. Baronet himself. He next defended the conduct of the Victualling Board, and contended that the Board would not have been justified in asking for less than 210,000*l.* last year. When last year Government presented the Navy Estimates for 32,000 men, they fully expected that they could not have had occasion to employ more than 27,000 men for the marine service of the present year. He then adverted to the singular circumstance of the House being called upon to vote an additional sum for the purchase of stores. Now, the money voted last year for this year's purpose was still in the Exchequer; it had not been expended. The whole money issued from the Exchequer for the Naval service of the year was 286,000*l.* less than the sum which the Parliament had voted. If the Right Hon. gentleman doubted the correctness of this statement, he would refer him to the Admiralty balance-sheet for last year. There was, therefore, now in the Exchequer a surplus of 280,000*l.* destined for naval purposes, and as the Right Hon. Baronet now asked for 280,000*l.* more than was voted last year, the Estimates this year exceeded the Estimates for the Navy last year by 560,000*l.* The Right Hon. Baronet had stated that he had saved some superannuations to the country by paying several of the individuals employed in the dock-yards, not by annual salaries, but by daily wages. He supposed he was correct in the law which he had laid down on that point; but if so, he should much wish to know how the Right Hon. Baronet would

like anybody to move that he should be paid, as First Lord of the Admiralty, not a salary of 5000*l.* a year, but daily wages of 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* In that case the Right Hon. Baronet would, on his own principle, have no right on his retirement to the pension secured by Parliament to the holders of high and efficient offices. The Right Hon. Baronet stated, he had saved fifty-six offices in the dock-yards. He had looked through the Estimates, and could not find those savings out. Some reductions might have been made in the salaries of clerks with 150*l.* a year, but he found that the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty still remained at its old amount of 5000*l.* a year. He recollected, the Right Hon. Baronet last year had said, that if there was one salary more than another which required reduction, it was the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty. "What reason is there," asked the Right Hon. gentleman, "that the father of my noble friend, the Member for Northamptonshire, should have received a salary of only 3000*l.* a year as First Lord of the Admiralty, and that Lord Melville should now receive 5000*l.* a year as holder of the same office in a time of profound peace?" He did expect that the Right Hon. Baronet would have felt it due to himself, to have begun any reductions which he might deem it expedient to make in his own department, by the reduction of his own salary. He likewise found that they had reduced the salary of the Secretary of the Admiralty 25 per cent. But they had done more, they had reduced the dignity of the office. The Secretary to the Admiralty was not at present in Parliament, although that officer generally had held a seat there. The First Lord of the Admiralty had stated, that whenever they found an office to be useless, they abolished it forthwith, and granted the holder a superannuation. On this principle they had acted in some cases, where the office was absolutely necessary for the effective management of the public service, as in the instance of Mr. Tucker, the Surveyor of the Navy, who now received a superannuation of 666*l.* a year. He censured the conduct of the present Administration for the manner in which they had reversed the economical arrangements which the late Government had made, with respect to the Commissioners at Bermuda and at Jamaica. It happened, that in the course of last year, the Commissioner at Bermuda was obliged to resign his situation, and to return home, on account of ill-health. Instead of filling up his situation, the late Government had ordered the Commissioner at Jamaica to repair to Bermuda, and to perform the duties of both offices. No sooner had the present Administration attained power, than they ordered the Commissioner at Jamaica to return to his old post, and appointed a new Commissioner to act at Bermuda; and this, too, was done by a Government which professed a wish to get rid of patronage. He would not enter, upon this occasion, into the question which had been so often discussed, as to whether the Treasurer of the Navy was a sinecure or not. He thought it was not a sinecure, and would give a singular proof of it. It had been held by a Right Hon. gentleman, now a member of His Majesty's Government, who thought it so much of a sinecure, that though he was a countryman of his own, which made it the more singular, he had not taken the trouble to see whether the balance of public money charged against him was correct or not. At the time when the Right Hon. gentleman left office, a fraud was going on, and it so happened, that when Mr. V. Fitzgerald succeeded to the office, a defalcation in one department of the office of no less a sum than 20,000*l.* was discovered. Adverting to the reduction of two Commissioners, one a medical and the other a naval commissioner, which had been made in the Victualling Board, he condemned it in very strong terms, and asked what the Government would do when they wanted to send a commissioner to the outports? But though the present Administration had reduced these two officers, they had created a new office for themselves; an Accountant-General to the Board; and the Right Hon. Baronet opposite had placed his own private secretary, who had been Assistant-Secretary to the Cash Committee, in that office, over the head of all the old commissioners. Now, for an Administration which professed to discard patronage, this was indeed most extraordinary behaviour. The honourable Member then proceeded to object to the reduction of the 56 officers in the dock-yards. He had before told the Committee that he could not find out who these 56 officers were; but he saw that among some parties who had been dismissed from those yards were some of the most scientific officers who belonged to them; and this too at a time when the right honourable gentleman had put on his Estimates a charge of 60,000*l.* for the erection of machinery. He begged

the Right Hon. Baronet to go down to the dockyards himself, and to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the importance of some of the offices which he had reduced. If he did that, he was certain that the Right Hon. Baronet would soon find out the necessity of replacing some of the officers he had removed. Now as to the amount of the Right Hon. Baronet's Estimates, they had been told that it was impossible to make an abstract of the present Estimates so as to compare it with those of last year. Now he had accomplished that impossibility. Government had asked last year for 5,500,000*l.* for the service of the Navy: in the Estimates of the late Government, the abstract was at the beginning, but in the Right Hon. Baronet's abstract it was put in the middle, at page 25 of the Estimates. The amount in the present Estimate for the Naval head of the service was 4,657,000*l.* whilst last year it was 4,396,000*l.* The increase was 261,000*l.* With regard to the Victualling Estimate, there was an increase of 19,000*l.* The grand total of the Estimates last year was 5,594,955*l.*; this year 5,875,086*l.*; making an increase of 280,131*l.*

Sir James Graham said that the Right Hon. Baronet had thought it necessary to allude to what he (Sir J. G.) had said while on the other side of the House, with regard to the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and had asked him whether he still retained the same opinion. He had, therefore, to assure him that his opinion had undergone no alteration; but as the salaries of all the ministerial officers were under the consideration of a Committee, he considered that he was not the most proper person to fix the amount of his own salary. The main point upon which he had objected to the salary received by Lord Melville when First Lord was, that along with that salary the noble Lord held a valuable sinecure patent place in Scotland. The great principle for which he had contended on the other side of the House,—a principle from which he had not departed on this side of the House,—was, that when an individual held a sinecure office, and an office to which duties and a salary attached, the emoluments of such an individual ought to abate, like half-pay; and that officers who were in full pay ought not to hold civil situations with salaries. He had said, that while they deprived a poor officer of 170*l.* a year, they ought not to allow an officer, who had 6000*l.* a year as Secretary of State, to draw his full pay. He repeated now the opinion which he had given, namely, that it was not decent for Lord Melville to enjoy the salary of First Lord of the Admiralty in conjunction with the emoluments of the sinecure office in Scotland. For the rest, then, the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty was, with other salaries, under the consideration of a Committee, and whatever reduction that Committee might propose, he should most cheerfully accede to. The next objection was levelled against the arrangement which the Government had made with regard to the Treasurer of the Navy. His Right Hon. friend who filled that office was present, and would be ready to give an account of this matter. Allow him, however, to observe, that the only question to decide upon was, whether the duties of that office were or were not efficiently discharged? If they were, the Government had saved the country by this arrangement 2000*l.* a year. The Right Hon. Baronet had said, that the Commissioner of Bermuda resigned in the course of the last summer, and that the late Government had appointed one gentleman to act as Commissioner for Bermuda and Jamaica. Now it did so happen that, when he accepted office only a few months ago, there was both a Commissioner of Bermuda and a Commissioner of Jamaica. The Commissioner for Bermuda was at home sick, and subsequently resigned, but he had not resigned when he (Sir J. Graham) came into office. Then came the question of the manner in which he had filled up the office. Here again the Right Hon. Baronet had fallen into a very important misstatement, and said that he (Sir J. Graham) had superannuated the Commissioner for Jamaica. The fact was, that the Commissioner of Jamaica, who was a relative of a gallant officer opposite, had only been appointed two years, and was not entitled to any superannuation. He need hardly say, therefore, that that gentleman had not been superannuated. In making the appointment which he had made, he had proceeded as he in his conscience believed he ought to have proceeded. A gallant officer, whose wounds, and services, and years, entitled him to the notice of a Government,—he was sure that he need only mention the name of the gallant officer to whom he alluded, and the House would readily concur in this observation—he meant Capt. Usher,—had been offered by him a frigate soon after he came into office. Capt. Usher, however, told him that he was unfit to go sea; that he was

oppressed by his wounds, and that his sufferings and constitution required another climate. Upon this representation, he had thought that he was performing only an act of fairness and of justice to a gallant man, in appointing Capt. Usher, there being no charge for superannuation, to the post which Commissioner Inglis had resigned. Upon coming into office, he had found two medical commissioners, and considering that number just the most improper one, and finding that one of them was ready to resign, it had been thought proper not to fill up the vacancy which this resignation made. The Right Hon. Baronet had asked, "What will you do with one medical commissioner when you want to send to the outports?" He would tell the Right Hon. Baronet. There were two surgeons and one physician attached to Greenwich Hospital, and their services would be available on any such occasion as that to which the Right Hon. Baronet had alluded. Now he should be perfectly willing that the character of his administration of Naval affairs should be judged of by the propriety or the impropriety of that single circumstance with regard to the Victualling Board, which the Right Hon. Baronet had so unjustly stigmatised. It did so happen, that by the constitution of the Board, the deputy-chairman was chairman of accounts; and, without meaning the slightest disrepect to Naval gentlemen, he must say, that if the gallant members of that profession were less fit for any one service than for another, that service was presiding over public accounts. The chairman was old, was entitled to superannuation, and it was thought desirable that he should retire. The gentleman to whose appointment the Right Hon. Baronet had alluded, had been secretary to the cash department of the Board. Now, when he came into office, he applied to two near relatives of his who were attached to public departments, and telling them that he, without experience, had been called to an office of great importance, connected with which were very intricate accounts,—accounts which, from the reports of that House, he had reason to believe had been by no means well managed; he entreated them to name to him some gentleman upon whom he could rely, promising them that he would appoint such gentleman his private secretary. His two relatives concurred in naming the gentleman to whom the Right Hon. Baronet had alluded; that gentleman, moreover, had been favourably mentioned in the report of the Commissioners for keeping the public accounts, and also in reports of Committees of that House. In making this appointment, however, he had been misled. He had thought that the private secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty would be able, without inconvenience, to fill another place besides. How had he been led into this mistake? It was because the private secretary of his predecessor had been a Commissioner of the Victualling Board, and had held some other places besides. However, he had soon found that to retain other places was altogether incompatible with the office of private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; and he had dismissed the gentleman, and placed him in a situation for which he knew he was competent; although by taking this course he entailed on himself much additional labour—and that, too, labour which he feared that, from his inexperience, he might not discharge as efficiently as it ought to be. With respect to the contract with the inhabitants of Leith, he had pressed for the completion of that contract. True it was that he had considered it to be one of the most improvident bargains that had ever been entered into; but it had been entered into, and ought, in his opinion, to be completed. With regard to the Estimates which he had laid upon the table, he had admitted the other night that it was almost impossible to compare this Estimate, in the details, with the Estimates of former years; but he had branched all the expenses, and he had made out a balance-sheet. If the House would insist upon the Estimates being drawn in this manner for the future, the comparison would always be ready and easy, and not encumbered with the difficulties which attached to the comparison of former Estimates. Allow him also to state, that this Estimate had not, like some Estimates, been framed in a private room, and carefully kept from the inspection of his colleagues, but that it had been submitted to the whole Board; that it had received their concurrence; and that the changes which had taken place had been made by their advice and with their approbation. And here let him observe, with regard to some of the minor changes to which the Right Hon. Baronet had objected, that the Board of Admiralty, which was now composed of naval officers, was at least as competent to judge of how many persons it was necessary to employ in dockyards and in other ways, as the Right Hon. Baronet could possibly be. But the Right Hon. Baronet had, he must say,

made a very feeble defence of what he (Sir J. Graham) had characterised as unconstitutional proceedings.

Mr. P. Thomson agreed that the Treasurer of the Navy ought to exercise the strictest supervision over the accounts, and he was sorry to say, that from a neglect of that duty, much mischief had resulted. It was not necessary, however, in fact, that the Treasurer of the Navy should perform those immense duties to which the Right Hon. Baronet opposite had alluded. The minor duties had been discharged for many years past by a gentleman connected with the establishment, and they would continue to be performed by that gentleman. He felt quite competent to discharge the duties of Treasurer of the Navy in conjunction with those of the other office which he held. Formerly the Treasurer of the Navy had not given that care and attention to the office which he ought to have done, consistently with the necessities of the public service. The office had, indeed, been looked upon for many years as a complete sinecure, as the duties were performed by the Paymaster of the Navy. Last year, when he and his friends, then on the other side of the House, contended that the office of Treasurer of the Navy should be united with some other office, and the office of Paymaster, by whom the duties were really performed should be retained, the late Government, ever anxiously desirous to preserve their Parliamentary patronage, determined that the office of Paymaster, which was the efficient office, should be put an end to; and that those duties which were really below such a situation as that of Treasurer of the Navy, should be performed by him alone. That was the arrangement which they determined upon, instead of conjoining the office of Treasurer of the Navy with some other office. In consequence of the change which had been thus made, there would be a saving, as he had already stated, to the public of 2000*l.* a year.

Mr. F. Lewis should not, on this occasion, refer to the discussion which had taken place last year, but would at once come to the consideration of the footing upon which this office was at present placed. This office had been placed, in conjunction with another office, in the hands of the Right Hon. gentleman opopposite (Mr. P. Thomson), and he (Mr. F. Lewis) would maintain that the duties of the other office which he held, that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, must necessarily occupy such a portion of his time and attention, as to abate his power of discharging the duties of the office of Treasurer of the Navy. He (Mr. Lewis) was persuaded, that the money which was intended for the Naval service should not be intrusted to the superintendence of any but a respectable individual of known character in that House, and who would be occasionally in his place in that House to answer for his conduct. He was of opinion, that if ever the House should be unwise enough to intrust the duties of that situation to an individual of a lower class, many years would not elapse until they should have occasion to repent of such a proceeding. They were not at present in a situation when much money passed through the office of Treasurer of the Navy; but they might be at war again, and if they were at war, they should never trust so important an office in the hands of a senior clerk in the Treasurer's office, who, in point of fact, executed nine-tenths of the duties which were formerly performed by the Paymaster of the Navy. There were several important questions which would come before the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, and which would require very deliberate investigation. The character of that office should be above that of a chance clerk.

Mr. Hume said, if he rightly understood the Right Hon. Baronet opposite, it would appear that that House had been for years the dupes of His Majesty's Government, and that they had been completely led astray by them with regard to the appropriation of the public money. It would be impossible to find any justification for such conduct. It had been asserted,—and that was one of the objections made against those Estimates,—that the labourers' wages were included in the scientific department. Such was not the case. The total Estimate for that department amounted to 20,276*l.* for the Royal Naval College, the School for Naval Architecture, the Royal Observatory, the Observatory at the Cape, chronometers, for rewards, experiments, and other expenses; for extra pay to His Majesty's ship Chanticleer, employed in a scientific expedition, and for the hydrographical department; and, with the exception of the wages of two labourers, one employed at the Royal Observatory, and the other at the Observatory at the Cape, there were no labourers' wages included in that department. With regard to the arrangement as to the Victualling Office, there had been an error committed. The abstract of part the first

appeared both in p. 28 and 29. Now it would have been sufficient to give it in p. 28, where it was included in the grand total, 614,668*l.* 11s. 6d. It was a mere error in the arrangement, and all the items were given under their separate and proper heads. It was only fair to say, that the Right Hon. Baronet had given them an arrangement which was perfectly satisfactory; at the same time that he (Mr. Hume) did not mean to say that next year it might not be considerably improved. He could not, however, approve of the substance of those Estimates. He could not approve of the sum total required. When they should come to the discussion of the separate items, he should go more into detail as to the necessity of reduction. The amount expended on the Navy last year was, in round numbers, 5,300,000*l.* and the Right Hon. Baronet now called for Estimates which would leave the expenditure for the present year, in round numbers, at 5,800,000*l.* being an increase of 500,000*l.* beyond that of last year. Before he had heard the statement of the Right Hon. Baronet, he had had reason to expect that there would have been a reduction of 500,000*l.* if not of 1,000,000*l.* sterling in the Estimates of this year. The Right Hon. Baronet had certainly made a most important exposure to the House,—an exposure of a system of deception,—of money being voted for one species of works and being expended in another, which was contrary to every thing that was known of the constitution of this country. He (Mr. Hume) never supposed that millions of the public money had been year after year applied to purposes for which Parliament had never intended them. He was confident that if the House had been aware of such a practice, it would never have permitted it. He (Mr. Hume) was determined, upon the next day they met, to move for the sums total which had been rendered for different years, in order to see how they corresponded with the sums which had been expended; and if they ascertained that this systematic deception had been going on for years, the men who had been guilty of it should not be allowed hereafter to fill any public office in the state. It now appeared that 150,000*l.* of the public money had been expended upon the works at Portsmouth which had never been voted by Parliament for such a purpose. Some years ago, he (Mr. Hume) put a question to the honourable Baronet below him (Sir G. Clerk), who was then on the opposite side of the House, as to those works. The honourable Baronet might recollect that the answer which he then gave was, that the sale of the old works would provide for the erection of the new. The same answer was given to the honourable Member for Reigate, and to the honourable Member for Portsmouth, who, in subsequent years, put questions to the honourable Baronet on this subject; and yet he expended this money upon those works without any authority for doing so. No explanation could in any degree palliate or excuse such conduct. The instance of Woolwich was quite as bad a one. The amount of money voted in a certain number of years for the works there, it appeared, had been 184,000*l.* and the late Government went on expending 325,000*l.* upon them. He wished to know for what period the expenditure had been made?

Sir J. Graham replied, that it had been made during the last twelve years.

Mr. Hume.—This systematic deception then has been going on for twelve years. While such things were going on, the late Government was perfectly right to refuse to give to him (Mr. Hume) the committee which he had asked upon the works at Sheerness and the other dock-yards. They knew very well, that if he had once got his finger into this system of deception, he would not fail to get to the bottom of it. The late Government ought to stand as a condemned body on account of its conduct towards that House, treating it as it did with such slight and contempt, and saying to it, in fact, "We don't care about you; the money put into our hands we shall do as we please with." These were not times when such matters would be allowed to pass over without observation. If ever there was a question which should be treated with gravity, this was surely one; and as far as the House of Commons was concerned, the exposure made that night was one of the most important discoveries that had ever been made. With regard to the Leith works, he had been a party to the recommending a loan to be given in that instance of 300,000*l.* at 3½ per cent. to be repaid by instalments, but he never meant that a shilling of that money should have been given by Government without their coming down to Parliament in the first instance to obtain authority to lend it. It now appeared, that since the year 1820, Government had paid 1,243,000*l.* more in wages than had ever been voted by that House. How were the present Ministers prepared to deal with such a Government? He did not know what

number of servants and labourers might have been employed, but it would be necessary for them to go through all the Estimates up to that year, in order to ascertain the facts. Would the honourable Baronet (Sir George Clerk) say, that in such a system of accounts, where such deception could have been practised, there was the slightest check against the misappropriation of any sum? What he thought still more serious regarded the misappropriation of public money in stores. There was no Board that required more investigation into its conduct than the Navy Board; but the system of boards had been the ruin of the country, by taking away all individual responsibility. The whole proceeding was a question for the court of law, and the Attorney-General ought to proceed upon the facts as soon as the Committee had ascertained them. He hoped that the House would not let another session pass without bringing the Navy Board to account. He would again assert, that upon the superannuation list there might be a great saving, and that a million and a half might be saved upon the whole service.

Sir B. Martin addressed the House at very considerable length, and was listened to with attention by the House, and parts of the gallant officer's speech were received with cheers, but his speech was totally inaudible in the gallery.

Sir Henry Parnell complained that the gallant officer's notions of expenditure were totally contrary to the principles upon which the House ought to vote away the finances of the country. The Naval expenditure of France was voted so accurately in detail, that no person could receive any thing without pointing to the precise sum that had been voted for that purpose by the Chamber. He thought that the greatest praise was due to Mr. Thomson, who had reduced the system of Naval accounts to one of double-entry. He had felt considerable disappointment at the amount of the Naval Estimates. Considering what were the Naval expenses of other countries, he thought those of England to be extravagant, and that the House was called upon to vote too large a sum.

Sir George Cockburn maintained that it had always been the practice to consider that the gross sum voted was applicable to all purposes indiscriminately in detail, provided the total amount of the vote was not exceeded. Unless a discretion were allowed to officers on foreign stations, it would be exceedingly difficult to keep accounts. The accounts of the station of St. Helena, which had been alluded to in the course of the evening, were not of a nature to require the interference of that House. He thought the Right Hon. Baronet quite right in keeping up the effective force of the Navy.

Sir James Graham observed, that Ministers were placed in a difficult situation, being obliged to bring forward heavy Estimates at the same time, that they had entered upon office under strong pledges of economy. He was satisfied, however, that circumstances had justified His Majesty's Government in the course they were adopting.

Mr. Hunt thought it his duty to say a few words, when he found it proposed to take five millions and a half out of the pockets of the people on account of the Navy alone. Such an immense expenditure could hardly be created without a vast deal of neglect, or it might be worse. A large sum was annually voted for timber for the Royal Navy, and he had been credibly informed that no contracts were entered into for the supply of that article—that there were no public biddings as with respect to other matters. He proceeded to say he had heard at Portsmouth that the Hon. Capt. Grey was appointed to the command of the Actæon three months before the vessel was launched—it was also said that this was one of the last acts of the late Administration. He wished to know whether the statement was true? He deprecated the increase that had taken place in the Estimates, and observed that he might be thought culpable for not having taken the sense of the House when such extravagant sums were proposed to be voted away. His only reason for abstaining from taking such a course consisted in the plain fact, that Ministers had promised the country an effective reform in the representation, and he felt unwilling to embarrass them by opposition.

Mr. Hume wished for a better classification of the 32,000 men employed in the Navy and Marines, in order that the number of officers and the various grades might be easily distinguished, as in the Army. He might as well, perhaps, give notice of his intention to-morrow to call for a specification of such details. When the proper time arrived he should move a reduction of 7,000*l.*, proposed to be allowed to generals of Marines, such places being sinecures.

Sir J. Graham said, the required information would be found in the specifi-

cation of the pay of the Navy. He trusted his honourable friend would not divide the House on the vote for generals of Marines, when he considered how slow was the promotion, and how few the rewards in that corps.

Sir B. Martin said, that public competition (which existed with respect to all other articles supplied to the Navy) was only prevented in the case of timber, by the impracticability of carrying the principle into effect.

Mr. Hume observed that the men and money had never been voted together before. He did not at that moment intend to object to the vote for 32,000 men, but when the resolution granting the money was proposed, he would take the opportunity of objecting to the item which he had mentioned.

Sir J. Graham said he found, on examination, that his honourable friend's observation, with respect to the separation of the votes for numbers and pay, was correct, and in compliance with former practice, he should first move a resolution as to the number to be employed. The question with respect to generals of Marines could come on when the money-vote was proposed.

Mr. Hume asked whether Sir James Cockburn, who, it was understood, had received a command in the Marines, previously belonged to that corps? Had not the gallant individual been attached to the army?

Sir J. Graham said, it was the intention of Government to break up the establishment of the Paymaster of Marines, and abolish the office altogether. The duties of Paymaster of Marines had been partly military and in part civil. He inspected the corps and their clothing, this was a military duty; with regard to the civil duties, one of which related to the contracts for clothing, (that would go to the Victualling Office,) and another being matter of account would be referred to the Navy Office. It was proposed to make the Treasurer of the Navy, who was paid as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster of the Marines, *pro tempore*, but without any salary. Certainly Sir J. Cockburn had never belonged to the Marines, but inasmuch as he had faithfully discharged the duties of Paymaster of the Marines, and as his office being abolished he must have received a superannuation allowance if some other duty had not been provided, it was thought right to make Sir J. Cockburn (whose efficiency could not be doubted) Inspector-General of Marines, in which capacity he would discharge the military functions of Paymaster, His Majesty being pleased to restore him to his military rank as a Major-General. By this arrangement a considerable saving would be effected. In making it he had acted solely with reference to the public service.

Sir G. Cockburn put it to the Right Hon. Baronet to say, whether he (Sir G. Cockburn) had ever applied to Government on the subject of his brother's appointment.

Sir J. Graham said, Certainly not.

Mr. Hume observed, that although he objected to the office, he had no objection to the man. He did not care any thing at all about the man. If the office were necessary, some marine-officer should have been raised to it. If Sir J. Cockburn was one of the 32,000, he should move, that instead of 32,000 men to serve in His Majesty's fleet, the number be reduced to 31,999, including (not 10,000, but) 9,999 marines, (laughter) with a view to mark his dissatisfaction at this attempt to create a new office. Mr. Hume having formally made his motion,

Sir A. Grant (the Chairman,) asked whether the honourable Member would divide the House upon it?

Mr. Hume replied, "Certainly."

The gallery was about to be cleared, when

Lord Hotham rose, and said the appointment in question appeared to him to convey an unjust and unnecessary stigma upon the Marines. It was on public grounds he objected to the measure. The Marines were a corps which could not be too highly esteemed.

Lord Althorp said that the appointment had been made with a view to economy, in order to save the superannuation. It was not, in fact, a new appointment, but a substitution of one office for another. If the honourable Member (Mr. Hume) chose to have the superannuation,—though he (Lord Althorp,) should be surprised at it,—and the House chose it, they must submit.

Mr. Hume said he would agree to the superannuation till the gallant officer was employed, in order to remove what was considered as a stigma upon the corps.

Mr. K. Douglas objected to the transmutation which was proposed by the Government.

Colonel Davies was of opinion that the proposed alteration would not be economical.

Sir James Graham briefly defended the alteration proposed by the Government. There were two officers between whom a

choice was to be made; one of them was seventy-four or seventy-five years of age, and he thought it much better to superannuate the old man than the young one. He denied that any stigma was cast upon the Marines by the proceeding which Government had proposed.

After a few observations from Sir George Cockburn, Lord Hotham, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr. R. Gordon, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the proposition was agreed to, Mr. Hume giving notice that he would at a future stage of the business move for the reduction of 1,000*l.* which he understood was the sum that the proposed alteration would cost the country.

FEBRUARY 28.

Report of Supply—Navy Estimates.—Mr. Hume was anxious to offer a few words upon a subject which had come under discussion on Friday,—the appointment of Sir J. Cockburn as Inspector-General of Marines. He had understood Sir J. Graham to say, that the duties performed by that officer had been partly of a civil and partly of a military nature. The civil he was not to keep, and the military duties he was now called upon to discharge, were to be effected by raising him to a high rank in the Army, and then giving him an office in the Marines. The office of Deputy-Adjutant-General of Marines was one to which little or no duties attached, and the Inspector-General was a new office; but, besides this, he objected to the change, as giving an undue preference to an officer of the Army, and of casting some stigma on that most efficient corps—the Marines. He wished to know what military duties this officer (Sir J. Cockburn) was to be called upon to do, for he understood he had never attended any parades or military inspections.

Sir J. Graham, after re-stating what he said on Friday on this subject, added, that though Sir J. Cockburn could not in strictness inspect the Marines, as he held only the rank of Major in the army, yet it was a fact that he never visited any of the ports or depôts without seeing the Marines under arms. He had no knowledge of Sir J. Cockburn until he came into office; when he was informed by his predecessor, that he was a most active and efficient officer, and that great confidence was reposed in him, and great reliance placed on his returns as to the state of the Marines. When the duties of one office held by him were given up, he thought it right to give him one in which he could be employed with equal advantage to the service; and with this view, he superannuated the officer who had held the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General, as he feared that from his advanced age, he should not be able to discharge with convenience to himself the additional duties which would fall on him. He was sorry that a misapprehension of any thing that fell from him on this subject should have given pain to the very excellent officer (Major-Gen. Campbell) whose superannuation he had recommended. He was not responsible for reports, but it was in the recollection of the House, whether he had said any thing in any way calculated to wound the feelings of that officer. His honourable friend had said that this appointment of Sir J. Cockburn was a stigma upon the Marine corps. Nothing could be farther from his mind than any such intention. He thought that making Sir J. Cockburn, now restored to his rank of Major-General, an Inspector-General of Marines, the difficulty would be got rid of by making the senior Colonel of Marines Deputy-Adjutant-General. He was, however, open to the sense of the House on the subject.

Exclusion of Warrant (Naval) Officers from Court.—Mr. Hume wished to call the attention of the Right Hon. Baronet to a subject which had given great pain, and he would say offence, to a large body of meritorious officers in the Navy. He meant that regulation by which warrant officers in the Navy were not allowed to appear at His Majesty's levees. In this class were included surgeons, masters, and pursers; but he confined himself at present to the first-named. He had always been of opinion that it was of great importance to the Naval service to raise the character of surgeons employed in that branch of our national force. They were now a much superior body of men, in point of qualifications, to what they were formerly; yet, let a man be ever so well qualified as a doctor and surgeon, he is now excluded from appearing at Court at levees. This he thought an extremely unfair distinction, for he thought they ought to be placed on terms of equality with surgeons in the Army.

Sir J. Graham did not dispute the right of the House of Commons to discuss any subject it might think proper; but certainly that which the honourable Member had now introduced was the last, in his opinion, which it ought to take up. It was one which properly belonged to the consideration of the Lord Chamberlain. If it were the object to prevent levees from being too crowded, he did not know where the line could be better drawn, with respect to the Navy, than between officers

who held commissions and those who did not. He deprecated the use of the word stigma, as applying to any portion of the service, when nothing of the kind could be intended.

Mr. Hume said there was an inconsistency in the regulation, for a man who was excluded one day as a naval surgeon, might, if his name were struck off, be presented at court, and a case of the kind had actually occurred.

Sir J. Graham said, that in that case the party would have to send his card a few days previously to the Lord Chamberlain, and he would exercise his discretion with respect to his admission.

Colonel Davies, referring to the previous subject of discussion, deprecated the promotion of an officer of the Army over the heads of so many most deserving officers of Marines.

Lord Hotham regretted that the manner in which the Right Hon. Baronet had treated the subject, was not calculated to remove the pain created by what he considered an undue preference of one branch of the service to another. If the officer who was superannuated was now too old for any increase to his duties, was it not too much to say, in effect, that there was no other officer in the Marines qualified to fill his place? It was quite unfair to that most deserving corps that they should be deprived of the only office of distinction within their reach. No set of men in the public service had been distinguished more than the Marines, and they ought not, after hard duty in every part of the world, to be deprived of their fair chance of promotion.

Naval Half-pay.—Lords of the Admiralty.—In reply to a question from Mr. R. Gordon,

Sir J. Graham said, that the half-pay of the Navy and the half-pay of the Army were differently regulated. The latter was regulated by Act of Parliament,—the former was regulated by the King in Council, according to special circumstances. He had thought it his duty to recommend that the four Naval officers at the Admiralty should have their half-pay. With respect to the Secretary to the Admiralty, it appeared that the salary of that officer was sufficient without the half-pay. With respect to the Lords of the Admiralty, he thought that Naval officers called upon to perform civil services, and to attend seven hours a day, were deserving of the allowance made to them.

Sir G. Clerk expressed his satisfaction at the statement of the Right Hon. Baronet. If any public officers deserved an addition to their allowance, it was the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir G. Warrender concurred in the opinion.

Sir H. Hardinge also approved of the measure.

The Hon. Capt. Grey, R.N.—Mr. Hunt inquired whether it was true that a gallant officer, Capt. Grey, had been appointed to the Actæon several months before that vessel was launched, and if so, whether it was customary to do so?

Sir J. Graham said that Capt. Grey had been appointed by Lord Melville, early in November, not by the present Administration; the appointment was an act of private friendship to Lord Grey, as well as a tribute to the superior merit of the young officer. The vessel had been built in the experimental yard, and the professor had expressed a wish that Capt. Grey should have the command of her. He believed it was not an unprecedented case to appoint an officer before the vessel was launched.

Sir G. Cockburn said there had been many instances of it, and it was the means of getting the vessel ready for sea much sooner.

March 14.

Army Estimates.—Mr. C. W. Wynn, moved for 356,111*l.* to defray the charge for recruiting and other miscellaneous services.

Colonel Davies complained of the present estimates exceeding those of last year by 250,000*l.* No man was more profoundly ignorant of Army Estimates than the present Secretary-at-War. With two exceptions, none of His Majesty's Ministers could tell whether a soldier should step out with his right or his left leg first.

Lord George Lennox objected to the establishment at Maidstone, which ought to be removed to Chatham.

Sir H. Hardinge said the Riding Establishment had been most useful.

Mr. Wynn stated, that as he was about to vacate his office, the Government, he supposed, could not do better than place Colonel Davies in his place. He had great doubt of the expediency of continuing the Riding Establishment on its present extended scale; the opinion of the General Commanding-in-Chief was in favour of it.

Mr. Hume thought the Estimates should be reduced 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

Mr. Irving said that no man had done so much as Mr. Hume to depreciate the resources and faculties of this country to go to war in the eyes of foreign nations. He rejected the sordid economy of that honourable Member, which had only re-

ference to pounds, shillings, and pence, instead of taking into account the great and leading interest of the country.

Mr. Wynn next moved for 124,522*l.* for the Staff.

Colonel Davies complained of the Staff Establishment in Canada.

Mr. Wynn acknowledged that deductions might hereafter be made in that branch of the service.

Sir H. Hardinge said, that general officers in Canada, were also civil governors of Provinces, which occasioned the appearance of unnecessary expense.

After some objections from Mr. Hume, the motion was put and carried; also the sums for various other services.

House of Lords.
March 17.

Military Discipline.—The Marquess of Londonderry called the attention of their Lordships to a matter affecting the privileges of the military authorities of the country. He wished to know from the noble Commander of the Forces, whether a statement was true which had appeared in several of the public journals, to the effect that the Lord Chancellor had, on the day of the last drawing-room, forced his way, contrary to the express injunction of the military authorities, through the Horse Guards? He need not dwell on the imperative necessity of a strict observance of military rules, or on the bad consequences, even as an example, of the first law officer of the Crown's being permitted to force the King's Guard contrary to military orders. He therefore wished to know from his noble and gallant friend, whether the King's Guard had been forced at the Horse Guards on the last drawing-room day?—whether an order prohibitive of the passage of carriages through the Horse Guards had not been issued that day?—and whether the officer on guard had been put under arrest for permitting the Lord Chancellor's carriage to pass through contrary to that order? or explained his conduct, so as to show that no blame could be attached to those who acted under his command?

Lord Hill said, that in 1815, by the command of his late Majesty, an order was issued, forbidding, on the Queen's birth-day drawing-room, the passage of any carriage into the park through the Horse Guards. That order had been repeated by the officer in command at the Horse Guards on the last drawing-room, and directions as to its strict enforcement were given to the corporal and sentinels on duty there that day at the iron gates' entrance from Whitehall. When the carriage of the Lord Chancellor approached for the purpose of passing through those gates, the corporal waved his hand to the coachman, as a sign that he must not drive through; but the coachman went on till the sentinel on duty caught one of the horses by the reins, and by that means prevented a farther entrance. The Lord Chancellor feeling himself thus stopped in his course, inquired the cause of the delay, and was told by the corporal that he had orders not to permit any carriage to pass through that day, but the Speaker of the House of Commons in his state carriage, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Lord Chancellor said, "This must be a mistake; let me see the officer on guard." The officer accordingly appeared, and explained the order, as stated by the corporal. "Oh, then I suppose I must go back. Do you know who I am?" replied the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack. The officer said he knew he was the Lord Chancellor, but that his orders were not to admit any carriages other than the two just mentioned to pass through, and that his Lordship's carriage must therefore turn back. He then waved his hand to the sentinel who held the reins of one of the horses to let them go. The sentinel did so; but the coachman, mistaking the result of the conference, immediately gave his horses the whip, and was through the archway into the Park in a moment. He (Lord Hill) had inquired into the circumstances, and no blame whatsoever attached to the officer on guard, or his subalterns.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the whole transaction arose from a mistake, in the first instance, of himself, as to the rule in force at the Horse Guards on drawing-room days, and in the next of his coachman, as to the result of his explanation with the officer in command. Those who might have supposed that it arose from any foolish desire on his part to maintain the mere external dignity of his office, fell into a great error. All he could say was, that he had not, and could not have, the remotest intention of even questioning the regulations laid down by the military authorities on that or any other occasion, for that he knew too well the importance of strict military discipline to the very existence of the civil government. (Hear.) He had only to add that the conduct of the commanding officer and of the soldiers on duty was most meritorious, and above all censure. (Hear.)

House of Commons.

March 23.

Army Estimates.—In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Wynn moved for the amount of the several items of Army expenditure; and they were agreed to with scarcely any opposition. On the vote for the out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham,

Mr. Hunt observed, that pensioners in general were the idlest and most dissolute class of persons in the entire country, and their lazy and immoral habits were extremely attributable to their enjoying pensions, which superseded the necessity of industry.

Sir H. Hardinge vindicated the character of pensioners from the animadversions of the honourable gentleman, who, as a professed friend to the poor, ought to have been the last man in the House to vituperate them.

March 25.

Navy Estimates.—Sir James Graham moved the remainder of the Navy Estimates, and they were agreed to with scarcely any opposition. On the vote for the salaries of officers and the contingent expenses of the scientific department being put,—

Mr. Warburton recommended that Government should fit out a few vessels laden with chronometers, which might circumnavigate the globe, in order to ascertain the exact longitude of all the leading ports, as our present inaccurate information on the subject had led to many shipwrecks.

Sir J. Graham said that the suggestion had in a great measure been anticipated, as four surveyors had already been sent to different parts of the world on a mission of that nature.

Misapplication of former Estimates.—Sir Byam Martin called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty to state whether he entertained an opinion that any person whatever belonging to the late Board of Admiralty, the Navy Board, the Victualling Board, or the Navy Pay Office, had applied a single farthing of the public money otherwise than to the public service.

Sir J. Graham answered decidedly that he believed no money had been so applied, but that sums voted for one service had been applied, without consent of Parliament, to another purpose, which practice was open to great abuse; but he charged no individual with any thing like malversation.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1830 AND 1831.

EXPENSES.	1830. £	s.	d.	1831. £	s.	d.
Admiralty	52,216	5	1	40,365	11	1
Navy Pay Office	32,033	1	6	31,529	0	8
Navy Office	57,500	15	0	49,299	2	7
Dock-yard, Deptford	8,046	15	6	4,737	10	0
——— Woolwich	16,267	10	0	10,165	10	0
——— Chatham	21,831	17	0	13,371	0	0
——— Sheerness	17,598	1	0	12,104	0	0
——— Portsmouth	34,144	13	2	18,123	10	0
——— Plymouth	31,090	16	2	17,754	0	0
——— Pembroke	6,894	14	6	5,473	0	0
Deal, Haulbowline Island, Leith, Cowes, and Cork (The three last are not charged for this year.)	1,596	3	4	521	0	0
Foreign Yards.						
Gibraltar, Malta, Canada, Halifax, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Antigua, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomalee (The charge for Sierra Leone is £10 for Stationery and Contingencies.)	66,494	15	3	21,211	0	0
Wages to Artificers and Labourers employed in the Yards at home, and Wages to crews of Navy Transports, and Yard Craft, and for Teams of Horses				466,000	0	0
Ditto to Artificers and Labourers in Foreign Yards				38,000	0	0
Wages to Watchmen, Wardens, and Rounders				10,500	0	0
Day Pay to inferior Officers, reduced from salaried Officers, and now transferred from the head of His Majesty's Yards at home—Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke (These consist of Assistant Timber Converters, Leading Men, Foremen of Smiths, Ropemakers and Line-spinners, superior class of Shipwrights, Measurers, Layers in the Rope House, Superintendent of Wood and Metal Mills, and of Millwrights.)				534,224	4	4

FOREIGN YARDS continued.

	1830.	1831.
Timber and Materials (after deducting £69,000 for old stores in 1830)	£680,000 0 0	£750,000 0 0
For the purchase of Steam-engines		60,000 0 0
Repairs and Improvements in the Dock-yard. at home and abroad	99,000 0 0	98,000 0 0
Pilotage and other Contingencies	75,000 0 0	50,500 0 0
Hired Packets	27,870 0 0	24,040 0 0
Ships Building at Bombay		25,000 0 0
Transport Establishment, and Freight of Naval and Victualling Stores		25,000 0 0
Naval Half-pay	854,000 0 0	782,000 0 0
Pensions and Superannuations	126,036 17 9	269,028 5 3
Bounty to Chaplains	1,550 0 0	1,300 0 0
Greenwich Hospital	270,000 0 0	249,200 0 0
Superannuation, &c. of persons belonging to the Civil Establishment	174,584 9 4	155,905 17 10
Charge for Transports, (for Troops, Convicts, &c.)	250,000 0 0	231,680 0 0
Wages and Victuals for 34,000 men		1,684,100 0 0

VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.

Victualling Office	38,207 10 0	30,050 0 0
Victualling Yards at home and abroad, including Artificers and Labourers	61,038 5 0	71,173 6 0
Naval Medical Establishment	64,086 7 6	24,242 7 2
Wages, Allowances, &c. of Officers and Men belonging to Ships in Ordinary	105,834 0 4	106,721 9 0
New Works		86,457 0 0
Half-pay to Medical Officers, Pursers, Pensions to Medical Officers, Physicians' Widows, Surgeons' Widows, Pursers' Widows, and Superannuations		157,567 10 0
Provisions for Army Service		175,000 0 0

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

Naval College	1,756 0 0
School of Naval Architecture	370 0 0
Royal Observatory	3,319 0 0
Observatory at the Cape	3,020 0 0
Nautical Almanack	800 0 0
Chronometers	1,900 0 0
Rewards, experiments, and other expenses on Scientific subjects	1,000 0 0
Extra pay to the Commander of Chanticleer, employed on a Scientific expedition connected with the Pendulum	365 0 0
Hydrographical Department	9,746 0 0

The Superannuations and Pensions for 1830 amounted to £141,730 13s. 6d. Those ceased since 1st January 1830, £5019 18s. 6d. The Superannuations granted since the 1st January 1830, are as follow:—Paymaster of the Widows' Charity, and three clerks in the Royal Marine Pay Office; two messengers and a keeper of ship books in the Navy Pay Office. From the Navy Office—one commissioner, one surveyor, three clerks, one draughtsman, and three messengers. The master attendant, timber master, surgeon, and porter of Deptford Dock-yard. Timber and store receiver, clerk of the rope-yard, two clerks, master bricklayer, master sailmaker, and master rigger of Woolwich Dock-yard. Master shipwright, timber master, four clerks, master bricklayer, master painter of Chatham Dock-yard. Timber master, master blacksmith, master bricklayer, master sailmaker, master painter of Sheerness Dock-yard. Assistant master attendant, engineer and mechanist, draughtsman to him, assistant to master shipwright, secretary to commissioner, seven clerks, master painter, master of the metal mills, master millwright of Portsmouth Dock-yard. Master shipwright, master attendant, timber master, ten clerks, master bricklayer, master painter, Plymouth Dock-yard. The master attendant of Kingston (Canada), commissioner's clerk there, and also at Jamaica. Eight foremen, nine measurers, eighteen cabin keepers, and 168 artificers at the different yards. The Superannuations, Pensions, &c. for 1830, in the Victualling Department, amounted to the sum of £31,829 5s. 10d. Those ceased since January 1830, £3110. The Superannuations granted since January 1830, are as follow:—Two commissioners, one clerk, at Deptford; master brewer, two clerks, at Portsmouth; master of a hoy, a foreman, one clerk, at Plymouth; dispenser and porter at Plymouth, and twenty-two artificers and labourers.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEARS 1830 AND 1831.

	NUMBERS.										CHARGE.						
	HORSES, EFFECTIVE.			RANK AND FILE ESTABLISHMENT.				TOTAL EFFECTIVES, including Officers, Non-com. Officers, and Men.									
	1830	1831	More in 1831	1830	1831	More in 1831	Less in 1831	1830	1831	More in 1831	1830			1831			Increase in 1831			Decrease of 1831			
								88,848	. Establishment of 1830.													
								7,684	. Non-Effectives of 1830.					£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
EFFECTIVE SERVICES.																							
1.											£	s	d										
1. Land Forces	6014	6362	348	78,282	77,460	. .	822	81,164	88,042	6878	3,015,333	2	7	3,152,154	8	3	136,821	5	8	. . .			. . This increase is caused by an augmentation of 6878 effective Men and 348 Horses more than were provided for in 1830. . . . An increase of £4080 7s. 6d. for additional Pay of Medical Officers, under Warrants of July 1830, has been introduced. The decrease would otherwise have been £2905 10s.
2. Staff	. Voted on the Army Estimates, 1830										109,347	11	4	124,522	8	0	1,174	16	8	. . .			
	. Included in Vote for Army Extraordinaries, 1830										14,000	0	0										
3. Public Departments	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	106,530	15	3	103,897	6	4	. . . .			2,633	8	11	
4. Medicines	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	14,420	0	0	12,420	0	0	. . . .			2,000	0	0	
2.																							
5. Garrisons	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	36,669	7	8	33,835	15	10	. . . .			2,833	11	10	
6. Royal Military College	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7,656	19	6	5,627	19	3	. . . .			2,029	0	3	
7. Royal Military Asylum	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20,986	13	3	19,975	12	5	. . . .			1,011	0	10	
3.																							
8. Volunteer Corps	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60,612	8	1	133,088	19	8	72,476	11	7	. . .			By Augmentation of Force.
4.																							
9. Regiments in India, and	2804	2804	. .	17,312	18,023	711	. .	19,719	20,552	833	706,997	9	9	742,247	11	1	35,250	1	4				
Troops and Companies of ditto	. .	. .	. .	192	196	4	. .	436	454	18													
Carried forward	8818	9166	348	95,780	95,679	715	822	101,319	109,048	7729	4,092,554	7	7	4,327,770	0	10	245,722	15	3	10,507	1	10	

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—CONTINUED.

	NUMBERS.									CHARGE.							
	HORSES, EFFECTIVE.			RANK AND FILE ESTABLISHMENT.				TOTAL EFFECTIVES, including Officers, Non-com. Officers, and Men.			1830		1831		Increase in 1831		Decrease of 1831	
	1830	1831	More in 1831	1830	1831	More in 1831	Less in 1831	1830	1831	More in 1831	£ s d		£ s d		£ s d		£ s d	
Brought forward	8818	9166	348	95,786	95,679	715	822	101,319	109,048	7729	4,092,554	7 7	4,327,770	0 10	245,722	15 3	10,507	1 10
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.																		
5.																		
10. Army Pay of General Officers											126,000	0 0	135,000	0 0	9,000	0 0		Increased by Brevet of 1830.
11. Full Pay for Retired Officers											104,000	0 0	95,300	0 0			8,700	0 0
12. Half-Pay and Military Allowances											720,859	12 10	697,800	0 0			23,059	12 10
13. Foreign Half-Pay											94,900	0 0	91,300	0 0			3,600	0 0
14. Retired Officers of Militia, &c.	Voted in 1830, as a part of the Militia Estimates										28,493	1 0	27,174	5 0			1,318	16 0
15. Widows' Pensions											145,267	0 0	147,778	0 0	2,511	0 0		By Excess of new Claimants beyond Casualties.
16. Compassionate List, &c.											185,036	0 0	180,619	0 0			4,417	0 0
17. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham											47,686	1 1	1,335,986	7 3			19,846	17 11
17. Out-Pensioners of Chelsea											1,241,601	17 8						
17. Ditto Militia, Local Militia, and Yeomanry	Voted in 1830, as a part of the Militia Estimates										66,545	6 5						
18. Superannuations											54,204	18 1	53,369	6 5			835	11 8
6.																		
19. Exchequer Fees											32,000	0 0	32,000	0 0				
Deduct, Number of Horses and Men of Regiments in India,	8818	9166	348	95,786	95,679	715	822	101,319	109,048	7729	6,939,148	4 6	7,124,096	19 6	257,233	15 3	72,285	0 3
and the Charge of Regiments in India, and of the Troops and Companies at Home	2804	2804	. .	17,312	18,023	711	. .	19,719	20,552	833	706,997	9 9	742,247	11 1	35,250	1 4		
	6014	6362	348	78,474	77,656	4	822	81,600	88,496	6896	6,232,150	14 9	6,381,849	8 5	221,983	13 11	72,285	0 3
Deduct 1830 from 1831	. .	6014	. .	77,656	. .	. .	. .	. .	81,600	. .	. .	. .	6,232,150	14 9				
And Decrease from Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	72,285	0 3		
	. .	348	348	818	. .	. .	818	. .	6,896	6896	. .	. .	149,698	13 8	149,698	13 8		
	Increase of Horses, Effect.			Decrease of Establishment, Rank and File.				Increase of Effectives, all Ranks.					Increase of Charge.					

. . Of this Increase £72,476 11s. 7d. is caused by an Augmentation of the Volunteer Force.

War Office, February 1831. C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

NAVY.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty-Office, 17th March, 1831.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to rescind the Memorandum of the 2nd December last, and to direct that any naval officer, not being a commissioned officer, who may wish to attend His Majesty's Levees, shall be presented only by one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. GEORGE ELLIOT.

THE ARMY.

WARRANT FIXING THE RATES OF REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

To take effect from 1st Jan. 1831.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas We have deemed it expedient to revise the Warrant of Our late Royal Brother, dated the 25th August 1827, regulating Regimental Pay and Allowances: Our Will and Pleasure, therefore, is, that from and after the date hereof, the Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers, Artificers, and Private Men, and the Contingent Regimental Allowances in Our Regiments of Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, Royal Waggon Train, and Royal Staff Corps, shall be established and issued agreeably to the Rates and Amounts, and under the restrictions specified in the Regulations hereunto annexed: and that no deviation from these Regulations shall, on any account, be permitted, unless Our special Sanction for such deviation be communicated through Our Secretary at War.

Given at Our Court, at Brighton, this 31st day of December 1830, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

REGULATIONS.

Regimental Pay and Allowances.

PAY.

1. The rates of daily pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, artificers, and private men, in the regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, infantry of the line, waggon train, and staff corps, serving at home, and the daily rates of pay of the officers of those regiments serving abroad, except in the case specified in Article 5, shall be those which are specified in the Schedule No. 1, hereunto annexed.

2. The daily pay of the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, artificers, and private men, of the regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, infantry of the line, waggon train, and staff corps, serving abroad, or on board ship proceeding to, or returning from, a foreign station, shall be issued at the rates specified in Schedule No. 2.

3. The pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers stationed at Jamaica, shall be issued at the rates specified in the columns marked A of the Schedule No. 2.

4. Private soldiers, when absent from their corps in consequence of being employed abroad as servants to officers, and not receiving rations at the public expense, shall be subject to a deduction of 6d. per diem from the rates of pay stated in Schedule No. 1. If soldiers so employed be supplied with rations at the public expense, they shall receive pay at the same rates as other soldiers on the same station.

5. Officers of regiments of infantry of the line proceeding to, or returning from India, or other stations, on board ships belonging to the East India Company, and accommodated at the table of the commander of the vessel, free of expense to themselves, shall be subject to the following deductions from their daily pay, viz.:—

	s.	*d.*
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	
Major	1	11
Captain	1	1
Ditto, having higher rank by Brevet	3	1
Lieutenant	1	10
Ensign	1	7
Adjutant	0	6
Quarter-Master	1	10

6. The pay of regimental officers on foreign stations shall be subject to a deduction for rations according to the provisions of the warrant dated 22nd July 1830, and officers on board ship, and supplied with rations at the public expense, shall be subject to a stoppage of threepence for each daily ration, except when doing duty on board convict ships, or when embarked on board freight ships.

Soldiers while on board ship proceeding to or from Ireland, or the islands in the Channel, or when going coastwise, shall be subject to a stoppage of sixpence a day from the rates of pay stated in Schedule No. 1. if they are supplied with rations at the expense of Government, or of the East India Company, and are not serving as marines; and they shall be subject to the same stoppage if proceeding by canal, and victualled at the public expense, under any contract entered into with the

proprietors of the vessels in which they are embarked.

7. Soldiers serving on board ship as marines, shall receive the full rates of pay specified in Schedule No. 1.

8. The non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, artificers, and private men of the regiments of dragoon guards, dragoons, waggon train, and staff corps, shall be settled with weekly, and the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men of the regiments of infantry of the line, daily, for the residue of their pay, after deducting the expense of their messing, and washing, and of articles to clean their clothing and appointments, the stoppage for necessaries authorized by the clothing warrants, and any other stoppages to which they may have become liable under the sentence of a court-martial.

The proportion of a soldier's pay to be applied to his mess, shall not exceed the sum of five shillings and a penny a week in the cavalry, and four shillings and seven pence a week in the infantry, including the charge for bread and meat at home, and for rations abroad, unless the soldier shall himself choose to appropriate a farther sum to this purpose.

Soldiers shall be accounted with monthly in the infantry, and every two months in the cavalry, for the weekly stoppage for necessaries directed by the clothing warrants to be made from their pay.

9. Advances of pay to soldiers on furlough are to be issued under such regulations and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary at War, but are not to exceed the under-mentioned rates, viz.—

Serjeants . .	1*s.* per diem.
Other ranks . .	8*d.* ditto.

10. Soldiers enlisted for a limited period, and sent home from abroad in consequence of their period of service having expired, shall receive pay while on the passage home and until regularly discharged, and also an allowance to enable them to proceed to the place of their enlistment.

11. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, when in general or regimental hospitals, shall be subject to stoppages at the following daily rates, viz.—

	Men.	*Boys.*	
At Home . . .	10d.—8d.		From the daily rates of pay stated in Schedule No. 1.
In Jamaica . .	5½d.—4½d.		From the daily rates of pay stated in Schedule No. 2.
On other Foreign Stations	3d. — 2d.		

12. The pay of soldiers confined in gaols abroad, shall be issued according to the following rules:—

If the soldier be imprisoned under the sentence of a court-martial, or for debt, so much of his pay, not exceeding sixpence a day, shall be allowed and issued, as shall be required to provide him with wholesome and sufficient food.

If the soldier be imprisoned upon a charge of a criminal offence, the like proportion of his pay shall be allowed during his confinement; and if he be acquitted of the charge, he shall be accounted with for the residue of his pay upon rejoining his regiment; but if he be convicted of the charge, he shall forfeit all right to such residue.

If the soldier be imprisoned under conviction of a criminal offence, he shall forfeit the whole of his pay during the period of his confinement under the sentence of the court: but when he rejoins his regiment, he shall be completed in necessaries at the public expense, provided the charge does not exceed the amount of three pence a day for the period of his confinement.

13. Soldiers at home, when in barracks or in stationary quarters, shall be supplied with bread and meat after the rate of three-quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread a day for each man, the cost thereof being paid by a stoppage not exceeding sixpence a day from the soldier's pay; but if the cost of the bread and meat shall exceed sixpence, the excess shall be charged against the public.

Soldiers in South Britain, on a march and billeted on innkeepers, shall be supplied by the innkeepers with one hot meal each day, such meal to consist of one pound and a quarter of meat, to be weighed previously to being dressed, one pound of bread, one pound of potatoes, or an equivalent of other vegetables, and two pints of small beer, with the necessary quantities of pepper, salt, and vinegar; for which the innkeeper shall receive the sum which may from time to time be fixed in that respect by the Mutiny Act, which sum shall be allowed in the regimental accounts in addition to the soldier's pay.

14. Forage shall be issued for the horses of officers of cavalry according to the fol-

lowing proportions, provided the horses shall be effective and present with the regiment; and each officer shall be subject to a stoppage out of his daily pay, of eight pence halfpenny for every ration of hay, straw, and oats.

	Number of Horses.
Field Officer, having a Regimental Commission as such	4
Captain	3
Subaltern	2
Adjutant	3
Surgeon	2
Assistant-Surgeon	1
Veterinary Surgeon	2
Paymaster	2
Regimental Quarter-Master	2

The quantities of hay, straw, and oats, to be supplied as the daily ration to the horses of officers and men in barracks and quarters, shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary-at-War.

ADDITIONAL PAY.

15. Every corporal or private soldier who shall have actually served in the cavalry seventeen years, or in the infantry fourteen years, shall be entitled to receive an addition of twopence a day to the rate of pay specified for his rank in the Schedules annexed.

16. Every corporal and private soldier who enlisted into our army before the 25th Jan, 1823, shall, after having served ten years in the cavalry, or seven years in the infantry, be entitled to receive an addition of one penny a day to the rate of pay specified for his rank in the Schedules annexed.

17. These rates of additional pay shall be subject to the rules prescribed by the regulations annexed to the Pension Warrant, dated 14th Nov. 1829, and to such other regulations as shall be issued by the Secretary at-War.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS.

The following regimental allowances shall be granted to the officers of the regiments of cavalry and infantry of the line, waggon train, and staff corps:—

18. To the colonel, senior effective lieutenant-colonel, and senior major in the regiments of regular cavalry, and regiments or battalions of infantry of the line, excepting West India regiments, twenty pounds per annum in lieu of non-effectives.

19. To the officer commanding and paying a troop or company a contingent allowance, according to the following scale, as an indemnification for the expense of repairing arms, and of burials, and for losses incurred by him in consequence of the death or desertion of men:—

DRAGOON GUARDS, DRAGOONS, AND WAGGON TRAIN.

	At Home. Per Ann.
When the number of privates per troop on the establishment, does not exceed 49	£ 30
—— is from 50 to 69	40
—— 70 and upwards	50

	Abroad.
When the number of privates per troop on the establishment is from 50 to 59	50
—— 60 to 69	60
—— 70 to 79	70
—— 80 to 89	80
—— 90 to 99	90
——100 and upwards	100

INFANTRY OF THE LINE, AND STAFF CORPS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

When the number of privates per company on the establishment is 50 or under	£18 5 0
—— from 51 to 75	27 7 6
—— 76 and upwards	36 10 0

But the officer commanding a troop or company is not liable to defray the expense of a soldier's funeral, unless the effects of the soldier are insufficient for the purpose; and in no case is the cost of such funeral to exceed 1*l*. 15s. whether the same be defrayed by the officer, or out of the soldier's effects.

20. To the officer actually in command of a regiment or battalion of infantry of the line, or commanding the reserve companies of a regiment of which the service companies are abroad, an allowance of three shillings per day as command money, in addition to his other regimental pay and allowances. This allowance is, however, not to be received by officers on board ships belonging to the East India Company, if accommodated at the captain's table, free from expense to themselves.

21. Five shillings a day to officers on a march with troops in the United Kingdom, under a route issued by competent authority, provided they shall so march not less than ten miles in a day.

22. An allowance in lieu of forage for one horse to each lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, and surgeon of regiments

or battalions of infantry of the line at home, during such period as they shall respectively have a horse at head-quarters, ready for public service.

This allowance to be fixed half-yearly by the Secretary-at-War, with reference to the price of forage; but the allowance to the surgeon shall be 8½d. a day less than the allowance to the other officers, so much of the Surgeon's pay having been specially given towards defraying the expense of keeping a horse.

23. An allowance of 5s. a day to a regimental paymaster, who is absent with leave from his corps on account of ill-health, while his corps is on foreign service, and who is required to remunerate the officer doing duty in his absence; provided the period of such absence does not exceed twelve months; and provided the paymaster produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment, and senior medical officer on the station, that his health is such that he cannot continue personally to discharge his duty, and that change of climate is absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health.

24. To a regimental paymaster for the expense of postage and stationery:—

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.

	Per annum.
At Home	£35
Abroad	20

Infantry of the Line.

At Home	30
Abroad	20
To the acting paymaster of the reserve companies of a regiment, of which the service companies are abroad	15

25. Officers of cavalry and infantry shall be re-imbursed the taxes paid on the horses kept by them for the public service, not exceeding the regulated number: but in case the rate of tax is increased, in consequence of an officer keeping a greater number of horses than he is required by the regulations to keep for the public service, such increase shall not be allowed to the officer.

26. An allowance of 6d. a mile to veterinary surgeons for every mile above forty they may be obliged to travel in one day, on the duty of visiting out-posts.

27. The actual expense of lodgings, not exceeding the under-mentioned rates, shall be allowed to officers in any part of the United Kingdom, who, when their regiments are in barracks, cannot be provided with barrack accommodation, and to officers in Great Britain who cannot be provided with billets, and whose lodging is not otherwise paid for at the public expense, provided such officers are on duty in a situation which gives them a claim to lodgings at the public charge:—

	Per week.
Field-officer	10s. 6d.
Captain	8 0
Subaltern	6 0

28. Officers in quarters in Ireland, at places were fuel and candles cannot be supplied in kind by the Ordnance Department, shall receive allowances in lieu thereof, agreeably to the Schedule No. 3, hereunto annexed.

28. In regiments trained as rifle men, or having companies so trained, an allowance of fifteen shillings for each effective rifle shall be made to the captains or officers commanding the companies; but when this allowance is charged, the usual contingent allowance granted for the company shall be deducted therefrom.

ALLOWANCES TO MEN.

The allowances to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiments of cavalry and infantry of the line, waggon train, and staff corps, when serving at home, shall be as follows:—

30. A daily allowance in South Britain of marching money, of three-pence in the infantry, and one penny in the cavalry, in addition to the sum which may from time to time be fixed by the Mutiny Act, as the payment to the innkeeper for the hot meal which he is required to furnish to the soldier.

To men in Scotland on a march of not less than ten miles, three-pence a day in the cavalry, and five-pence a day in the infantry.

To men in Ireland on a march of not less than ten miles, three-pence a day in the cavalry, and four-pence a day in the infantry.

31. One penny a day beer money to men in all situations, except in prison, in military confinement, on board ship, or when on pass or furlough.

32. One halfpenny a day to men in Great Britain, when in stationary quarters, and not dieted as soldiers on a march; which allowance is in England to be paid to the innkeeper upon whom the soldier is billeted, and in Scotland to the soldier himself.

33. One penny a day lodging money to men whose corps is in quarters, but who are permitted, as an indulgence, to find their own lodgings.

34. To men who are discharged upon reduction, upon expiration of a period of service, or in consequence of disability, or of obtaining a free discharge under the 46th article of the regulations annexed to the warrant of the 14th November 1829; an allowance to enable them to proceed to the places of their enlistment or enrolment, at such rates, and under such provisions as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Secretary at War in their behalf.

35. For men quartered on the inhabitants in Scotland an allowance which is to be paid to the inhabitants, of one penny a day.

36. For men quartered on the inhabitants in Ireland, and not on a march, an allowance, which is to be paid to the inhabitants, as follows:—

IN DUBLIN.

For each serjeant, one shilling and a penny per week.

For each corporal and private, six-pence halfpenny per week.

IN THE COUNTRY.

For each serjeant, one shilling per week.

For each corporal and private, sixpence per week.

37. For men quartered on the inhabitants in Ireland, at places where fuel and candles cannot be supplied in kind by the barrack department, allowances in lieu of fuel and candles agreeably to the Schedule, No. 3, hereunto annexed.

REGIMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.

The contingent allowances in the regiments of cavalry and infantry of the line, waggon train, and staff corps, shall be as follows:—

	Per Ann.
38. Dragoon guards and dragoons at home, for postage and stationery	£50
Regiments or battalions of infantry of the line at home, for postage and stationery, and for the hire of guard and store room	60
For the reserve companies of a regiment, of which the service companies are abroad . .	30
Cavalry abroad, for postage and stationery . . .	12
Infantry abroad at all stations except at the Cape . . .	20
Infantry at the Cape. .	15

39. In aid of the expense of the mess in regiments at home, and also in reserve companies, when the service companies are abroad, in which a mess is actually established, for each troop or company, per annum . . 25

40. When a regiment or the reserve companies of a regiment are in stationary quarters in Great Britain or Ireland, for a period exceeding one week, the actual hire of a room for the officers' mess room not exceeding two guineas a week; and also a commuted allowance for coals and candles for the room, at the rate of nine shillings a week from the 1st September, to the 30th April, and at the rate of six shillings a week, from the 1st May, to the 31st August.

41. In aid of the expense of the mess in regiments in the West Indies generally (including Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, and Honduras, on the Continent of America,) and likewise on the Western Coast of Africa, provided a mess be actually established, for each company . . per annum £25

42. In aid of the expense of the regimental school, when one is actually established, per ann. £10

In aid of the expense of the school of the reserve companies, when the service companies are abroad . . per annum £5

43. An allowance in regiments of dragoon guards and dragoons, for each troop, according to the following scale, for the use of the riding-master and rough riders, and to defray the immediate expense of instructing the men and breaking the horses, when the number of privates per troop borne on the establishment is under forty . per annum £18 1s.

Forty, and upwards per ann. 23 6

44. A commuted allowance for carriage of baggage for regiments on a march in Great Britain or Ireland.

CAVALRY.	Allowance per mile. s.	d.
For each troop . . .	1	6
For three or four field officers present, or for their baggage actually conveyed . . .	1	0
For two field officers, ditto .	0	9
For one field officer, ditto .	0	6
For the adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, veterinary surgeon, assistant surgeon, regimental quarter-master, and armourer, in all	2	4
For the saddler's apparatus,		

	s.	d.
and for spare regimental stores, and appointments . . .	1	0

INFANTRY.

For each company . .	1	6
For three or four field officers present, or for their baggage actually conveyed . . .	1	0
For two field officers, ditto .	0	9
For one field officer, ditto .	0	6
For the adjutant, paymaster, surgeon, assistant-surgeon, quarter-master, and armourer, in all	2	0
For detachments of cavalry and infantry, moving with a portion of the company's baggage,		
Captain's detachment . .	1	0
Detachment, with two subalterns	0	9
Ditto, with one subaltern .	0	6
For a regimental staff officer accompanying a detachment .	0	6

The charges for the carriage of baggage of reserve companies may be made at these rates with the exception of the staff, for which only 1s. 6d. a mile shall be allowed.

The same rates of allowance according to the direct line of march, shall be granted whenever the baggage may be conveyed by water, but they shall not be granted in cases where the heavy baggage of corps is not actually removed, nor to corps of which the effectives present shall not amount to two officers and thirty rank and file per troop or company; in such cases, only the actual and necessary expense, or such proportion thereof, as to the Secretary-at-War may appear proper, shall be admitted as a charge against the public.

When a detachment is moving without stores, the hire of a cart of the smallest description shall be allowed, if it be necessarily employed for conveying the officer's baggage.

45. For farriery, in cavalry at home, 1d. a day; and abroad, ½d. a day, for each effective troop horse.

46. For fuel and candles for guards, at places in Ireland where those articles cannot be supplied in kind by the Ordnance department, an allowance for each guard mounted, agreeably to the Schedule No. 3, hereunto annexed.

PURCHASE OF TROOP HORSES.

The charges to be made against the public for troop horses recruited, shall be as follows:—

47. The actual price paid to the dealer, not exceeding 26*l.* 5s. for the purchase of each horse delivered at the head-quarters of the regiment, and approved by the commanding officer.

48. An allowance to the dealer of 2s. 6d. for every complete eighteen miles, after the first eighteen miles, which each horse shall have marched on the direct road from the place where it was inspected by the officer, to the head-quarters of the regiment.

49. An allowance of travelling expenses to the officer sent from the regiment, for the purpose of inspecting and purchasing horses, at the rate of 1s. 6d. a mile, both going to and returning from the place to which he shall have been ordered on this duty; if the number of approved horses procured by him and brought to the regiment at one time, amount to ten. But the charge for travelling expenses is, under no circumstances, to exceed the average of 1*l.* for each horse purchased by the officer in the course of the year.

ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

The following allowances shall be granted for agency, and for postage and stationery.

CAVALRY.

50. A yearly allowance of three halfpence in the pound, or 12s. 6d. per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the actual daily pay, and daily and annual allowances (exclusive of the off-reckonings,) borne upon the establishment of the regiment, as shown by the Army Estimates.

A daily allowance of one shilling per troop, if the regimental establishment shall consist of 600 rank and file or upwards, and of eleven-pence per troop if below that establishment.

INFANTRY.

51. A yearly allowance of three halfpence in the pound, or 12s. 6d. per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the actual daily pay, and daily and annual allowances (exclusive of the off-reckonings,) borne upon the establishment of the regiment, as shown by the Army Estimates.

A daily allowance of sixpence for each company borne upon the establishment of the regiment.

FOR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

52. An annual allowance for postage and stationery, for each re-

giment of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, and Infantry of the Line, of £10 0

An annual allowance for postage and stationery for the Reserve Companies of a regiment of Infantry, of which the Service Companies are abroad, of . . . £5 0

By His Majesty's command,
C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

RATES OF DAILY PAY OF OFFICERS.

	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Waggon Train.	Infantry of the Line.	Staff Corps.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonel	1 12 10	. .	1 2 6	. .
Ditto, in lieu of one Hautbois for each Troop borne on the Establishment	0 1 6	. .	. .	. .
Ditto, in lieu of one Warrant Man for each Troop	0 1 2	. .	. .	. .
Ditto, in lieu of two Warrant Men for each Company	. .	. .	0 1 0	. .
Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant	. .	1 12 10	. .	. .
Lieutenant-Colonel	1 3 0	. .	0 17 0	. .
Major	0 19 3	. .	0 16 0	. .
Captain	0 14 7	0 12 6	0 11 7	0 15 8
Ditto, having higher Rank by Brevet	. .	0 14 6	0 13 7	. .
Lieutenant	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 9 0
Ditto after 7 years' Service as a Lieutenant; or after 5 Years such Service, if the Officer was present as a Subaltern at the Battle of Waterloo	. .	0 9 6	0 7 6	. .
Ditto after 5 Years' Service as a Lieutenant, if the Officer was present as a Subaltern at the Battle of Waterloo, but not otherwise	0 10 0	. .	. .	0 10 0
Cornet	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .
Ensign	. .	. .	0 5 3	. .
Paymaster	0 15 0	. .	0 15 0	. .
Ditto, after 20 Years' Service in that Rank	1 0 0	. .	1 0 0	. .
Adjutant and Paymaster	. .	0 10 0	. .	0 10 0
Adjutant	0 10 0	. .	0 8 6	. .
Surgeon	0 13 0	. .	0 13 0	. .
Ditto after 10 Years' Service on Full Pay in the Army, in a Medical Capacity	0 15 0	. .	0 15 0	. .
Ditto after 20 Years	0 19 0	. .	0 19 0	. .
Ditto after 25 Years	1 2 0	. .	1 2 0	. .
Assistant-Surgeon	0 8 6	. .	0 7 6	. .
Ditto after 10 Years' Service on Full Pay in the Army, in a Medical Capacity	0 11 0	. .	0 10 0	. .
Veterinary Surgeon	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .
*Ditto after 3 Years' Service (In the Army in a	0 10 0	. .	. .	. .
Ditto after 10 Years' Service (Medical Capacity	0 12 0	. .	. .	. .
Ditto after 20 Years' Service (on Full Pay	0 15 0	. .	. .	. .
Quarter-Master	0 8 6	. .	0 6 6	. .
Ditto after 10 Years' Service in that Rank	0 10 6	. .	0 8 6	. .
Ditto after 15 Years	0 12 0	. .	0 10 0	. .

* Actual Service as Assistant-Surgeon, Surgeon's Mate, or Hospital Mate, may be reckoned by Veterinary Surgeons.

The deductions to which certain Officers of Infantry holding more than one Military Commission or Appointment are subject, are to be made from their Staff or Garrison Pay, under the Provisions of the Warrant regulating Staff and Garrison Pay, dated 30th July 1830, Article 29.

If, however, any such Officers should hold Appointments, the emoluments of which are derived from Colonial Funds, or from any other Funds not under the control of the Secretary-at-War, the deductions at the same Rates are to be made from their Regimental Pay.

Deductions are to be made at the same Rates from the Regimental Pay of Officers belonging to the Royal Waggon Train, who may hold any other Military Commission or Appointment.

The Increased Rate of Pay to Paymasters after 20 Years' Service, is subject to the Provisions of the Warrant dated 30th July 1830, regulating the Pay of Regimental and District Paymasters; and the Rates of Pay of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons are subject to the Provisions of the Warrant dated 29th July 1830, regulating the Pay of Army Medical Officers.

SCHEDULE No. 1, CONTINUED.

RATES OF DAILY PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, DRUMMERS, PRIVATES, AND BOYS.

	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Waggon Train.	Infantry of the Line.	Staff Corps.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serjeant-Major (Regimental)	3 6	3 6	3 0	. .
Troop Serjeant-Major	3 0	. .	. .	. .
Serjeant-Major in West India Regiments (Regimental)	. .	. .	3 6	. .
Company Serjeant-Major in West India Regiments	. .	. .	2 10	. .
Quarter-Master Serjeant	. .	. .	2 6	3 0
Colour Serjeant	. .	. .	2 4	. .
Paymaster Serjeant	2 2	. .	1 10	2 6
Ditto after 10 Years' Service as such	2 8	. .	2 4	. .
Regimental Orderly Room Clerk	2 2	. .	1 10	. .
Ditto after 10 Years' Service as such	2 8	. .	2 4	. .
Schoolmaster Serjeant	2 2	. .	1 10	. .
Armourer Serjeant	2 2	. .	1 10	. .
Saddler Serjeant	2 2	. .	. .	. .
Hospital Serjeant	2 2	. .	1 10	. .
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major	2 2	. .	1 10	. .
Serjeant	2 2	2 2	1 10	2 6
Corporal	1 7½	1 7½	1 4	. .
Private or Farrier	1 3	1 3	1 0	. .
Privates, 1st Class—Staff Corps	. .	. .	. .	2 0
Privates, 2nd Class—Staff Corps	. .	. .	. .	1 6
Privates, 3rd Class—Staff Corps	. .	. .	. .	1 3
Boys until they attain the age of 15 Years	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Lads in Staff Corps under the age of 18 Years	. .	. .	. .	1 0
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer, or Fifer	1 7	1 7	1 1¾	1 3
Artificer in Waggon Train	. .	3 0	. .	. .

SCHEDULE No. 2.

RATES OF DAILY PAY.

	Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, & Waggon Train.		Infantry of the Line.	
	When not supplied with rations at the public expense. A	When supplied with rations at the public expense. B	When not supplied with rations at the public expense. A	When supplied with rations at the public expense. B
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Serjeant-Major (Regimental)	3 2½	3 0	2 8½	2 6
Serjeant-Major in West India Regiments	. .	. .	3 2½	3 0
Company Serjeant-Major in West India Regiments	. .	. .	2 6½	2 4
Troop Serjeant-Major	2 8½	2 6	. .	. .
Quarter-Master Serjeant	. .	. .	2 2½	2 0
Colour Serjeant	. .	. .	2 0½	1 10
Paymaster Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Ditto after 10 Years' Service as such	2 4½	2 2	2 0½	1 10
Regimental Orderly Room Clerk	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Ditto after 10 Years' Service as such	2 4½	2 2	2 0½	1 10
Schoolmaster Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Armourer Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Saddler Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	. .	. .
Hospital Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Serjeant	1 10½	1 8	1 6½	1 4
Corporal	1 4	1 1½	1 0½	0 10
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer, or Fifer	1 3½	1 1	0 10½	0 7¾
Private	0 11½	0 9	0 8	0 6
Artificer, Waggon Train	2 8½	2 6	. .	. .
Boys until they attain the age of 15 Years	0 6½	0 4	0 6½	0 4

Whenever Wine or Spirits shall not be issued on any Foreign Station as part of the Daily Ration of Provisions, under the Warrant dated 22nd July 1830, the Rates of Pay specified in the Columns above marked B, will be increased 1*d.* in each instance.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

FUEL, CANDLE, AND COOKING ALLOWANCES IN IRELAND.

		Rates per Diem.	
		Summer.	Winter.
		From 1 April to 30 Sept.	From 1 Oct. to 31 March.
		s. d.	s. d.
Allowances to Officers and Men, for Fuel and Candles.	Field Officers (each)	0 4	0 10
	Other Commissioned Officers (each)	0 2	0 5
	Serjeants of Cavalry and Serjeant-Major, and Quarter-Master Serjeant of Infantry (each)	0 1½	0 3
	Other Ranks of Cavalry and Infantry each	0 0½	0 1
Allowances to Officers for separate Cooking.	Two or more Officers	0 3½	0 6
	One Officer	0 2	0 2
Allowances to Guards for Fuel and Candles.	An Officer's Guard	. .	1 2
	A Non-Commissioned Officer's Guard	. .	0 7

COURT-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial assembled on board His Majesty's ship Wellesley, 74, at Portsmouth, on the 15th of March, and continued by adjournment until the 22nd, to inquire into the circumstances and cause attending the loss of His Majesty's ship Thetis, on the 5th of December last, at Cape Trio, and to try her Captain, Samuel Burgess, officers, and ship's company for the same. The Court was composed of the following officers:—Capt. Samuel C. Rowley, Wellesley, President; Capt. Wellesley, Sapphire; Capt. Grey, Actæon; Capt. Dundas, Belvidera; Capt. Phillips, Ariadne; Capt. Parker, Asia; Capt. Senhouse, St. Vincent; and Capt. Martin, Samarang. The particulars of this unfortunate accident have already appeared in our pages. The Court having been sworn, and the various witnesses examined, the substance of the sentence read was as follows;—Considering the state of the weather, too much dependance was placed on the dead-reckoning, and that the sounding had been neglected; blame was attributed to Captain Burgess and Mr. Gowdy, the master; but in consideration of their former services, the Court did adjudge Captain Burgess to lose one year's rank, and Mr. Gowdy to lose two years' rank. The remaining officers and crew to be acquitted. The Court paid a high compliment to Mr. Geach, for his conduct in saving so many of the crew. Captains Austin and Coghlan spoke in high terms of Captain Burgess's abilities, and Mr. Gowdy produced most satisfactory testimonials from Sir J. Phillimore and Sir F. Collier.

PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

Capt. the Hon. Courtney Boyle, late Commissioner of the Navy, and Capt. Isaac Wolley, late Commissioner of the Victualling Board, are promoted to the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral.

Captain—Commander Charles Talbot of the Algerine, is appointed to the Warspite, vice Burgess.

Commanders—Lieut. John Fraser, first of the Windsor Castle; W. Tapp (retired); H. Clark (retired).

Lieutenants—Messrs. H. F. Gifford; H. G. Hamilton, of the late Thetis Frigate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—R. Mannsell, to the Alfred; H. Pigot, from the Talavera to the Barham; D. Colby, to the Talavera; N. H. Dixon, to the Pallas (re-appointed); David Dunn, to the Curaçoa.

Commanders— —— Sherer, Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Lymington; J. F. Appleby and J. Morgan, to the Preventive Service, Sussex; —— Kitchen, of the Preventive Service in Essex, to the same Service, Fowey, Cornwall; J. B. B. M'Hardy, to the Preventive Station, Norfolk; —— English, from the Talavera to the Barham; —— Martin, of the late Thetis (Acting) to the Algerine; A. A. Vincent, to the Talavera.

Lieutenants—Hon. George Grey; H. N. Atkinson; A. Baring; R. G. Welch; and G. H. Coulson, to the Alfred; William Hoseason, to the Nimrod, vice Halstead, appointed to the Asia; G. B. Bunbury, Supernumerary Lieutenant of the Talavera, to the Melville, vice Pearce; —— Bailey, to superintend the Transport Service at Deptford; T. Muir (a) to the Sheerness Ordinary, vice Campbell; H. W. Gifford (acting) to the Shannon; —— Decourdeaux, to the Ordinary at Sheerness; H. West, to the Windsor Castle, vice Fraser, prom.; W. G. N. King, to the Windsor Castle, vice Grey, removed to the Alfred; Baskitt, from the Talavera to the Barham; W. C. Nowell (re-appointed), G. E. Patey, G. B. Trevanion, and —— Butterfield, to the Pallas; Charles M'Kensie, to the Out-Pension of Greenwich.

Masters—W. Hall, late of the Herald, to the Alfred; John Dallas, to the Dispatch.

Surgeons—J. Riordan, to the Gannet, vice Peatie, sent to sick quarters; —— Espie, to the North Star, vice Dickson; —— Hately, to the Pallas.

Assistant-Surgeons—A. R. Bradford, to the St. Vincent; John Gibson and D. Harvey, to the Alfred; —— Durie, to the Barham; Henry Holmes, to the Pallas; D. G. M'Laren (supernumerary), to the Asia.

Pursers—J. M. Marchant, to the Alfred; John Porter, to the Pallas; —— Maddox, to the Barham.

ROYAL MARINES.

Colonel Savage, to be Deputy Adjutant-General, vice Sir James Campbell, retired; Colonel Tremenheere, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, to be Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division, vice Savage, appointed Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Colonel Bunce, to be Lieut.-Colonel of the Chatham Division, vice Colonel Tremenheere; Brevet-Major G. Marshall, to be Major of the Portsmouth Division, vice Bunce, prom.; Brevet-Major E. S. Mercer, to be Pay Captain at Chatham; First Lieutenants G. T. Welchman, John Husband, Charles Morgan, John Norris, and J. G. Richardson, to be Captains; Second-Lieutenants R. Carr, T. B. Read, to be First-Lieutenants.

The following reduced officers of the Royal Marine Artillery, are appointed to the different Divisions:—Capt. Murton, Lieutenants Parke, Stevens, Rea, Langley, Halliday, to Chatham; Captains Swale and Gibson; Lieutenants J. Cooke, Luddington, Castieau, Clapperton, T. Fraser, Tate, to Portsmouth; Lieutenants Wesley, Miller, Savage, Murton, Hopkins, to Plymouth;

Capt. Baldchild, Lieutenants M'Arthur, Long, and Deacon, to Woolwich.

CAPTAIN — H. Timson, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, to the Ganges, vice R. Mercer, sick.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT — —— Collis, to the Pallas.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT— —— Priest, to the Kent.

His Majesty's Ship Stag, 46, is ordered to be commissioned for the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Thomas Tronbridge, who is to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, K.C.H. in the command on the Irish Station.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of Henry Hope, Esq.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Otway, K.C.B. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Sir Robert Spencer, deceased.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Capt. Campbell, R.N. one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Cecil Forrester, resigned.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major-General James Campbell, Major-General of Royal Marines, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

ARMY.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 24.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Knights Commanders of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the said most Honourable Military Order:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Houstorne; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes; Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir John Byng.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 25.

2nd Regt. Life Gds.—Cor.-Major Joseph Wainwright, to be Regimental Quar.-mast.

1st Regt. Dr. Gds.—Capt. John Thomas Evans, from 1st Foot, to be Capt. vice Macqueen, who exc.

2nd Dr. Gds.—Cornet John Penn Hickman, to be Lieut. by p. vice Tobin, who ret.; Francis Cholmeley, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Hickman.

1st Regt. Drs.—Hon. Joshua Vanneck, to be Cornet, by p. vice Woodhouse, whose app. has not taken place.

11th Regt. Light Drs.—Brevet Major William Blundell, to be Major, by p. vice Blake, who ret.; Lieut. Leonard Morse Cooper, to be Capt. by p. vice Blundell; Cornet Thomas Salkeld, to be Lieut. by p. vice Cooper; Herbert Oakley, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Salkeld.

12th Light Drs.—Lieut. Granville Granville, to be Capt. by p. vice Cunynghame, who ret.; Cornet Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, to be Lieut. by p. vice Granville; Ens. Thomas William Douglas Willan, from 64th Foot, to be Cornet, by p. vice O'Callaghan.

13th Light Drs.—Cornet John Farside Watson, h. p. 4th Dr. Gds. to be Cornet, vice Moilliet, dec.

16th Ditto.—Henry Garrett, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Brooks, who ret.

1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.—Ens. Algernon George Lord Lovaine, from 76th Foot, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p. vice Law, who ret.

1st. Regt. Foot.—Capt. John Potter Macqueen, from 1st Dr. Gds. to be Capt. vice Evans, who exc.

18th Ditto.—Ass..Surg. George Brown, from 43rd Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Jeston, whose app. has not taken place.

35th Ditto.—Ens. Joseph Nugent Blood, to be Adjt. vice Carnie, who res. the Adjutancy only.

64th Ditto.—Charles Norris, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Peel, who ret.

70th Ditto.—Lieut. James Boalth, from h. p. 22nd Light Drs. to be Lieut. vice Bender, prom.

76th Ditto.—Ens. Edward H. Smith, from 99th Foot, to be Ens. vice William Henry Kerr, who ret. on h. p. of 15th Foot; Bertram Wodehouse, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Lord Lovaine, app. to 1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Gds.

87th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. George Leigh Goldie, from the h. p. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Thomas Hunter Blair, who exc.; Major Henry Arthur Magenis, from 93rd Foot, to be Major, vice Nathaniel Henry Charles Massey, who ret. upon h. p. Lieut. John Wood, to be Capt. by p. vice Fenton, who ret.; Sec.-Lieut. Charles Twisleton Graves, to be First Lieut. by p. vice Wood; Charles Henry Doyne, gent. to be Sec.-Lieut. by p. vice Graves.

93rd Ditto.—Major Thomas Falls, from h. p. to be Major, vice Magenis, app. to 87th Foot.

99th Ditto. — Ens. Charles Augustus Brooke, from h. p. 15th Foot, to be Ens. vice Smith, app. 76th Foot.

Brevet.—Sir James Cockburn, Bart. Ins.-Gen. Rl. Marines, to have the rank of Major-Gen. while so employed.

Memoranda.—The promotion of Major Richard Jones, on h. p. 81st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, on the 22nd of July 1830, has been cancelled, he not having repaid the diff. which he rec. when he exc. to h. p.

The date of Ass.-Surg. Poole's app. to 32nd Foot, is the 10th of June 1830, and not the 29th of July of that year.

The name of the Lieut. upon h. p. 14th Foot, is Thomas Marshall Gardiner, and not Thomas Gardiner Marshall, as formerly stated.

MARCH 2.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel Charles Wade Thornton, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

MARCH 8.

13th Regt. of Light Drs.— Francis Samuel Daniel Tyssen, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Watson, who ret.

33rd Regt. Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B. to be Colonel, vice Gen. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, dec.

35th Ditto.—Ens. and Adjt. Joseph Nugent Blood, to have the rank of Lieut.

45th Ditto.—Lieut. John Hamilton Craik, from h. p. 13th Foot, to be Lieut. vice William Metge, who exc. rec. the diff.

64th Ditto.—Edward Wilmot, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Willan, app. 12th Light Drs.

70th Ditto.—Lieut. Henry George Jarvis, to be Capt. by p. vice De La Haye, who ret.; Ens. Edward Kelsall, to be Lieut. by p. vice Jarvis; Charles Thomas Stanley, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Kelsall.

94th Ditto.—Capt. Hon. Henry Booth Grey, from h. p. to be Capt. vice Thomas Workman, who exc. rec. the diff.

Rl. Newf. Vet. Com.—Capt. Walter Sweetman, from h. p. 90th Foot, to be Capt. vice Willock, app. 46th Foot.

Unat.—Major Robert Burdett, from 10th Light Drs. to be Lieut.-Colonel of Inf. without p.

Memorandum.—The name of the Cornet app. 1st Regt. Life Gds. on the 15th of February last, is Lord Charles Pelham Pelham Clinton.

Memorandum.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 41st Regt. Foot being in future styled 41st, or Welsh Regt. Foot.

MARCH 15.

2nd Regt. Life Gds.—Capt. J. N. Read, from h. p. to be Capt. vice W. Milligan, who exc. rec. the diff.

Rl. Regt. Horse Gds.—Cornet W. E. Hanmer to be Lieut. by p. vice G. A. Frederick Visct. Fordwich, who ret. upon h. p. New South Wales Vet. Coms.

2nd Regt. Dr. Gds.—Cornet and Adjt. H. R. Addison to have the rank of Lieut.

7th Ditto.—Serjt.-Major —— Johnson, Riding-master, to have the rank of Lieut.

4th Regt. Light Drs.—Surg. D. Preston, M.D. from 26th Foot, to be Surg. vice Thompson, dec.

7th Ditto.—H. Philips, gent. Riding-master to have the rank of Cornet.

9th Ditto.—Lieut. G. Vesey to be Capt. by p. vice Ramsden, who ret.; Cornet J. Meiklam, to be Lieut. by p. vice Vesey; and R. E. Fullerton, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Meiklam.

11th Ditto.—C. Patterson, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice M'Donough, who ret.

13th Ditto.—Major R. Brunton to be Lieut.-Colonel, by p. vice Bowers, whose prom. has not taken place.

15th Ditto.—Sec.-Lieut. D. Browne, from h. p. Rl. Marines, to be Riding-master and Cornet, vice Lieut. G. Lawson, who ret. to his former h. p.

2nd Regt. Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. F. Cavendish to be Capt. by p. vice Lawson, who ret.; Ens. T. Sealy to be Lieut. by p. vice Cavendish; and H. Faulkner, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Sealy.

4th Ditto.—Capt. D. Mahon, from h. p. 3rd West India Regt. to be Capt. vice J. Gordon, who exc.

23rd Ditto.—Lieut. G. Dunn, from h. p. of the Regt. to be Pay-mast. vice Griffith, placed upon h. p.

26th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. W. Bell, M.D. from 40th Foot, to be Surg. vice Preston, app. to 4th Light Drs.

30th Ditto.—Major H. E. Robinson, from 48th Foot, to be Major, vice Cramer, who exc.

31st Ditto.—Lieut. J. Valentine, from h. p. 99th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Travers, whose app. has not taken place.

33rd Ditto.—Staff-Ass.-Surg. J. Tully, M.D. from h. p. to be Ass. Surg. vice H. King, who ret. upon h. p.

37th Ditto.—Lieut. F. Herrick to be Capt. without p. vice Eastwood, dec.; Ens. G. W. Francklyn to be Lieut vice Herrick; and W. J. Morritt, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Francklyn.

40th Ditto.—Staff-Ass.-Surg. J. L. Hartwell, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Bell, prom. 26th Foot.

48th Ditto.—Major H. Cramer, from 30th Foot, to be Major, vice Robinson, who exc.

63rd Ditto.—Lieut. R. Travers, from h. p. New South Wales Vet. Comps. to be Lieut. by p. vice Pole, whose prom. by p. has not taken place; and J. S. Adamson, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Stubbeman.

84th Ditto.—Ens. J. Lacy, from h. p. to be Ens. vice M. V. Abbott, who exc.

Rl. Mil. Col.—Brevet Capt. and Adjt. G. Proctor to have the rank of Capt. in the army.

WINDSOR-CASTLE, MARCH 20.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major.-Gen. Henry Wheatley, Knight Com. Rl. Han. Guelphic Order.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 21.

The King has been pleased to app. Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Gov. of the Province of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 22.

2nd Regt. Life Gds.—Lieut. the Hon. Craven F. Berkeley, to be Capt. by p. vice J. N. Read, who ret.; Sub.-Lieut. Francis Mountjoy Martin, to be Lieut. by p. vice Berkeley.

Rl. Regt. Horse Gds.—William Charles Nethercoat, gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Hanmer, prom.

4th Regt. Dr. Gds.—Surg. John Bickerton Flanagan, from 76th Foot, to be Surg. vice Webster, dec.

20th Regt. Foot.—Lieut. Robert Gudgeon Johnston, from h. p. 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Saunders, app. Rl. Newf. Vet. Comps.

22nd Ditto.—Capt. John Lysaght Penefather, to be Major, by p. vice Craster, prom.; Brevet Major John Jessop, from h. p. 60th Foot, to be Capt. vice Penefather.

60th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Richard Swift, from h. p. 5th Gar. Bat. to be Ass.-Surg. vice Smith, prom. 76th Foot

75th Ditto.—Lieut. James Tyner, from h. p. 6th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Robert Preston, who exc.

76th Ditto.—Ass.-Surg. Peter Smith, from 60th Foot, to be Surg. vice Flanagan, app. 4th Dr. Gds.

92nd Foot. — Ens. Archibald Gerard, to be Lieut. by p. vice M'Murdo, prom.; Patrick M'Leod Petley, gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Gerard.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. Alexander Waddell, from h. p. 2nd Rl. Vet. Bat. to be Lieut. vice Middleton, whose app. has not taken place; Ens. and Adjt. Luke Smith O'Connor, to have the rank of Lieut.

Rl. Newf. Vet. Comps.—Lieut. Richard Saunders, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Small, app. 60th Foot.

Unattached.—Major James Craster, from 22nd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel of Inf. by p.; Lieut. Alured Charles M'Murdo, from 92nd Foot, to be Capt. of Inf. by p.

Memoranda. — The Christian name of Ens. Stanley, 70th Foot, is John, and not Charles Thomas.

Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers has been allowe to retire from the service, by the sale of an unat' commission.

The dates of the commissions of the under-mentioned officers, in the 26th Foot, are 18th of July 1830 :—Capt. Calder, Lieut. Peirse, Ens. Tulloch.

James Skirrow, Esq. late a Capt. in the 48th Foot, who res. 19th of April 1828, has been reinstated in his rank.

The name of the Gent. Cadet app. to an Ensigncy in the 2nd Foot, on 1st February 1831, is Pilfold, and not Pinfold.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 25.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Major-Gen. Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 20th. At Clifton, the Lady of Capt. Grosett, R.N. of a daughter.

At Liverpool, the Lady of Capt. J. S. Kitson, R.E. of a daughter.

Feb. 24th. In Harley-street, the Lady of Capt. Berkeley Maxwell, R.N. of a son.

Feb. 25th. At Maidstone, the Lady of Capt. Cureton, 16th Lancers, of a son.

Feb. 25th. The Lady of Capt. Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. R.N. of a daughter.

Feb. 26th. At Stoke, the Lady of Capt. J. Wilson, R.N. of a son.

At Worthing, the Lady of the Hon. Capt. Arthur Richard Turnour, R.N. of a son.

March 2nd. At the New Barracks, Limerick, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjt. Augustus F. Ansell, 74th Regiment, of a daughter.

March 3rd. At Mile Cottage, Gillingham, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Fynmore, R.M. of a daughter.

March 10th. At Portsea, the Lady of A. Low, Esq. of a son.

March 11th. The Lady of Capt. Lye, R. N. of a son.

March 13th. At Stoke, the Lady of Capt. Currie, R.N. of his Majesty's Ship Caledonia, of a son.

The Lady of Commander Fegen, R.N. of a son.

March 16th. At Eltham, the Lady of Major H. W. Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, of a son.

March 16th. At Plymouth, the Lady of Edward Tedlie, Esq. Surgeon, 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

March 17th. At Gosport, the Lady of Commander Fegen, of a son.

March 18th. At Cowhill, the Lady of Captain Johnston, R. N. of a son.

March 22nd. In Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, the Countess of Hopetoun, of a son.

MARRIED.

Sept. 6th, 1830. At Nusseerabad, India, Lieutenant James MacKenzie, Adjutant 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Kincaid MacKenzie, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Napier Louisa, youngest daughter of Colonel Francis J. T. Johnston, commanding same Regiment.

Nov. 2nd. At Mhow, East Indies, Capt. George Thomson, 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Elinor Crawford, daughter of Alexander Graham, Esq. Milton Place, Glasgow.

Jan. 21st, 1831. At Malta, Major Lloyd, 73rd Regiment, to Mary, only daughter of Capt. C. J. W. Nisham, R. N. of H. M. S. Melville, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Graves.

March 3rd. At Leith, Capt. John Eyre, R.A. to Eleanora, daughter of William Goddard, Esq. merchant, Leith.

March 8th. At Brighton, Lieut. Henry Sandham, R. E. to Augusta Catherine Anne, youngest daughter of J. White, Esq. M.D. F.L.S. R.N.

At Kilmaine Church, Capt. Portlock, R. E. to Julia, second daughter of Arthur Browne, Esq. of Glencorrib, county of Mayo.

March 14th. At Southwick, Capt. Sir Francis Collier, R.N. C. B. to Catherine, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq. of Southwick Park.

March 15th. At All Souls Church, Langham-place, Capt. William Henry Elliott, of the 51st or King's Own Light Infantry, second son of Capt. Elliott, R.N. of Elliott House, near Ripon, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Ashmore, Esq. of Ipswich.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1831. Lieut.-General Lethbridge, late of 60th Foot.

Nov. 6th, 1830. Colonel Tudor, 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, Lambeth.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Bowers, 13th Dragoons, Madras.

Nov. 6th, 1830. Augustus Baron Reizenstein, K.C.H. half-pay, 1st Light Dragoons, German Legion, Hanover.

Major Marlay, h. p. 1st Foot, London.

CAPTAINS.

21st Nov. 1830. Livingston, h. p. the King's Americans, New York.

Dec. 31st, 1830. Herbert, of late 3rd Royal Veteran Battalion.

Jan. 9th, 1831. Atkinson, h. p. 20th Dragoons.

Jan. 18th, 1831. Gordon, h, p. 8th West India Regt.

Jan. Shaw, h. p. 76th Foot.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harvey, 2nd Foot.

Hudson, 16th Foot.

June 29th, 1830. M'Lean, 89th Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

July 13th, 1830. Wilmot, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Bangalore, Madras.

Aug. 7th, 1830. Smith, 41st Foot, Trichinopoly, Madras.

Jan. 1st, 1831. Frazer, h. p. Adjt. 78th Foot.

Jan. 13th, 1831. Hayne, h. p. 6.h Foot.

Jan. 21st, 1831. Warton, 99th Foot, Clare Castle.

28th Jan. 1831. Allix, Gren. Guards, London.

Clavering, Royal Engineers.

Feb. 19th, 1831. O'Halloran, h. p. 53rd Foot, (Barrack Master, Hampton Court.)

Buffett, late 1st Royal Veteran Battalion.

ENSIGNS.

Urquhart, 16th Foot.

Aug. 25th, 1830. Alsop, 40th Foot, Belgaum, Bombay.

Sept. 13th, 1830. Forsyth, Royal African Col. Corps, Sierra Leone.

PAYMASTERS.

Jan. 14th, 1831. Lock, h. p. 25th Foot.

Jan. 15th, 1831. Money, h. p. Rec. Dist.

Jan. 27th, 1831. Johns, 14th Foot, Inverary, North Britain.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Jan. 14th, 1831. Birch, h. p. Lancashire Fencible Cavalry.

Jan. 27th, 1831. Shaw, h. p. Lancashire Fencible Cavalry.

Feb. 4th, 1831. Harrison, h. p. Ancient British Fencible Cavalry.

Dec. 10th, 1830. Surgeon Zaepffel, h. p. Chas. Brit.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 9th, 1830. Deputy-Commissariat General Toole, h. p. Malta.

N. B. The death of Lieutenant Sarjeaunt of the 13th Dragoons, was erroneously reported in the last month's list.

Dec. 20th, 1830. At Sierra Leone, greatly lamented by his brother officers, and to the deep and lasting regret of his bereaved and afflicted family, Charles William Nugent Bell, Esq. of his Majesty's brig Plumper, youngest son of the late Capt. George Bell, formerly Commissary of Musters to the forces in Ireland.

Jan. 13th. After four days' illness, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on his way from Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon which station he commanded the Preventive Service during the last three years, Captain James Webber Cairnes, R. N. step-son to General William Cuppage of the Royal Artillery,) an officer sincerely and universally regretted. Of this distinguished officer's ancestors almost all have fallen or died in the service. Captain Cairnes was the descendant and nearest relation of Major-General Sir Alexander Cairnes, of the County of Monaghan, and of Colonel David Cairnes, of Knockmany, County Tyrone. The former from Rickerton, near Edinburgh, and a descendant from Elizabeth Stuart, sister to Lord Darnley, father to James the First; created a Baronet for services in the field, and fell at the battle of Minden. The latter, Colonel David Cairnes, whose name stands on the sacred records of the siege of Derry, particularly signalized himself on that memorable occasion. Captain James Webber Cairnes was the third and only surviving son of Major William Cairnes, the eldest branch of this old and respected family. Major Cairnes served during the whole memorable siege of Gibraltar, and died in the service with his regiment, the 39th, in India. His eldest son, John William Cairnes, was three times severely wounded, at the taking of the Island of St. Vincent, when serving as Captain of His Majesty's 54th regiment, and in the action of the memorable 21st March, 1801, in Egypt. He died in the service in 1813.

Robert Macpherson Cairnes, the second son, served in His Majesty's corps of Royal Artillery from 1801; viz. at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, at the battle of Barossa, during the siege of Cadiz, at the battles of Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, crossing the Adour, and siege of Bayonne, during which service he was twice severely wounded, and was killed while serving as Major of the Royal Horse Artillery on the 18th of June, in the memorable battle of Waterloo. There is a monument erected to this gallant officer in the cathedral church at Canterbury. His name stands third on the list, after the Duke of Brunswick, and Sir Thomas Picton, in Booth's Sacred Record of the Fallen, to whose memory the following tribute is paid:—

"In the list of those who fell gloriously in the hour of victory stands conspicuous the name of Major Robert Macpherson Cairnes, of the Royal Horse Artillery. Nature marked him as her favourite. Endued with a strength and activity of mind rarely surpassed, he carried them into his profession with the happiest results to himself and to the service. An undaunted bravery, an exquisite sense of honour, a cool and discriminating though quiet judgment, and a steady perseverance were his peculiar characteristics as a soldier;—a noble and generous temper, and undeviating sweetness of disposition, a most engaging person, and manners highly polished, and universally amiable, were his qualifications as a member of society;—a heart the most affectionate, and an urbanity the most conciliating, completed his character in the different relations of son, brother, and friend. Adored by his friends, beloved by his brother officers, and respected by the world, this gallant man met the death his noble spirit ever panted for, in the thirtieth year of his age, and left behind him unutterable regrets for his fate,—to his friends, indeed, untimely, but to himself matured. The truth of this sketch will be attested by those who knew and loved its subject, while he who traces it is conscious of his inability to do it justice. By the female line, Major Cairnes was the eldest branch of the family of that name, to whom a baronetcy was granted by patent in the reign of Queen Anne, but which has been

dormant since the death of Sir Alexander Cairnes, the second Baronet."

James Webber Cairnes, the third son, entered the naval service in 1800, on board the Ville-de-Paris, Admiral Earl St. Vincent; served on board H. M. S. Venerable, 74, Captain Sir Samuel Hood, in the action of Algeziras, on the 6th of July 1801; and in the actions of the 12th and 13th of July 1801, against the combined fleets of France and Spain, in which actions the Venerable lost 150 killed and wounded. Was employed when Lieutenant of his H. M. S. Melampus, Captain Edward Hawker, in the boats of that ship on the night of the 27th of April 1808, in a severe attack on some Spanish armed vessels moored close under the batteries of the harbour of Mayaguays, in the Island of Porto Rico, when he and two seamen only escaped of his crew of sixteen men, nine being killed and four wounded, besides Lieutenant Greerson, commanding the boats, and Lieutenant Northcote, Royal Marines, who were both killed. He served as Lieutenant of H.M.S. Hussar, Captain Skeene, during the Walcheren expedition; as Lieutenant of H. M. S. Marlborough, Rear-Admiral Cockburn, during the first year of the American war, in the Chesapeake, in all which he was constantly employed in guard-boats, armed tenders, and other arduous services. In the boats of that ship, at the storming and carrying a battery of seven guns on the river St. Michael's, on the night of the 9th of August 1813. Was, at the request of Captain Bastard, appointed senior Lieutenant of H.M.S. Meander, in July 1814, where he continued until July 1816, when he was, at the request of Admiral Lord Exmouth, appointed an additional Lieutenant of H. M. S. Queen Charlotte, and was in that ship at the battle of Algiers, which lost 150 killed and wounded. Immediately after his return to England, he was, at the request of Admiral Plampin, appointed to the Conqueror, 74 guns, as the first and senior Lieutenant and employed four years, the whole period of the Admiral's command on that station. He served under the immediate command of the late Admirals Earl St. Vincent, the Honourable William Cornwallis, Sir Andrew Mitchell, Sir George Berkley, Sir J. B. Warren, and the present Admirals Lord Exmouth, Sir John Talbot, and Plampin, from all of whom he received the strongest testimonials.

At Stonehouse, Mr. Frederick Knight, Purser, R. N. (1783).

At Southampton, Capt. Miller, R.N.

Lieut. J. L. Hannam, h. p. R.M.

At the Royal Military College, near Bagshot, Capt. Charles Stone, late Paymaster of that Institution, and formerly Captain in the 16th Light Dragoons.

March 1st. At St. Servan, in France, in the 68th year of his age, William Markham Coombe, Esq. late Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Marines.

March 2nd. At Kingsbridge, Devon, aged 89 years, Capt. Andrew Lockhart, R.N. In early life he served in the Tartar, under Sir John Lockhart Ross, but had the misfortune to lose his hearing in action with the enemy, which incapacitated him for future service.

March 4th. At Cork, in his 87th year, Simon Davies, Esq. Lieut. late 12th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Millbrook, near Milltown, Lieut. George Eager Raymond, h. p. 57th regiment.

March 5th. At his seat in Scotland, Brigadier-General Alexander Walker, late Governor of St. Helena. He was appointed a Cadet on the establishment of Bombay in 1780. He embarked in 1782 with the European regiment, which formed part of the field force under Gen. Matthews, to act against the possessions of Hyder Ally, on the coasts of Canara and Malabar; and in the course of this service was present at the attack and assault of the fort of Rajahmundry, Onore, Cudnapore, the Hussorn Ghurry, or Bednore Ghaut, of Mangalore, and other engagements of the campaign. Being removed to the 8th battalion of Sepoys, he was present at the attack of some batteries which enfiladed the encampment near Mangalore, and which were carried by the bayonet. He also led the attack at the head of the grenadier company of his battalion, and carried a fort, of which it was necessary to dispossess the enemy, previously to the formation of the siege of Mangalore. At the attack of the Ram Tower, a strong and commanding outwork, he was severely wounded; and although not recovered of this wound when Tippoo appeared before Mangalore, he joined his corps, which was posted with some other troops on an eminence, a short distance from the fort, to prevent its close investiture by the enemy; but this force, overpowered by numbers, was compelled to retreat. In the course of the remarkable siege which followed, Ensign Walker was again wounded, and received repeated marks of approbation from Colonel Campbell, the distinguished officer who commanded the garrison. When a cessation of hostilities was concluded with the enemy, Ensign Walker was one of the two hostages who were delivered, on the part of the British troops, as a security for the conditions of the truce. In his "spirited and zealous" conduct on this occasion, the Government of Bombay bestowed on Ensign Walker the pay and allowances of Captain for the period that he was in the hands of the enemy, and a donation of 2000 rupees from the treasury. In 1785, Ensign Walker sailed with an expedition to the North-west coast of America; the object was to collect furs and to establish a military post at Nootka Sound, which it was intended he should command. The expedition explored the coast as far as lat. 62 N., but the scheme of establishing a post was abandoned; and in 1787, Ensign Walker rejoined the grenadier battalion at Bombay; and in 1788, became Lieut. On the renewal of hostilities with Tippoo in 1790, he embarked with his battalion, which formed part of a detachment under Colonel Hartley, intended for the relief of the Rajah of Travancore. He served in the campaign that followed, and was appointed Adjutant of the line of the detachment. He was present at the battle of Tiroovanangary, and at the attack of the fort of Trincalore, which was carried by escalade. In 1791, he was employed under Sir Robert Abercromby against Tippoo, and continued in the field till the peace dictated by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, before Seringapatam. He was soon after appointed Military Secretary to Colonel Don, commanding in Malabar. In 1795, he was at the siege of Cochin; and in 1796, at the taking of Columbo, when he was appointed Mili-

tary Secretary to Colonel Petrie, commanding the Bombay division of the army. On the expiration of this service, he was appointed an assistant to the Commissioners for administering the affairs of Malabar; and in 1796 Military Secretary to Gen. James Stuart, which latter confidential situation he held during the whole period the General was Commander-in-Chief of the army at Bombay. In 1796, he got the rank of Captain, and in 1797, Deputy-Quarter Master-General, with the rank of Major: in 1798, Deputy-Military-Auditor-General, and to succeed to the office of Auditor-General on the first vacancy. In 1799, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo, Major Walker was appointed Quarter-Master-General to the Bombay army in the field; he was at the battle of Seedosere, and at the siege of Seringapatam, which terminated the career of Tippoo. Major Walker received one of the honorary gold medals conferred for this service. In 1800, General Stuart returned to Europe, and Major Walker received the instructions of Government to proceed to Cochin; and, on the general's departure, he investigated some complicated but important affairs with that Rajah. At this period Lord Wellesley expressed his approbation of Major Walker's services and character, by offering to appoint him one of his extra aides-de-camp. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Commission for the administration of the government of Malabar. In December Colonel Wellesley applied for one of the Commissions to attend the operations of the army preparing from Mysore to reduce the districts of Wynaad and Cotiote, at that time in a state of rebellion, and Major Walker was selected by his colleagues for this service. On its termination he received the thanks of the Government of Madras; and these were repeated on the termination of the commission. The arms and political views of the Company were about this time directed to Guzerat, and Major Walker was appointed to command the troops, and to conduct the negotiations which were to establish our influence in that part of India. He marched with a considerable detachment and joined the Guicawar troops before Kurree, the chieftain of which was in rebellion against the superior Government. Whilst negotiations were going forward, the rebels treacherously attacked the British with a force of 25,000 men; but, after an obstinate conflict, the enemy were repulsed with great loss. A large reinforcement having arrived under the command of Sir William Clarke, the fort of Kurree was breached and carried by assault. On this occasion Major Walker received the particular thanks of the Governor-General in council. On the 7th of June 1802, Major Walker was appointed political Resident at the court of His Highness the Guicawar Rajah, and a subsidiary force was stationed at Baroda, which place, in the same year, was besieged, and the Arabs expelled. The collection of the revenues of the district which were ceded from the Peishwa and the Guicawar, were placed under the administration of Major Walker. In 1803-4 he was appointed to the charge of the district of the Punj* Mehals, of the city and pergannah of Broach, and other districts which were conquered from Scindia and the Peishwa. In 1805 a definitive treaty was concluded by Major Walker and the Guicawar Rajah, which received the unqualified approbation of the Governor General in Council and Court of Directors. In 1807 he was appointed to command an expedition into Kuttywar, and, in November of that year, after a practicable breach was effected, the fortress of Kundorna Ranaca surrendered to the detachment. In the course of this expedition Major Walker effected the abolition of the revolting practice of infanticide, which had prevailed from time immemorial among the Jahrejah Rajapoots; and a deed of the most solemn nature was executed by the Jahrejah chieftains renouncing for ever the unnatural crime. The natives also agreed to abstain from the practice of tragga, a species of suicide; and Major Walker effected arrangements with the piratical states in this part of India, not only to renounce the practice of piracy, and all rights to wrecks, but to pay a considerable sum to the merchants who had suffered from their depredation. A compromise and settlement was at the same time made with the Rajahs and petty chiefs of Kuttywar for the regular payment of their respective revenues and tributes, without requiring that this should be annually enforced by a military expedition. All these measures in favour of humanity and the public interest received the strongest approbation from the Government of India and the Court of Directors. In 1808 this officer became Lieutenant-Colonel, and the state of his health obliged him, in October of that year, to solicit a furlough to Europe. He had proceeded as far as Point de Galle on his passage, when he was induced to return to Bombay, in consequence of a requisition from the Governor-General; and he again entered Kuttywar, at the head of a British force of more magnitude than the former, and was joined, as he had been on the first occasion, by the Guicawar army. In June and July he captured the forts of Kandader and Mallia, and in October, Positra. Having accomplished all the objects of Government, and tranquillity being completely re-established, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker returned to his native country. In 1812 he retired from the service; but, in 1822, was appointed by the Court of Directors Governor of St. Helena, with the rank of Brigadier General, in which situation he continued some years. The services of few officers of the East India Company's services have called forth the thanks of that Government more frequently and energetically than those of this distinguished character, but our limits preclude the publication of them here.

March 7th. At Hele Bridge Cottage, Stratton, Cornwall, Lieut. William King, R.N.

At Tiverton, after a protracted illness, Capt. Tucker, R.M. aged 52.

March 7th. At Stonehouse, Lieut. C. Napier, R.N.

March 9th. At Brockhurst, Capt. George Augustus Hire, R.N. aged 51 years.

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* Punj, or Paunch, meaning five in Persia or Hindu.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

FEB. 1831.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P.M.			Pluviameter Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P.M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
♂ 1	33·8	29·4	29·23	32·5	804	frozen	frozen	S.E. blowing fresh, snow.
☿ 2	34·9	29·0	29·17	33·0	806	—	—	S.S.E. blowing hard, snow.
♃ 3	34·2	29·2	29·14	33·2	808	—	—	S. by E. a gale, snow, sleet.
♀ 4	35·2	29·3	29·13	35·2	806	1·390	—	W.S.W. blow. hard, a thaw.
♄ 5	37·8	29·3	29·77	37·8	575	·063	·020	W.N.W. wind abat., thaw.
☉ 6	43·6	31·6	29·81	36·9	720	—	·120	S.E. light breezes, fine.
☽ 7	42·2	34·8	29·50	42·2	926	·384	·064	S.W. fresh br., still thawing.
♂ 8	50·9	34·9	29·84	50·3	922	·090	·070	S.S.W. fresh br., snow dis.
☿ 9	53·0	48·9	30·00	49·3	865	—	·070	S.S.W. to S. bl. fresh, clouds.
♃ 10	59·2	49·3	30·10	53·1	573	—	·070	S.S.W. blow. hard, fine day.
♀ 11	55·6	49·4	30·15	54·2	684	—	·060	S.S.E. blowing fresh, cloudy.
♄ 12	58·3	50·2	30·24	56·6	518	—	·060	S.E. light breeze, fine day.
☉ 13	51·0	49·5	30·14	49·5	718	—	·060	S. by E. light br., fine day.
☽ 14	48·7	46·3	29·97	48·2	715	—	·046	S.E. by S. light airs, fine.
♂ 15	47·8	42·3	29·93	47·5	710	—	·040	S.S.E. light breeze, foggy,
☿ 16	54·2	42·4	29·94	52·5	687	·025	·050	S.W. light airs, fine day.
♃ 17	49·3	47·0	30·15	49·3	718	—	·055	W. by S. light airs, fine day.
♀ 18	46·3	44·8	30·12	46·3	700	—	·040	W.S.W. light breeze, clear.
♄ 19	46·2	44·0	30·00	46·0	673	—	·040	N.W. fresh breeze, fine day.
☉ 20	44·3	42·0	29·97	44·1	609	—	·048	W.N.W. fresh br., fine mor.
☽ 21	45·0	41·2	30·13	44·0	674	—	·070	W. squally, cl. low and dark.
♂ 22	45·8	40·4	30·24	43·8	708	—	·070	N.W. fresh br., clouds disap.
☿ 23	46·0	35·6	30·33	42·3	711	·040	·060	W. light breeze, fine.
♃ 24	46·2	39·3	30·37	43·5	872	·020	·065	N.W. light airs, cloudy.
♀ 25	45·4	40·5	29·87	44·2	695	·010	·060	S.W. fresh breeze, fine.
♄ 26	46·3	39·3	29·39	44·8	619	·230	·050	N. to N.W. a gale, with cl.
☉ 27	47·0	38·2	29·31	46·2	867	·320	·056	W. still blowing hard.
☽ 28	51·2	40·0	29·87	48·7	685	·020	·080	W. fresh breeze, cloudy.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Readers will observe that our new arrangement comes into operation this Month—our present Number completing the First Volume for the present year, consisting of Four Numbers instead of Six, or Three Volumes to each year instead of Two. The Index of the First Volume accompanies the Number for this Month.

It would much conduce to our mutual objects if the contributors to our *Correspondence* would state their views as concisely as may be consistent with clearness. We should thus be enabled to admit a still greater number and variety of communications in this department, which is of great importance, and has already been productive of much practical benefit to the *United Service*.

Contributors, generally, may be assured that, though not specially noticed or replied to, which would engross a far greater portion of our time and labour than we can spare from our pressing duties, their papers receive due attention; articles of merit, if accepted, are carefully preserved and selected for insertion at suitable opportunities. We cannot, however, undertake to preserve or return the more trifling communications, of which the writers should takecopies.

"S. T." will perceive that the object of his generous interference has been already attained.

"Z. Z." "Wooden Walls," "An Old Pensioner," "A Veteran," "J. H. H.," "Artillero," &c. have been received.

The length to which the Parliamentary Debates have extended has obliged us to omit several articles reserved for "Register."

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